"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,210. • • • NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1916.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. { Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE WEATHER

Fair, much colder, with a cold wave today; Sunday fair, slowly rising temperature; northwest gales.

☞For full weather report see Page 17.

LEADS SHONTS UP TO 'SLUSH FUND' AS SESSION ENDS

Thompson Committee Counsel Starts Witness on Stevens Contract Story.

REPEATS LANE'S PROTEST

Boston Banker Told Interborough President He Didn't Like All His Associates.

3 DIRECTORS QUIT LATER

Shonts Letter to Freedman Tells of Visit to Morgan with Belmont to Get Loan Offer.

After closely questioning Theodore P. Shonts, President of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, all day regarding the connections of his company with the banking firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. in the financing of the dual subway contracts, Bainbridge Colby, counsel to the Thompson Legislative Committee, late yesterday took up the subject of the proposed Stevens contract for third-tracking and extending the elevated lines in an effort to find out if this contract had anything to do with a "slush fund."

It was because of Mr. Shonts's insistence that this contract, which carried a profit of $2,000,000, go to John F. Stevens that friction occurred in the Interborough's Board of Directors which resulted in the resignation of Gardiner M. Lane, William A. Read, and George W. Young. Mr. Young has testified that Mr. Lane, now dead, told him that Mr. Shonts said he wanted to give the contract to Stevens in order to take care of certain "commitments and obligations."

Mr. Colby led Mr. Shonts yesterday up to the very brink of an explanation of this phrase he is alleged to have made, and then adjourned the hearing until this morning. Scenting Mr. Colby's purpose, however, Mr. Shonts got on the record this statement:

"As far as I am concerned, I have but one rule in life, and that is that every obligation I made and every commitment I made was on the basis of quality and price being equal before I recognized a friend, and that is the basis on which this suggestion was made to this company."

Taking Mr. Shonts thoroughly over the ground of his connection with the banking firm, Mr. Colby tried to bring out that the Morgan firm drove a hard bargain with the Interborough to the disadvantage of the city, and that the Morgan firm had dominated the Interborough ever since Mr. Shonts first appealed to it for funds to carry on the subway work. Mr. Shonts stoutly maintained that this was not the truth. He said it was necessary to appeal to the Morgans for financial backing to save the company from the disastrous consequences due to the merging of the Interborough with the Metropolitan surface lines, and that the Morgans exacted only what was a fair percentage of profit for them.

Shonts Writes to Freedman.

In this connection Mr. Colby read into the record a carbon copy of a letter that Mr. Shonts had written to Andrew Freedman in 1910, frankly telling him of the loans the Morgan firm were willing to make. In this letter Mr. Shonts referred to Mr. Freedman as "Andy," and to the Morgan firm as "the people on the corner." Mr. Shonts did not want the letter made public, but Mr. Colby insisted upon its going into the record, as, he said, it showed "an ascending note of dominance by Mr. Morgan in the company's affairs." The letter was mailed to Mr. Freedman in New Hampshire five months after Mr. Shonts had visited Mayor Gaynor at St. James, L. I., and had induced the Mayor to favor the Interborough in regard to subway contracts. This is the letter:

Sept. 13, 1910.

Personal and Confidential.

Dear Andy: Mr. Belmont and I spent a couple of hours with the people on the corner yesterday. They announced that they, the National City and the First National Banks, were prepared to get under the Interborough securities and put representatives of each institution on our board and become publicly identified with the properties.

They are willing to now loan us the $30,000,000 required for the financing of the elevated road improvements and extensions, and on May 1 next loan us the $22,000,000 required to take up the maturing 6 per cent. notes now outstanding, and to sell $52,000,000 5 per cent. bonds at a price to be agreed upon for a fixed commission to themselves. While the terms proposed for the loan seem high, they claim the price we will get for the bonds when sold, because of their united backing and influence, will be probably such as to more than compensate for the rates they are forced to charge us on notes at the present time, besides having the permanent advantage and protection of their association with us, which will always help the property.

Augy was rather of the opinion that we had better go on and trade with the Public Service Commission without making positive provisions for the money, thinking we might make a better settlement with these gentlemen later.

I not only doubt the wisdom of our closing with the Public Service Commission until after we are fully financed, but also doubt our ability to make better terms than those proposed. For, as you know, this combination not only makes the strongest financial group in this country, but probably in the world, and I think they fully realize their influence and power.

I do not think it prudent to write more than is contained in this letter, and wish that you could be with us, for I believe the situation is such as to require the earliest and most careful consideration.

Yours very truly,
T. P. SHONTS.

Andrew Freedman,
Hotel Maplewood,
Maplewood, N. H.

Questioned About Employes.

Mr. Colby began the day's work by asking Mr. Shonts if he remembered having any other former city official in his employ than ex-Controller Edward

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Says Navy Alone Cannot Stop German Sea Raid on Britain

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 18.—"I have always believed," said Lord Derby, Director of Recruiting, at a workingmen's mass meeting here tonight, "that sooner or later the Germans will attempt a great sea raid on this country, and that however well organized the navy is it will not be able to stop it, but I believe the army and navy are now so co-ordinated that even if a raid comes it will be practically inoperative and that those who come will be wiped out."

Discussing the air menace, Lord Derby said:

"It is not true that the British aeroplane commanders have sent up their men under atmospheric or other conditions of the greatest danger. But if the newspapers are not careful public opinion will force these commanders, for fear that it might be said that they were doing nothing, to take action which they would not otherwise take."

BULL MOOSE THREAT TO ROOT AND BARNES

Hint of Finish Fight on Any Republican Who Helped to Oust the Colonel in 1912.

ROOSEVELT PLEDGE RUMOR

Said to Have Promised to Support Almost Any Republican—Barnes Not Going West.

The unofficial Republican State Convention has led the Progressives to believe that they may be compelled to stick in the middle of the road and fight the battle of 1912 over again. A threat that any serious attempt to force the nomination of Elihu Root would make any coalition of Republican and Progressive forces impossible was implied in a statement authorized yesterday by George W. Perkins, Executive Chairman of the National Progressive Party.

"The attitude assumed by the Republican State Convention is very disappointing and makes the outlook for a satisfactory result from the two conventions that are to meet in Chicago in June less favorable than before," said Mr. Perkins. "We Progressives meant what we said in our Chicago statement—every single word of it—and if the big, broad patriotic thing is not done at Chicago the blame will not rest on our shoulders; it will rest on the shoulders of the same men who caused the disruption in 1912."

It was more than hinted yesterday that the sentiment of influential Progressive leaders who have scorned to return to the Republican fold is to fight to the finish any man entered in the Presidential race who in even the remotest way had a hand in what one Bull Moose leader yesterday characterized as "the political murder that was committed in Chicago four years ago." It was pointed out that this anathema would include all the candidates at present prominent in the public eye. It would include Elihu Root, Theodore E. Burton of Ohio, Charles W. Fairbanks of Indiana, and Samuel W. McCall, Governor of Massachusetts.

Find Progressive Sentiment.

It was said that a statement would come from Progressive quarters within a few days in which the party's attitude would be set forth bluntly. It was intimated that the statement would lay down the course the Republicans must steer to avoid blocking a harmonious understanding with the Progressives next June.

The Progressive leaders have been for weeks feeling out sentiment among Republicans throughout the country, especially in the West. The reports of this investigation all point in one direction—that there is a strong inclination except among extreme reactionaries to make any reasonable concession to bring about the consolidation between Republicans and Progressives without which, it is realized, a Republican victory would be impossible. This sentiment, according to Progressive leaders is pronounced in the West, but exists in the East also. Progressive leaders point to the recent action in Massachusetts, where influential members of the Republican organization have launched a primary fight for Colonel Roosevelt.

Statements by prominent Progressives recently indicate that the Progressives are animated by the conciliatory spirit that is seen in the progressive wing of the Republican Party. According to one Progressive leader the lines now laid for the Progressive campaign do not necessarily lead toward the nomination of Colonel Roosevelt by the Republicans. Prominent Progressives, in fact, express doubt that the Colonel would take the Republican leadership. The Bull Moose leaders at present, it was said, seek only to prevent the Republicans from followingly blindly extreme reactionary leaders, who for selfish political reasons would accept defeat rather than yield an inch to the Progressives.

"Republican," Says Perkins.

In this connection it was said that boastful assertions recently made by such leaders as William Barnes that the Progressive Party had disintegrated, and that nothing but a handful of leaders was left to claim the party name, even if not baseless, could not be taken as proof that the Progressive spirit was dead. George W. Perkins himself took serious exception yesterday to any hint that he was not a good Republican, even though enrolled as a Progressive.

"The morning papers quote me as having said: 'Thank God, I am not a Republican,'" said Mr. Perkins. "The newspaper men undoubtedly misunderstood me. What I said was: 'Thank God, I was not mixed up in the recent meeting of the Republican State Convention in New York.'

"As to being a Republican, I have always regarded and still regard myself as the truest kind of a Republican. The Republicanism I believe in is the Abraham Lincoln, Thomas B. Reed, James G. Blaine, William McKinley, Theodore Roosevelt brand.

"I am a Progressive, because certain men in the Republican Party drifted far away from the ideals of the party and refused to keep abreast of the times. I firmly believe that hundreds of thousands of Republicans in the rank and file of the Republican Party stand for the very things that hundreds of thousands of Progressives stand for, and that these things are vitally necessary to the present and future welfare of the country. I believe their achievement has been impossible thus far be-

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WHY NOT BE INDEPENDENT
As well as save money? Have your own electric light plant. The Bruston Automatic E. L. & P. Co., Inc., 126 Liberty St., New York City. 'Phone Rector 9854.—Advt.

CRONES NOW GIVES 2 DAYS TO GET HIM

In Third Letter to The Times He Says He Will Leave New York in 48 Hours.

STAMP "HUDSON TERMINAL"

Poisoner Favors Correspondence School for Police, "Espechely Officiells."

GUARD HEADQUARTERS HERE

Detectives on Fire Escapes at Ball of Knights of Columbus—Churches Also Watched.

While detectives watched for him at all of the Post Office buildings and ran down every clue which was supplied, Jean Crones, the chef who poisoned soup served at a dinner given for Archbishop George W. Mundelein at the University Club in Chicago on Feb. 10, remained at large yesterday in New York, and at 8 o'clock last night a third letter from him was received at THE TIMES office.

The letter had been mailed at the Hudson Terminal Post Office and was postmarked 6 P. M. It was stated at Police Headquarters that detectives had been detailed at that building, and that no one fitting the description of Crones had been seen there.

In his latest letter Crones announced that he would remain in New York forty-eight hours longer, "but after that I have to disappoint the good police and leave the city." He did not say where he intended to go after that time.

Crones Gives More Details.

More details of the alleged poison plot are given by Crones. He wrote that he did not put poison into the soup served to the 300 priests and other prominent men but put it into the "stok" in the cold-meat room, where he was employed. He denied that there were explosives in his room, and that he knew about plots to destroy public buildings or other acts of violence.

The statements made by Crones tallied in many instances with information gleaned by THE TIMES and by the detectives under Captain Tunney of the anarchist squad.

Crones, for instance, said that he was not an anarchist until "the Ludlow massacre in Colorado" on April 20, 1914, at the time of the labor troubles at mines controlled by the Rockefeller interests. The police found that Crones was not well known here as an anarchist. Another statement he made was that he had worked alone and had not seen a member of his family for three years. The latter statement tallied with what the police have learned. No one, Crones wrote, knew where he was stopping in New York.

The police of Chicago again were held up to ridicule by the chef, who asserted that all of the men arrested in Chicago in connection with the poison plot were innocent. He suggested that the whole Chicago police force be sent to a correspondence school.

Catholic Churches Watched.

On the theory that Crones might again visit Police Headquarters, as he said he did on Thursday, and perhaps attempt to explode a bomb there, detectives were detailed to watch all entrances of the building. Others kept an eye on the properties owned by the Catholic Church in the belief that the act of Crones in Chicago was part of a nation-wide plot against Catholics.

Sixty-five detectives under Inspector Cray were detailed to attend the Knights of Columbus ball at Madison Square Garden last night and men were even placed on the fire escapes of that building. The detectives mingled with the crowds about the building, and the Inspector and a small squad attended the ball. But they got no trace of any man who even remotely resembled Crones.

The third letter was turned over to Captain Tunney by THE TIMES, and detectives were put at work immediately. Besides the postmark, there was nothing to indicate in what part of the city Crones had spent the day. In place of an address on Page 1 of the letter he wrote "Nowhere."

The letter was in the same handwriting as the others which had been received. The grammar was faulty and many words were misspelled. But the letter gave further facts which had not been published and which proved conclusively that the writer was telling of things he knew. Crones made twenty-one specific points, many of them devoted to the defense of others who have been arrested.

Text of Crones's Letter.

Here is the letter as he wrote it:

New York 18 February 1916
Jean Crones
Nowhere

The Editor of The New York Times
Dear Sir:

Will you be so kindly and see that these statements come in the hands of the Chicago Lawers which have taken up the defence of a dozen inocent people which were arested through my fault and from wohm I begg pardon.

(1) There was no arsenic or any other poison in the Chicken soup served at that dinner and no Chemist will have fund any poison in the soup for arsenic is nearly insoluble in a clear soup and will go to the bootom of the casserole. If I had put the poison in the soup many other people would be infected for the same Chicken stok was used for differen purposes. The poison was somwere else. The same report says that two grams of Arsenous Oxide in the minimum deadly quantity and I say that 0.1 to 0.4 gram is an deadly adult.

(2) I have left Chicago Wednesday night and the day of the dinner I was 600 miles away from Chicago

(3) That there were no explosives in my room

(4) That tere was any poison fund in my room besides the chemicals which I received from the Schools

(5) That tere were no bombmacking

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COMPARTMENT CARS TO FLORIDA. Seaboard Florida Ltd., 2:16 P. M. Quickest, best equipped Florida train. Inq. 1184 B'way. —Advt.

McKenna Urges British Banks to Push Plan For the Surrender of American Securities

LONDON, Feb. 18.—It is officially announced that Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, has sent an appeal to banks throughout Great Britain asking that they urge customers to offer all available American securities to the Treasury. Mr. McKenna's statement follows:

"You are acquainted with the Government's scheme for acquiring American dollar securities in order to maintain a stable exchange with the United States. While expressing cordial thanks to those banks which already have urged customers holding suitable securities to offer them to the Treasury, I invite all banks to take similar action forthwith and to impress upon customers the paramount duty of assisting their country and her allies by offering to the Treasury such securities either for sale or as a deposit on loans, whether or not they are included in the published purchase lists of the Treasury.

"At an early date opportunity will be afforded for depositing securities on loans upon terms already published. Emphasize the fact that by offering their dollar securities to the Government at this juncture they will be performing a patriotic service in helping pay for munitions and other supplies bought in America and at the same time obtain the full price for the securities sold."

WIRETAPPERS TAKE VIOLINIST'S $50,000

Russian Asks District Attorney to Find Men Who Sold Bogus Mining Stock.

KREISLER'S ADVICE REFUSED

Former Leader of Plaza Hotel Orchestra Loses Everything and Large Sum Borrowed on Notes.

Gregor Gaitz-Hocky, a Russian violinist, who tried to climb by way of Wall Street rather than by the hard route of art, came into the District Attorney's office yesterday and told how a gang of wiretappers had fleeced him of $50,000 by inducing him to invest in fake mining stocks. It was all the money he had, plus several thousand dollars borrowed on notes which he is now unable to redeem. His dream of affluence rudely shattered, he begged the District Attorney to jail the swindlers wherever they may be, and recover if possible some of the money which he had lost.

He has learned his lesson, and he told Assistant District Attorney Brogan yesterday he wished he had taken the advice of his friend Fritz Kreisler, whom he met on the day that he drew his last dollar from the bank in order to purchase a piece of a Colorado gold mine. The famous violinist, on hearing of Hocky's proposed venture, shook his head sadly and said:

"Stick to your fiddle, Gregor. Take my advice. Stick to your fiddle."

But Gaitz-Hocky dabbled for months in stocks with more or less success until he made the acquaintance one day of a person named Clifton in a brokerage office on West Forty-fourth Street. Clifton told him there was a splendid opportunity to buy some valuable mining stocks from a Mr. Thomas Kenney in Trenton.

Clifton said $5,000 would be enough to put the thing through, and with this amount of cash in his pocket the violinist accompanied his friend to Trenton. There they met Mr. Kenny. He laughed at the offer. To sell on margin, he said, would be preposterous. The stock was too valuable. If he did anything at all he would sell his interest in the mine outright in order that he might retire, as he always desired to do, to a life of travel and leisure. His price was $50,000, and not one penny less.

Clifton and Gaitz-Hocky returned to New York, but not before the musician had been deeply impressed with the great possibilities of the Colorado mine. He had inherited some money and had saved out of the earnings of his fiddle a great deal more. But all he had would not suffice to buy Kenny out, so he shook his head and tried to think of other things. Several days later, however, Clifton told Gaitz-Hocky that if Kenny's stock was bought, it could be sold at once at a great profit to a man named Williams in Philadelphia. Gaitz-Hocky, he said, ought not to miss such a wonderful opportunity to endow himself and his art for good. If he did, he would regret it for the rest of his life.

Many Sleepless Nights Experienced.

After many sleepless nights the violinist, who was at that time leader of the orchestra at the Plaza Hotel, reached a decision. He assembled his available cash and sold all his furniture. He left himself nothing but a few articles of clothing and his violin. From the Union Trust Company, where he had a bank account, he succeeded in borrowing $7,000 to make up the sum of $50,000, which the mining proposition called for.

After the money was raised Clifton arranged a meeting with Kenny, the owner of the stocks, to take place in Wilmington, Del. Kenny met the violinist and Clifton at the railroad station in Wilmington, and the party engaged a room in a hotel near by, where Gaitz-Hocky passed over his $50,000 and received in return three certificates of stock in the Consolidated Radium Mining Company, two for 10,000 shares each and one for 5,000 shares, all at $2 a share. Kenny congratulated the violinist on having struck such a beautiful bargain, and said, for his own part, he would never have sold out if he had not been anxious to start on a trip around the world with his wife.

That was on Dec. 31 last, and Gaitz-Hocky and Clifton went to Philadelphia on the same day to meet Williams and find out how much he was willing to give for the stock. They met him in the Ritz Carlton Hotel and had a lavish New Year's eve celebration. Williams was enthusiastic about the stock. He was willing to take it off the musician's hands at $3.50 a share at once and pay a bonus of $1,000 besides. It was suggested that the certificates be sent to Denver at once in order that the bookkeepers might arrange for the transfer of the stock on the books of the company. This was done, and several days later Clifton went West ostensibly to represent Gaitz-Hocky's interests. Gaitz-Hocky got several postals from him signed "Harry," in which things were reported to be progressing very rapidly. Suddenly the musician received a telegram informing him that "Clifton was dead and that his body had been shipped to Australia." This telegram, however, was also signed "Harry."

Company Not Known in Denver.

Gaitz-Hocky was frantic to know what became of his stock. He tried to communicate with Williams in Philadelphia, but the latter informed him that he was on his way to Mexico on important business and could not delay. He was sorry. Gaitz-Hocky wrote to a woman friend on the coast, Mrs. Herman J. Huiscamp, and asked her to look into the condition of his mining affairs. Finally he had to go to Denver himself. He met Mrs. Huiscamp, and together they learned that the mining company in question had no office in Denver and

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ERZERUM GARRISON HOTLY PURSUED

Fleeing in All Directions Through Snowstorm, with Russians at Their Heels.

THE FORTS FULL OF DEAD

Petrograd Hears a Great Massacre of Armenians Preceded Evacuation of the Stronghold.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 18.—Further details of the capture of Erzerum are coming through to the War Office. From these it appears that the greater part of the garrison got away but that the Russians are in close pursuit and the capture of large bodies of them is expected. The War Office communication as issued today says:

The completeness of the defeat sustained by the Turks and the terrible losses they suffered in the Erzerum fighting are becoming more and more clear. The forts in the fortress itself and in the surrounding country are full of Turkish dead.

The remnants of the Turkish Army chased by our troops are fleeing in disorder, at many points in different directions. A severe snowstorm has failed to cool the ardor of our men in pursuit, who are close on the heels of the enemy and are annihilating them or taking prisoners at the tail ends of Turkish columns.

We captured at Erzerum the entire fortress artillery and a large part of the enemy's field artillery. Up to the present we have counted 200 guns. We have taken a huge quantity of artillery amunition and arms, several dozen motor cars, wireless apparatus and a pontoon park. The number of other trophies taken and of the Turkish soldiers captured in the vast region of Erzerum are being tabulated.

The troops of the Caucasus army, notwithstanding the supreme efforts demanded of them in the ceaseless fighting for over a month under most difficult geographical conditions, have suffered but slight losses and are ready for fresh exploits when their sovereign chief gives the order.

Our warships have continued their operations in the coast region. West of Trebizond permanent bridges have been demolished and fifteen sailing ships destroyed.

In the Caucasus coast region our troops have dislodged the enemy from a series of positions and captured prisoners, arms, munitions, and engineering material.

Armenians Slaughtered Wholesale.

Kurds mercilessly massacred thousands of Armenians before evacuating Erzerum, according to a semi-official news agency, which continues:

"The city's defensive works were organized by the German Commander Posselt, and are spoken of as admirable and as embodying all the resources of modern artillery and engineering.

"The latest advices indicate that the heavy Turkish reinforcements which had been hastening to the aid of Erzerum failed to arrive in time.

"The capture of Erzerum has aroused the greatest enthusiasm throughout Russia. Towns large and small are the scenes of demonstrations, parades, and Te Deum celebrations. The most imposing demonstration took place at Tiflis, where the Grand Duke Nicholas in person announced the news of the fall of Erzerum. The whole town was lavishly decorated, and the Grand Duke appeared several times in response to the acclamations of the crowds."

The operations against the fortress were conducted under the most severe weather conditions, the snow being deep and the thermometer registering at times more than 30 degrees below zero, Fahrenheit.

Turks Taken by Surprise.

The Turkish Army defending Erzerum was taken by surprise under the methods adopted by the Russians. After the capture of Niskala, it appeared that the Russian attack would be directed upon the Turkish right flank, and by rapidly transferring troops the Turks made all plans to resist the main assault from this quarter. Apparently they had little fear of the success of this attack because of the strong character of the fortifications in that direction, and even less apprehension of danger from a frontal attack.

Nevertheless, after the Russians succeeded in taking by storm the first line forts on Feb. 2 there began a persistent bombardment of the Turkish centre, followed by a bayonet charge the impetuosity of which swept the defenders off their feet. The highest tribute is paid to the bravery of the Caucasian troops, whose charge is considered likely to go down in history as one of the most brilliant feats of the war. It is recognized here that the success of the assault was due almost entirely to the bayonet work of these troops, since the artillery preparation was insufficient in intensity and duration, according to military experts, to reduce even a strong field position.

The wiping out of this Turkish base tends to disrupt the whole Caucasus campaign of the Turks, as it not only served as a base of the operations in the Caucasus, but also of those in Mesopotamia. Its fall leaves no strongly fortified point between Erzerum and Sivas, about 230 miles to the west, and brings more to the front consideration of an eventual attack upon Constantinople from the east.

An attempt to retake Erzerum is expected, but there are enormous difficulties attending the bringing up of Turkish reinforcements, as it is assumed that Turkish forces in Mesopotamia cannot be spared. The alternative for the Turks seems to be to draw upon those at Constantinople, from which all possible routes toward Erzerum are long and arduous. The most practicable is by railway to Urfa, whence it would be necessary to march overland more than 200 miles. The Black Sea route to Trebizond has become impracticable because of the Rus-

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BOSCA ITALIAN SPARKLING WINES. Equal to the best Champagne.—Advt.

NICARAGUA CANAL TREATY RATIFIED

Senate Provides United States Control of $3,000,000 Option Payment.

ISLANDS FOR NAVAL BASE

Resolution Declares Rights of Costa Rica, Salvador, and Honduras Are Not Affected.

GEN. CHAMORRO PLEASED

Minister Expects Prompt Ratification of the Convention by the Nicaraguan Government.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The Senate late this afternoon, after long debate and by a vote of 55 to 18, ratified the proposed treaty with Nicaragua, under which the United States is to acquire perpetual right of way along the San Juan River and the Lake of Nicaragua for a transoceanic canal by the payment of $3,000,000 in gold.

General Chamorro, the Nicaraguan Minister, stated immediately after the Senate had acted that he expected early ratification of the convention by his Government.

As originally negotiated by Mr. Bryan, as Secretary of State, with the Nicaraguan Governor Chamorra, the treaty contained provisions for American supervision practically tantamount to an American protectorate. To meet what was then understood as opposition, those provisions were eliminated before Mr. Bryan resigned his portfolio. Today, in the Senate's resolution of ratification, those provisions, so far as they relate to American supervision of the expenditure of the $3,000,000, are largely restored.

For the treaty in this afternoon's vote were forty Democrats and fifteen Republicans. Against it were five Democrats, led by Mr. Clarke of Arkansas, President pro tempore of the Senate, and thirteen Republicans. The five Democrats opposing ratification were Mr. Chamberlain of Oregon, Mr. Clarke of Arkansas, Mr. Martine of New Jersey, Mr. Thomas of Colorado, and Mr. Vardaman of Mississippi. The fifteen Republicans supporting the treaty were Mr. Brandegee and Mr. McLean of Connecticut, Mr. Colt and Mr. Lippitt of Rhode Island, Mr. Dillingham and Mr. Page of Vermont, Mr. du Pont of Delaware, Mr. Fall of New Mexico, Mr. Gallinger of New Hampshire, Mr. Harding of Ohio, Mr. Lodge and Mr. Weeks of Massachusetts, Mr. Poindexter of Washington, Mr. Sutherland of Utah, and Mr. Wadsworth of New York.

With the exception of Mr. Poindexter, who is technically of the Progressive Party, all the Republicans supporting the treaty are of the conservative wing. These Republicans, led by Mr. Root of New York, as long as he was in the Senate, and by Mr. Lodge, took the view that the treaty was but a logical continuation of the Republican policy of dollar diplomacy, supplemented by provisions for ninety-nine-year leases to Great Corn and Little Corn Islands and to a naval base yet to be selected on the Nicaraguan coast of Fonseca Bay. They objected to the inclusion in the treaty of the Platt amendment to the Organic act of Cuba, which was originally proposed by Mr. Bryan, but after that provision was eliminated they rallied to the support of the treaty.

As the treaty was submitted to the Senate the only provision reminiscent of these features of a protectorate was one stipulating that the $3,000,000 to be paid by the United States should be applied to the debt of Nicaragua. Presumably the United States could have enforced this provision by a certain control over at least a part of Nicaraguan finances. As amended, however, the treaty permits the application of the money to other public purposes, but provides that all disbursements shall be with the approval of the American Secretary of State or his agent.

Back in Mr. Bryan's time Costa Rica, Honduras, and Salvador protested that the treaty would work an infringement of their rights. This protest Mr. Bryan, to the still further alarm of Central America, met by suggesting that any of the countries could enter a similar arrangement under American protection. The Senate, however, met the protest today by adopting as part of its resolution of ratification a declaration that the rights of the three protesting countries were expressly preserved and in nowise impaired.

The text of the convention as amended by the Senate is as follows:

The Government of the United States of America and the Government of Nicaragua, being animated by the desire to strengthen their ancient and cordial friendship by the most sincere co-operation for all purposes, of mutual advantage and interest and to provide for the possible future construction of an interoceanic ship canal by way of the San Juan River and the Great Lake of Nicaragua, or by any route over Nicaraguan territory whenever the construction of such canal shall be deemed by the Government of the United States conducive to the interests of both countries, and the Government of Nicaragua wishing to facilitate in every way possible the successful maintenance and operation of the Panama Canal, the two Governments have resolved to conclude a convention to these ends, and have accordingly appointed as their plenipotentiaries:

The President of the United States, the Hon. William Jennings Bryan, Secretary of State, and

The President of Nicaragua, Senor General Don Emiliano Chamorro, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Nicaragua to the United States.

Whereas, Having exhibited to each other their respective full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

The Government of Nicaragua grants in perpetuity to the Government of the United States, forever free from all taxation or other public charge, the uncumbered exclusive rights necessary and convenient to the construction, operation, and maintenance of an interoceanic canal by way of the San Juan River and the Great Lake of Nicaragua or by way of any other route over Nicaraguan territory, the details of the terms upon which such canal shall be constructed, operated, and maintained to be fixed by mutual consultation between the two Governments whenever the construction of such canal shall be decided upon.

ARTICLE II.

To enable the Government of the United States to protect the Panama Canal and the proprietary rights granted to the Government of the United States by the foregoing article, and also to enable the Government of the United States to take any measure necessary to the ends contemplated herein, the Government of Nicaragua hereby leases for a term of ninety-nine years to the Government of the United States the islands in the Caribbean Sea

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ASQUITH IS TO ASK FOR $2,100,000,000 MORE

Total British War Credits Will Then Amount to Over $10,400,000,000.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 19.—According to The Daily Telegraph's Parliamentary correspondent the ninth vote of credit for the prosecution of the war, which Mr. Asquith intends to ask for on Monday, will be the biggest grant ever made by the House of Commons. It will be for £420,000,000 ($2,100,000,000,) or £20,000,000 ($100,000,000,) in excess of the preceding vote, which at the time constituted a record.

The financial editor of The Daily Telegraph says:

"The new vote of credit will bring the total amount of these votes during the current financial year up to £1,720,000,000, ($8,600,000,000.) It is understood that only £120,000,000, ($600,000,000,) will be required to the end of March and that the balance of £300,000,000, ($1,500,000,000,) will finance us until the end of May. It means, therefore, that during the twelve months, ending in March next, we shall have supplied £1,420,000,000, ($7,100,000,000,) by votes of credit in addition to the revenue of £305,014,000, ($1,502,507,000,) provided by the budget.

"These are stupendous figures and including the amount voted in 1914, the votes of credit since the war commenced will reach £2,082,000,000, ($10,410,000,000.)

"If we are going to spend at the rate of £150,000,000, ($750,000,000,) a month as would appear from the provision about to be made for April and May, two full years of war will have required votes for £2,382,000,000, ($11,920,000,000,) over and above the large sums furnished from revenue."

NEW GERMAN STEPS TO CONSERVE FOOD

Butter Cards for Berliners—Pork Supply Guaranteed to Charlottenburg Poor.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Feb. 18.—Steps to assure Germany's economic independence and the continuance of the food supply have been taken in different parts of the Empire. The municipal authorities of Greater Berlin yesterday decided unanimously to introduce butter cards, beginning on March 1, until which time the necessary ration will be guaranteed.

The Charlottenburg authorities have decided on the introduction of meat cards, which will be issued Saturday, which will entitle the poorer classes, for whose benefit alone they are issued, to three pounds of pork weekly at a very moderate price at municipal shops.

The papers today announce that no scarcity of munitions need be feared, as the allied press has been predicting. Imports of manganese iron ceased some time ago. Not only is there plenty of manganese ore on hand, but at last German science has succeeded in finding a substitute for it, which makes this country independent, so far as importations are concerned, for all future time.

The war committee on German paper supplies appeals to the people no longer to destroy their accumulated paper waste, but to save it until it is called for. There is no dearth of paper, but many practical uses for old paper have been discovered.

REDMOND APPEALS TO IRELAND TO ENLIST

Urges All Available Men to Begin Training—Wants No Outsiders in Irish Regiments.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—"We must not and will not tolerate the idea of our Irish regiments being reinforced by any but Irish soldiers," says John Redmond, the Irish leader, in a manifesto to the people of Ireland, issued today, in which he appeals to the young men who are still available to join reserve battalions and begin training, that they may be ready, if needed, to fill every gap in the Irish army in the field.

"Our gallant fellow-countrymen at the front," Mr. Redmond says, "have commissioned me to make this appeal. In your name I promised them in France and Flanders that Ireland would stand by them. Will you fulfill that promise? You are under no compulsion save that of duty.

"The North and South have vied with each other in springing to arms, and, please God, the sacrifices they have made side by side on the field of battle will form a sweet bond of the united Irish nation in the future."

BELGIUM TO RISE AGAIN, MERCIER ASSERTS

World Will Repay Her for Sorrows, He Says, After Final Call on the Pope.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Feb. 18.—Cardinal Mercier expressed great satisfaction over his farewell audience with the Pope. He said that he felt that his visit to Rome had been a step toward the vindication of the rights of Belgium and obtaining reparation for the injustice she had suffered.

He added that he left the Pope animated by the keenest desire to do all he possibly could to help Belgium and its cause and succor the unhappy population, shortening their sufferings as much as possible.

The Cardinal stated that he was more certain than ever that Belgium would be resurrected and that the whole civilized world would see that she was recompensed for the tribulation through which she had passed.

BERLIN PLEDGES COVERED ONLY UNARMED SHIPS

That Is Bernstorff's View and He Asks Germany So to Instruct Him.

BUT SUGGESTS A RESPITE

Wants Us to Get Ironclad Promises That No Vessel Will Fire on Submarines.

SWEDEN WARNS SUBJECTS

Tells Them to Keep Off Armed Vessels—Senator Lodge Denounces German Order.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, has suggested to his own Government that the instructions to German naval officers to torpedo armed enemy merchantmen be postponed until April 1. But whether this postponement is ordered or not, it is believed that the German Government will instruct the Ambassador that its previous assurances to the United States had to do only with unarmed vessels, and that it must be assured that its submarines which warn merchant ships will not be attacked. Berlin may also ask the United States for its definition of defensive armament.

The Swedish Government has instructed its diplomatic and Consular officers in all parts of the world to warn Swedish subjects against traveling on armed belligerent merchant vessels after Feb. 29, when the new Austro-German order to sink such vessels without warning is scheduled to go into effect. The Swedish Minister to the United States, W. A. F. Ekengren, today received a communication from his Government containing the following instructions:

"The Governments of the Central Powers have declared that after Feb. 29 armed merchant vessels belonging to the enemy countries will be torpedoed without warning. You, and the Consuls, are to warn Swedish subjects known to be intending to travel over the Atlantic and Mediterranean on such vessels."

Sweden Makes Inquiries.

Minister Ekengren has sent to Swedish Consuls in the United States copies of these instructions. Before sending out the instructions the Swedish Government, through Minister Ekengren, made informal inquiries of Secretary Lansing regarding the attitude of the United States toward the question of armament of merchantmen for defense and the announced policy of the Teutonic powers regarding such vessels. Secretary Lansing told the Swedish Minister that the United States intended to stand on its rights and those of its citizens under international law in the matter of travel and armed merchant vessels, if this Government found itself unable to effect a modus vivendi between the Entente Allies and the Central Powers for the disarmament of merchantmen.

Great interest in the attitude of the Swedish Government was manifested in diplomatic and official circles in Washington. The impression here is that the German Government may have persuaded Sweden to take a stand against Swedish nationals traveling on armed vessels, and that it is the purpose of Berlin to utilize the position of the Stockholm Government as an argument to induce the United States also to warn its citizens against taking such risks.

Bernstorff Explains to Berlin.

It was learned tonight that in the long cipher cablegram that Count von Bernstorff sent to Berlin reporting on yesterday's conference with Secretary Lansing, the Ambassador, in addition to explaining the attitude of the United States, outlined the character of the instructions that he thought should be given to him for guidance in discussing the new diplomatic situation. Count von Bernstorff informed Berlin that this Government was unwilling to accept the settlement proposed in the Lusitania case until Germany had squared its guarantees for the future conduct of submarine warfare to conform to the assurances previously given to the United States. The Ambassador explained that the United States had indicated to him that it regarded the assurances previously given as satisfactory under the belief that they were believed to be broad enough to prevent attacks without warning and without endangering the safety of noncombatants on all classes of merchantmen.

It developed tonight that Count von Bernstorff and the United States Government were at variance in interpreting Germany's previous assurances to this country. It appears to be the contention of Count von Bernstorff that these assurances related only to unarmed vessels, and were not broad enough to assure armed merchant ships immunity in the future. In view of this attitude and the German proclamation of Feb. 10, officials of the United States regard the situation as involving virtually a nullification of assurances previously given and as a repudiation of the pledges under the United States Government's understanding of them.

Count von Bernstorff has asked his Government to instruct him to take the position that Germany did not understand that the guarantees sought for the future by the United States and the past assurances were intended to cover armed merchantmen. The Ambassador's communication points out that in the note of May 13, 1915, from Secretary Bryan to the German Government—the first note dealing with the destruction of the Lusitania—the United States specifically employed the phrase "unarmed merchantmen" in the following sentence:

"It (the United States Government) assumes, on the contrary, that the Imperial Government accept, as of course, the rule that the lives of noncombatants, whether they be of neutral citizenship or citizens of one of the countries at war, cannot lawfully or rightfully be put in jeopardy by the capture or destruction of an unarmed merchantman and recognize also, as all other nations do, the obligation to take the usual precaution of visit and search to ascertain whether a suspected merchantman is in fact of belligerent nationality or is in fact carrying contraband of war under a neutral flag.

Bernstorff's Stand.

The German Ambassador has asked his Government to instruct him to take the position that its assurances were only intended to cover unarmed merchantmen; that these assurances have been observed, and that the German Government is surprised that the United States should have misunderstood them. If Germany accepts the suggestions of the Ambassador it will hold that it is not modifying or restricting its guarantees, but that, according to its understanding, the United States is increasing its original demand so as to have the previous assurances made broad enough to prevent attacks without warning on armed merchant vessels. The Ambassador has also suggested that he be instructed to inquire how the United States considers it to be possible for Germany in actual practice to make a distinction between the defensive and offensive armament of merchant vessels.

Wants Ironclad Pledge.

In his report to his Government, the German Ambassador invites attention to the "secret instructions" alleged to have been given to British merchant vessels, under which it is contended in German circles that British armed merchant vessels, especially freighters, have been ordered to use their armament offensively against submarines. He recommends that he be instructed to say that if the United States will obtain definite and solemn written assurances and guarantees that guns on British and other Entente merchant vessels will never be used for purposes of attack, and that these guns will never be used in firing at German submarines, unless the merchantmen are first fired upon, and that these weapons will never in any circumstances be used to attack any vessel, then that Germany would be willing to modify instructions to naval commanders and not permit them to torpedo any such vessels without warning.

The fact that the Ambassador's request for a delay in the enforcement of the new German orders has not reached Berlin, probably explains the stated inability of the German Government to understand American intimations that the new policy may be postponed. A Sayville wireless news message from Berlin today speaks of the publication in Berlin newspapers of a New York dispatch which says that the torpedoing of armed merchantmen under Germany's recent memorandum, which was to become effective Feb. 29, has been postponed until April 1.

The New York dispatch was probably based on certain Washington news dispatches of several days ago, intimating that Germany would postpone the effective date of the new orders. Secretary Lansing, when asked regarding these dispatches, denied that the German Government had given him any intimation that the torpedoing of armed merchantmen without warning was to be postponed. The Secretary admitted yesterday that Count von Bernstorff had suggested that Germany might be willing to postpone the application of the new order, but it was made plain after this conference that the Ambassador learned that the United States did not ask Germany to postpone, and that any proposal on the subject must come from the German Government on its own initiative.

This initiative has already been taken by Count von Bernstorff asking that his Government instruct him to state that the operation of the new policy be postponed a month. There is nothing in this statement of the facts to conflict with the cabled news dispatch from Berlin tonight which represents the German Foreign Office as saying that no such order has been given and that "it is unable to explain the dispatch except in conjecture that the American Government is asking delay," no such request for such a delay having been received at Berlin. The conjecture is without foundation, because this Government has not and will not ask delay, but leaves that to Germany for voluntary consideration. The suggestion of delay is being made by Count von Bernstorff, who knows that the American Government's position renders it unwise for Germany to embark on its projected policy pending the efforts now being made to deal diplomatically with the new situation.

Quotes Appam's Log.

Count von Bernstorff has also called his Government's attention to an entry in the log of the British steamship Appam, which was captured by the German sea raider Moewe and sent to Norfolk as a prize ship. As made public by the German Ambassador tonight, the text of this entry on the log of the Appam is as follows:

"The following additional confidential instructions have been issued by the Admiralty: 'Any submarine which approaches a merchant vessel may be treated as hostile. If chased the merchantman should first attempt to escape. If it cannot escape, it must head straight for the submarine to prevent effective use of the submarine's guns.'"

The Ambassador did not disclose the date of this alleged entry, sent to him as part of the log of the Appam, but explained that it was prior to the date of the issuance of the latest "secret instructions" alleged to have been issued to armed merchantmen and to which allusion is made in the German communication of Feb. 10.

The entry from the Appam's log is being submitted to his Government by Count von Bernstorff for use in support of its contention that Great Britain has not lived up to the pledge given in Sir Cecil Spring-Rice's note of Aug. 25, 1914, "that British merchant vessels will never be used for purposes of attack, that they are merely peaceful traders armed only for defense, that they will never fire unless first fired upon, and that they will never under any circumstances attack any vessel."

Accuses Appam's Captain.

Count von Bernstorff's report contains the statement submitted to him by Captain Berg of the prize crew in possession of the Appam, that when the Möwe challenged the Appam to halt for visit and search the Appam halted; that the Möwe then sent a boat toward the Appam, and while this boat was approaching the Captain of the Appam gave orders for members of his crew to use the gun in firing at the Möwe, but countermanded these orders after discovering the superior armament of the German vessel. The purpose of this statement is to support the contention that British merchant ships have orders to use their guns offensively. Count von Bernstorff has reported to his Government that the British ship Clan Mactavish actually fired at the Möwe when challenged to halt; that this was in violation of the British pledge, and that as a result the Möwe sank the Clan Mactavish with loss of human life.

Secretary Lansing today sent a confidential circular to all American Ambassadors and Ministers, as well as Consular officers, informing them as to the present attitude of the United States Government with respect to armed merchant vessels and toward the new Austro-German submarine policy. The communication sets forth the position of the United States identically as it has been described in these dispatches during the last three days, and takes the form of an informal memorandum intended to serve as a guide to American diplomatic and Consular officers. In view of the impression abroad, especially in Germany and Austria, that the American Government intended taking a position in favor of treating armed merchant vessels as auxiliary cruisers and warning Americans not to travel on them, it was considered wise to embody in such a memorandum an authentic statement of the exact position of the United States.

The memorandum makes it plain that the United States is not acquiescing in the German and Austrian contention that "enemy merchant ships which are armed with guns have no right longer to be considered as peaceful merchant ships," and that this Government does not admit that merchant vessels, passenger or freight, armed solely for defense, are subject to attack without warning. The memorandum makes it plain also that this Government merely proposed to the Entente Allies that rules as to armed ships be changed by modus vivendi agreement; that it was not intended that the existing rules of international law regarding armed merchantmen should be changed unless the belligerents agreed; that even then the change would be merely for the period of the war, and that, if the United States fails to persuade the belligerents to enter into a modus vivendi, it will insist that merchant vessels have a right to arm for the sole purpose of defense, and vessels so armed, which do not use their guns offensively, should not be attacked without warning.

Armed Italian Liners.

Secretary Lansing made it clear today that the arrangement under which defensively armed Italian ships had been permitted to leave American ports did not in any way require the United States to sacrifice any principle or tend to establish precedent. He said that the ships had been allowed to sail under a temporary arrangement to meet specific cases as they arose and that in each case the Italian Government had assured the United States that the armament would not be used except for defensive purposes.

President Wilson and his Cabinet at their meeting today discussed at some length the intentions of the German and the Austrian Governments, the position of the United States and the attitude of the Entente Allies toward the question of the arming of merchant ships. It was understood that it was agreed that the United States must insist upon complete assurances that merchant ships, whether unarmed or armed for defensive purposes, would not be attacked without warning.

Berlin Press Misled.

BERLIN, Feb. 18, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The newspapers today publish a New York dispatch which says that the torpedoing of armed merchantmen under Germany's recent memorandum, which was to become effective Feb. 29, has been postponed until April.

The Foreign Office says no such order has been given and that it is unable to explain the dispatch except on the conjecture that the American Government is asking delay. No request for a delay has yet been received here.

GERMAN SEA ORDER DEBATED IN SENATE

Lodge and Sterling Protest Against the United States Acquiescing in It.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, ranking Republican member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and Senator Sterling of South Dakota, another Republican, today protested sharply against acquiescence by the United States in the new German and Austrian policy of sinking armed merchantmen without warning. Both Senators admitted that recent developments indicated that the State Department had decided at last to insist on the established principles of international law.

Both took the position that if the United States forced on one side or the other a departure from established practice while the war was in progress it would be guilty of an unneutral act. Mr. Lodge declared that such a step would be definitely in the direction of war on the side of England's enemies. Mr. Sterling said that while American insistence that Germany and Austria respect international law in their use of submarines might bring on dangerous friction, it was a danger, he said, from which Americans would not shrink. Another horror at sea like that of the Lusitania, he said, and a militant country would replace "the supine and apathetic policy of the past."

The two speeches were delivered in support of Mr. Sterling's resolution deprecating American assent to the Teutonic submarine warfare.

"It is not a remote inference that the present attitude of the German Admiralty in regard to the right to attack and destroy armed merchantmen without warning was encouraged if not invited by the memorandum of our State Department to the Entente Powers," said Senator Sterling. "One paragraph of that memorandum is as follows:

"'I should add that my Government is impressed with the reasonableness of the argument that a merchant vessel carrying armament of any sort in view of the character of the submarine warfare and the defensive weakness of undersea craft, should be held to be an auxiliary cruiser and so treated by a neutral as well as by a belligerent Government, and is seriously considering instructing its officials accordingly.'

Dangerous and Vicious.

"The paragraph from the memorandum suggests a dangerous and vicious principle. Without reference to any nation here involved the proposal therein contained would subordinate the interests of commerce to the interests of the submarine, and in consequence to the interests of that nation whose strength on the high seas lay in the superiority of her submarine fleet. Under the operation of this principle the legitimate commerce of half a dozen opposing nations as between themselves as well as that with neutral nations carried in enemy merchantmen might, if wholly defenseless, be made the easy prey of that power which was superior in submarine strength and which chose to be remorseless in its use."

After citing authorities to show the recognized rights of merchantmen to use arms in self-defense, Senator Sterling continued:

"Of all the peoples in the wide world it ill becomes us to deny Great Britain that right now, or to spend one hour in diplomatic haggling to secure her renunciation of it. Our export trade has been growing by leaps and bounds. The manufacturers of munitions of war are not the only beneficiaries, but the products of the farm, the forest, the mine find a foreign demand and a market never in the aggregate equaled. But with our own poor and inadequate merchant marine how would it have been were she not mistress of the seas?

"Is it reasonable, then, that a British or French merchant vessel, carrying four small guns astern for defensive purposes and bringing cargoes of British or French goods for consumption by our people and ready to carry away food supplies produced by our people for their peoples or their armies; is it reasonable because of the defensive weakness of any murderous underseas craft that we should treat them as warships and intern them during the war?

"The voice of the suggestion of the State Department lies in this, that because if the deadly submarine is not strong on defense you must, therefore, make the merchant ship adequately helpless against the submarine. Instead of denying this old right of the seas, we now of all times vie with any other nation in seeking to uphold it.

"It is possible some danger will be incurred, but I do not much fear that dangers will be much increased beyond what they are at present. But I do know that let another sea horror occur in which American lives are involved and this Administration and the world will know that there is a real America, not supine, apathetic, and hesitating, but strong, militant, if need be, and ready to respond to those noble impulses of liberty and humanity which have been our heritage from the beginning."

Lodge's Speech.

Senator Lodge dwelt upon the history of international law relating to the arming of merchantmen for defense and citing precedents in the record of the United States. As late as the President's note of May 13, 1915, Senator Lodge said, this Government recognized that "American citizens were within their undisputed rights in taking their ships and in traveling wherever their legitimate business calls them upon the high seas."

"Such," he added, "has been the practice of all nations in regard to the armed merchantmen. It seems utterly incredible that this position should be in any way altered now or that our Government should be ready to surrender the unquestioned rights of Americans to travel or ship goods on a belligerent merchantman subject to all the rules which have been established by the courts and by all international authorities for at least two centuries.

"The abandonment of these rights by any neutral Government on the ground of the invention of submarines with the necessary limitations upon the powers of capture possessed by those boats is inconceivable. Such abandonment could only rest on the ground that the rights of neutrals, the rules which for centuries have been agreed upon by all nations of the protection of innocent lives upon vessels captured in war, must be thrown aside and discarded in order that a new instrument of maritime destruction must not be impeded in its work of death and murder. Such a doctrine is revolting to every instinct of humanity, to every principle of law and justice.

"There is, however, another side to this matter which is of even graver importance. There can be no question that any act by a neutral which alters conditions created by the war is an unneutral act and places the neutral upon the side of one belligerent or the other.

Embargo Unlawful.

"This is eminently true of any form of embargo, and there is no need that I should repeat the unanswerable argument on this point embodied by Mr. Lansing in his note of last August to the Government of Austria-Hungary. The war, and the war alone, has also created conditions under which any change at this time in the attitude which we took officially at the outset of the war in regard to armed merchantmen would be an unneutral act. The merchantmen of one belligerent have been swept from the seas. Therefore, if we should abandon all the principles on this subject that we have ever sustained, if we should abandon the rules laid down by Mr. Lansing in his circular of September, 1914, and declare that our ports were closed to armed merchantmen, or that goods and passengers from the United States could not be placed on an uncommissioned merchantman, armed solely for self-defense, our action would affect only one belligerent; it would alter conditions created by the war, and would, therefore, be unneutral. It would make us at once the ally of the belligerent whose merchant marine has been driven from the ocean. It would be a step toward war.

"I cannot believe that the Administration thinks for a moment of altering the well-defined position which it took at the outset of the European war, and I believe that it must stand as firmly on this question as it has on the question of the embargo. Should it act otherwise it would accept a humiliation and incur a danger of war from which even the boldest and the most unscrupulous would shrink."

Senator Thomas read into the record today's news dispatches announcing that the State Department regarded Germany's notice relating to armed ships as inconsistent with previous assurances as to the conduct of submarine warfare, and would accept nothing in the pending controversy with the Teutonic powers short of a full and complete agreement to the high principles for which the American Government had contended.

Senator Stone, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, gave notice that he would discuss the submarine situation next week, and would take occasion to criticise a recent speech by Elihu Root on the Administration's foreign policy.

HOPES WE WON'T YIELD.

British Naval Writer Thinks It Unfair to Bar Armed Ships.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 19.—The London Times naval correspondent, discussing the question of armed merchantmen, says it would be most unfair if, while admitting the principle, such an alteration were made in the American harbor rules as to deprive merchantmen of the value of protection in them. The correspondent argues that nothing less than six-inch guns are much in use against the latest types of submarines, and that no restrictions were placed upon the quantity or calibre of armament carried by American merchantmen in the past.

The correspondent records a large number of historical instances in support of his views and concludes by saying:

"Nothing could be clearer from a perusal of accounts relating to armed merchantmen than that they seldom waited to be summoned by any ship once her hostile intent was perceived or even suspected."

NO COFFEE SHORTAGE.

Rates from Brazil Doubled, but Enough Ships to Bring Supply.

The report from Washington of fear that Brazil might have difficulty in sending coffee to this country because of a shortage of ocean tonnage was denied yesterday by James J. Slechta of 17 State Street, agent of the Lloyd Brazileiro in this country.

"More ships are needed for the commerce between this country and Brazil," he said, "but there is no danger that the movement of coffee will suffer. In fact, it will be the last article of commerce between the two countries to be affected by the shortage of tonnage. To show how little the trade with South America has suffered comparatively it is sufficient to point out that, whereas the freight rate from Brazil to this country was 50 cents a bag before the war, it was until a few weeks ago only 60 cents a bag. Recently it has jumped to a dollar a bag. But while the freight rate to South America has increased 100 per cent., the rate to Europe has increased 400 and 500 per cent.

"The few English ships remaining in service between this country and South America are likely to be requisitioned by the Government and make the shortage even more severe; but even this will not have much effect on coffee. The hardship will be felt chiefly by Americans sending freight to South America. The freight carried from Brazil to the United States is considerably lighter than that carried from the United States to Brazil. This line, which formerly used tramp steamers for the most part, has put on five regular ships, and, on a trip to Brazil from which I have just returned, I obtained two more ships, which had formerly been in the South American coasting service."

RECRUITING FRAUD CHARGED

Petrograd Military Surgeons Arrested, German Agency Says.

BERLIN, Feb. 18, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—"A Russian newspaper publishes sensational disclosures concerning illegal exemptions from military service," says the Overseas News Agency.

"The Secretary of a recruiting committee at Petrograd and a large number of military surgeons have been arrested. They are charged with having accepted amounts ranging from 10,000 rubles up in each case.

"The Russian press also reports that a Moscow committee for the relief of refugees received 200,000 rubles from the Government in December of 1915. The President of the committee, Prince Troubetskoy, stated later that 200,000 rubles more was sent to the committee in December and 700,000 rubles in January, but that this money never reached its destination. The leakage has not yet been explained.

"This corruption, together with the reactionary policy of the Russian authorities, caused a strong opposition movement among members of the Duma. After the downfall of Premier Goremykin, the new Premier, M. Sturmer, attempted to calm the storm by meeting the party leaders individually. Most of these leaders declined to receive him. He then invited the leaders to afternoon tea in order to establish harmonious social relations, but this move was equally unsuccessful, as was demonstrated by the recent convention of the party leaders."

ALTANS IS FOUND GUILTY.

Russian Was in Passport Conspiracy with a British Clerk.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Noi Yoachim Altans, otherwise known as Altschuler, who was arrested Jan. 18 on a charge of conspiracy, was found guilty today.

Altans, who is a Russian subject, was charged with having co-operated with James Dallas, Chief Clerk of the Department of the Home Office dealing with aliens, in connection with passport frauds. Dallas already has pleaded guilty to the charge of having accepted money to commit acts in violation of his public duty. It was alleged many aliens were enabled to leave England by the use of permits obtained with the assistance of Altans and Dallas.

Altans was sentenced to one year at penal servitude and Dallas to three years.

Internment Camp for Germans.

CADIZ, Feb. 18, (via Paris.)—A concentration camp for the Germans who escaped from Kamerun into Spanish Guinea has been prepared near San Fernando in Isle of Leon. The steamship Villaverde, escorted by a warship, is expected at an early date with the first important contingent.

BATTLE INCESSANT ON YPRES FRONT

British Guns Pound the Germans, Massed in Newly Captured Trenches.

BERLIN REPORTS VICTORY

Says That the British Tried to Regain Lost Ground and Were Repulsed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BRITISH GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, Feb. 17.—The British artillery gave severe punishment today to the German troops for their attack upon the trenches where they still remain in a portion of the British front line and they paid a heavy price for the few hundred yards of mine craters and crump holes. Their guns also have been active today to prevent the recapture of the position.

It is becoming clear now that one of the objects of the spasmodic German attacks at various points of the Ypres salient was to obtain possession of these trenches. Although of only local importance they were a cause of annoyance to the Germans, as was a position in this part of the salient which looked down into their lines. Its exact situation is in the triangle formed by the Ypres-Commines Canal, of which it forms the bank, and the Ypres-Commines railway to the south of Zillebeke and to the north of Hollebeke.

The truth is, as it seems to me, the attack upon this hillock was forced upon the Germans by the local conditions and the necessity of restoring the courage of their men. For several months the German troops in the trenches which confronted the British at this point with one end on the Ypres-Commines Canal had been subjected to a continual nervous strain by the activity of the British troops.

The main German attack took place suddenly at nightfall on Sunday. It began by a series of mine explosions, which flung up parts of the British trench line and formed new and deep craters. These joined to the indescribable chaos of "No Man's Land" so that there was no longer a definable line for the British to hold. A rapid artillery bombardment followed, and then the German infantry advanced in masses.

Most of the British were able to retire to the support line of trenches, so that few prisoners were taken. The British did not leave the Germans in peaceful possession. A series of bombing parties attacked them resolutely and caused great losses among them.

The British artillery has since kept the "international trenches" under heavy and repeated fire, interrupted only by a terrible gale which made artillery observation difficult, and as the Germans are closely massed there their casualties must have been very severe. I have authority for saying that the German losses are far in excess of our own.

Berlin Reports British Repulse.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Activity on the western front today was largely confined to the Ypres district, where British forces face the Germans. Berlin says the British troops attempted to regain trenches there and were beaten off. London tells of severe artillery fire, but does not mention any attacks on the foe.

The German Army Headquarters statement reads:

The English again attempted to recapture their positions to the south of Ypres, but were repulsed with sanguinary losses.

To the northwest of Lens and to the north of Arras we carried out successful mining operations.

A small German detachment returned from a nocturnal expedition against English positions near Fonquevillers, north of Arras, with a few prisoners, and one machine gun.

Directly south of the Somme an attack by fresh French troops broke down under our fire.

On the remainder of the front there were more or less lively artillery duels, but no incidents of any especial importance.

Enemy aerial attacks in Flanders were immediately returned by our aviators with the aerial bombardment of Poperinghe.

The British official statement tonight says:

Our artillery today bombarded enemy positions north of Ypres and the Comines Canal. The artillery of both sides generally has been active about the Ypres front.

On the rest of the front there have been minor artillery bombardments at various points.

This statement was issued by the French War Office tonight:

In the Artois region, to the northwest of Hill 140, we exploded a mine beneath a German trench, which was considerably damaged. Another one of our mines produced between the two trenches a big crater, the southern ridge of which we occupied. An attempt to dislodge us was stopped short by our fire.

In the region to the south of Frise, our artillery, in concert with the British artillery, effected barrier fires, which made the enemy give up the attack he was preparing.

To the north of the Aisne we have directed on the enemy's salient in the region of the Cholera Farm a fire of destruction which had good results.

In Upper Alsace, after a violent artillery preparation, the enemy directed an attack against our position to the north of Largitson. The Germans were able to gain a footing for some little time in one of our trenches, but a counterattack promptly threw them out.

TO PUSH TRADE WITH US.

French Ministers and Deputies Impressed by Commission's Report.

PARIS, Feb. 18.—Ways and means for increasing commerce between the United States and France and providing business opportunities in France for American firms during and after the war were outlined to a committee of the Chamber of Deputies today by Maurice Damour, Secretary of Appropriations of the Chamber of Deputies, who recently headed a French industrial commission to the United States.

The committee listened attentively for three hours to M. Damour's narrative of the commission's trip through the United States, and afterward M. Damour was received by Premier Briand, the Minister of Finance, M. Rabot, and the Minister of Commerce, M. Clementel, who expressed pleasure at the efforts that had bene made for a closer commercial understanding with the United States.

M. Damour arranged today the itinerary of the American Trade Commission which will visit France in the Spring. Besides visiting large trade cities, the commission will spend ten days in the war-ruined districts. Some of the firms whose factories were in the districts occupied by the Germans have begun to build plants elsewhere. M. Damours says American architects are needed here who can design plants on American lines.

M. Damour told the committee of Deputies of many things which France will buy from the United States. In return, he said, France could sell to the Americans toys, porcelains, chemical products, and other articles. The industrial and commercial exhibition, which it is planned to hold in Paris in the Summer, M. Damour said, would be of great aid in furthering trade relations since Americans are asked to participate.

MADAGASCAR REVOLT PLOTTED BY GERMANS

More Than 200 Persons Arrested for Conspiracy to Massacre Whites and Officers.

PARIS, Feb. 18.—The Paris Journal's correspondent at Tananarivo says that German agents financed and otherwise encouraged a native plot to overthrow the Government of Madagascar on Dec. 31 last. The seat of the conspiracy was at Fianarantsoa and it was planned to poison the French officers and soldiers on New Year's Eve and either win the native troops to the cause of the conspirators or obtain from them their military weapons. The white officials and colonists were then to have been massacred.

The plot was revealed to the authorities and already more than 200 persons have been arrested. Other arrests are expected, as the investigation is still proceeding. The great bulk of the population remains loyal to France and has not been affected by seditious propaganda.

The correspondent adds that documents discovered at the German consulate show that plans were made for fomenting an insurrection even before the war began.

The great island of Madagascar in the Indian Ocean, lying off the east coast of Africa, was officially recognized as a French colony in 1890, after a war of occupation. The majority of the natives are not Africans, the Malayan element predominating in their greatly mixed blood. Of the total population of more than 2,500,000 in 1901, the Hovas, the dominant race, numbered about 850,000 and they are regarded as belonging to the Malayan stock.

The Sakalavas, whose negro affinities are strongly pronounced, rank next in numbers and besides other indigenous races there are many persons of Arab and Indian descent. The seat of the Government is at Tananarivo, which has a population of about 60,000. Fianarantsoa, which is mentioned in the above dispatch, is a town in the southeast of the island, 180 miles southwest of Tananarivo, with a population of about 6,000.

LOUVRE TO BE REOPENED.

Sculptures Will Be on View After March 1, Despite Zeppelins.

PARIS, Feb. 18.—The sculpture section of the Louvre Museum will be reopened to the public on March 1.

In making the announcement to the Petit Journal Albert Dalimier, Under Secretary for Fine Arts, said that the 700 precious paintings, which he had sent to Toulouse for safekeeping after the battle of Charleroi, would be kept there until the end of the war. They are stored under excellent conditions and are safer there than they would be in the Louvre, where there is always danger of damage through a Zeppelin raid.

HONORS FOR TEMPS EDITOR.

Capt. Tardieu Cited in Army Orders for Exceptional Bravery.

PARIS, Feb. 18.—André Tardieu, political editor of the Temps, who joined the army as a reservist, passed through various promotions to the rank of Captain, and was cited in the orders of the day, has again been cited as follows:

"Transferred at his own request from staff service to command of a company. Gave proof of the greatest bravery on the night of Feb. 8, leading his company under a violent bombardment of heavy artillery to an attack upon a trench momentarily lost, which he succeeded in reoccupying after a struggle of several hours with hand grenades."

FRANCO-ITALIAN ACCORD.

Agreements Made About Munitions and Exchange of Products.

PARIS, Feb. 18.—The Milan Stampa, summarizing the results of Premier Briand's recent visit to Rome, says that besides reaching an accord upon political and military policies the French and Italian Governments made technical agreements concerning munitions, under which expert Italian metal workers will be sent to French munition works.

Agreements also were reached, says the newspaper, concerning the exchange of products between the two countries and for common facilities for transport. The decisions already reached have been approved by the Italian Cabinet and will be put into execution immediately.

SEEK WOMAN AS PLOTTER.

Detroit Police May Be on Trail of Canadian Dynamiters.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 18.—The arrest of four or five more persons in connection with the alleged plot to dynamite the local plant of the American Car and Foundry Company is expected by the local police and Pinkerton men who are working on the case in connection with the Federal authorities. Two men, Otto Bartholma and Ernest McCord, who are said to have come here from St. Louis, are being held at Police Headquarters. Rumors that the gang being sought are suspected of firing the Dominion Parliament Buildings at Ottawa cannot be verified, as both the Federal and local authorities refuse to discuss them.

A strange woman, a series of war letters bearing official seals of the British War Office, and inventions of death-dealing devices for war use, are new factors that developed today. Copies of letters referring to war inventions, some of which were sent to Premier Asquith and others to E. W. Mair of 120 Broadway, New York, supposedly a British war agent, were found in the room of Bartholma and McCord.

The woman involved was a friend of Bartholma, and it is alleged the two met frequently. Believing that she directed the operations of the men the police are making every effort to learn her identity.

Pinkerton detectives declared today that they possessed an affidavit from a Detroit man that he had sold dynamite to Bartholma. Evidence against the alleged conspirators, so far, consists of letters found indicating attempts by Bartholma to purchase dynamite in Detroit, a statement made in Flint that he thought he was being arrested for "something done in Canada," and testimony from a police informant who says he was approached with an offer to include him in a plan to blow up the foundry plant which has been making shells.

The police believe that the men are agents for a foreign Government and that the offer of inventions to England was merely an attempt to establish an alibi or direct suspicion away from themselves. Among Bartholma's effects was a copy of a letter from a foreign Consul asking if he could do anything more "for his country."

Five Swiss as Ford Delegates.

BERNE, Switzerland, Feb. 18, (via Paris.)—Five Swiss delegates to the Ford peace conference at Stockholm were named today. Three are members of the Swiss National Council—Scherrer Fullemann of St. Gall, M. Goettisheim of Basle, and M. Studer of Winterthur. The others are Professor Eugene Borel of the University of Geneva, and Mlle. Gobat of Geneva.

CLYSMIC
THE KING OF TABLE WATERS

SAYS HINDUS KILLED OFFICERS IN EGYPT

Koelnische Zeitung Hears a Whole Regiment Mutinied, Murdering Twelve.

UPRISING WAS SUPPRESSED

But Only After Two Hours' Fighting with Australians—Survivors Fled to the Desert.

BERLIN, Feb. 18, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—A mutiny of Hindu troops in Egypt is reported by the Kölnische Zeitung, as quoted by the Overseas News Agency. It is said an entire regiment mutinied, killing twelve officers, including a Major, and that other Hindu troops went over to the mutineers. After a battle of two hours, it is said, the mutinous troops were routed.

The news agency's statement follows:

"The Kölnische Zeitung publishes a report, received from reliable sources in Cairo, that strong opposition has developed among the Hindu troops to the British. A Captain of the Australian troops named Brown on Jan. 10 shot two Mohammedan servants who had made a mistake, the Zeitung says. Two Hindus who witnessed the incident killed the Captain with a bayonet.

"The whole regiment then mutinied. A majority of the officers saved themselves by flight, but twelve of them, including the commander of the regiment and a Major, were killed.

"Other Hindu troops were sent to suppress the uprising, but refused to fire on the mutineers, to whom part of them went over. After two hours of fighting with Australian regiments part of the mutineers fled into the desert. The others were killed or wounded.

"There have been other cases of mutiny, but the British have prevented publication of the details."

The Kölnische Volkszeitung says that Major Gen. Sir John Maxwell, commander of the British forces in Egypt, has ordered the withdrawal of Mohammedan troops from the Suez Canal and their transportation to another war theatre, where they will not fight against other Mohammedans. It is said that there have been frequent desertions among these troops.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Reuter's Cairo correspondent says that many eastern tribes of Bedouins are seeking protection of the British authorities, owing to a violent dispute between the western and eastern tribes, which are hereditary enemies.

Both joined in the recent fighting against the British, in which the eastern tribes suffered severe losses. Subsequently the conflict among the tribes arose, and the easterners are now flocking to the Egyptian refugee camps.

KAMERUN FORT HOLDS OUT.

German Commander Says Native Troops Prefer Death to Surrender.

BERLIN, Feb. 18, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Among the items given out today by the Overseas News Agency was the following:

"Captain von Raben, who tenaciously defends the fortress of Mora in Northern Kamerun, Africa, succeeded in sending a letter to Herr Ebermayor, Governor of the German Kamerun region, shortly before the fall of Yaunde. The letter said that after the surrender of Garua the Captain called together the native soldiers of his command, among whom were Mohammedans, and asked whether they were ready to fight to the last or to surrender. All the natives declared they preferred to die together with Captain von Raben, rather than become prisoners."

An official statement issued in London Feb. 17 said that General Dobell, the commander of the Entente forces in the Kamerun, reported that the conquest of the Kamerun was complete, with the exception of the isolated position of Mora Hill.

The German forces in Southern Kamerun crossed into Spanish Guinea and were interned Feb. 6, following the British occupation of Yaunde on Jan. 1.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Major Gen. Dobell, commanding the British forces in West Africa, has transmitted the following telegram which the Governor General of the Spanish island of Fernando Po requested him to send to the Colonial Minister in Berlin on behalf of Herr Ebermayor, Governor of the German Kamerun:

"Minister of the Colonies: Want of munitions compelled me to leave the protectorate and cross into Spanish territory, together with all troops and staff. All the sick and wounded are safe. The troops began to cross the frontier the evening of the 4th. The first detachments reached the coast yesterday.

"The Spanish Government desires to transport to Fernando Po all those coming from the protectorate. Negotiations on the details of internment have not yet been completed. This report is written en route.

"EBERMAYOR."

GERMAN BIRTH RATE LOWER.

Government Takes Alarm, Fearing the Fate of France.

BERLIN, Feb. 17, (via London, Feb. 18.)—The declining birth rate in Germany, which was attracting attention before the war, is receiving more serious consideration at the present time, in view of the losses sustained in the field. This subject was brought up today in the Budget Committee of the Prussian Diet. A representative of the Ministry predicted that unless a radical change occurred Germany would soon be in the position of France, with deaths exceeding births.

The speaker also referred to the high rate of infant mortality.

The Minister of Education said he recognized the seriousness of the situation. He informed the committee that the Government already had taken the matter under consideration and was conferring with specialists.

FINED FOR A WAR CARTOON.

London Weekly Punished for Showing a Soldier Intoxicated.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The proprietors of the weekly journal Bystander were fined £100, the former editor, Vivian Carter, was fined £50, and Lieutenant Bernard, cartoonist, £50, today for publishing a cartoon depicting a British soldier lying intoxicated beneath a tree and clasping a bottle of rum. Beneath the cartoon were the words, "Reported Missing."

The charge was preferred under the Defense of the Realm act on the ground that publication of the cartoon was prejudicial to discipline and recruiting. An appeal was entered.

$78,250,000 for Prussian Railroads.

BERLIN, Feb. 18, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—An appropriation of 313,000,000 marks, ($78,250,000), for the Prussian State Railroads is provided in a bill introduced in the Prussian Diet. The money is to be used for construction of new tracks and branch lines, completion of several lines, and for new cars.

BELL-ANS
Does Relieve Indigestion
that is why prescribed
by over 100,000 doctors.
Get a 25 cent package today.
Contains no harmful or deleterious substance

HOUSE IS CONSULTED ON MAIL SEIZURES

Swedish Minister to England Discusses the Subject with President's Representative.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Count Wrangel, the Swedish Minister to England, has been holding a series of conferences with Colonel Edward M. House, President Wilson's personal representative, on the subject of the detention of neutral mails by belligerents. Incidentally, the whole question of possible joint action by neutrals to protect their rights has been discussed.

The first conference, during which Count Wrangel and Colonel House were closeted for several hours, was arranged on the initiative of the Swedish Minister. The controversy between Sweden and Great Britain over detentions of mail by both countries reached an impasse several weeks ago, and neither country since then has made any concession.

The question became serious when Sweden, in retaliation for the seizure of her transatlantic mails by Great Britain, seized the English post on its way to Russia. Approximately 50,000 parcels of this mail are now held up in Sweden. Great Britain countered with a refusal to sell coal to Sweden.

Meantime strong representations have been made by both sides, but neither has given any satisfactory assurance tending to its conclusion. Early in the controversy Walter Hines Page, the American Ambassador to Great Britain, was approached by Swedish diplomats, with the idea of having the United States take joint action with Sweden in an effort to settle the question, but the Washington Government refused to consider any except its own grievances.

Despairing of settling the question through the usual channels, Count Wrangel lost no time in getting in touch with Colonel House on his arrival here. He found the Colonel willing to listen to the Swedish side of the controversy, but no hint has yet been given that the United States intends to change its present policy of playing a lone hand in an effort to settle differences with the belligerents. It is considered significant, however, that Colonel House, who expected to sail on the steamer Rotterdam, the sailing date of which has been delayed, has not fixed a new date for his departure.

DETAINED GERMANS FREED.

Members of the Vaterland's Crew Allowed to Return to Work.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Two German sailors, Frank Kulch and Eugene Leinthaler, former members of the crew of the Hamburg-American steamer Vaterland, who were arrested while at work in the National Capital Brewery here four weeks ago and taken to Ellis Island under charges of being in the country illegally, have returned here, and Leinthaler went to work today in his old place. Kulch found his place had been taken. The two men said they told the Ellis Island authorities the same story they had told at the New York Custom House after the captain of the Vaterland turned them loose, saying the Hamburg-American Company could not afford to support them indefinitely and nobody could tell how long the war would last, so they had better go out and get a job.

The release of the men was on the order of Secretary Wilson of the Department of Labor and in line with the uniform rulings of the department ever since the war began. It is understood that information given by officials of a labor organization led to the arrest. The main reason for releasing the men, according to a statement at the Department of Labor today was that while the war was on there was no possible way of deporting them, and it was cheaper to let them come in and get to work, as they were ablebodied and in no way offended the immigration laws.

EMBARGO ALARMS HAVANA.

Planters and Cigarmakers Suffer by Loss of British Trade.

HAVANA, Feb. 18.—The British proclamation prohibiting the importation of manufactured and unmanufactured tobacco, including cigars and cigarettes, after March 1, except under license, is causing much uneasiness in Havana. It is feared that it will result in much distress among the cigarmakers and will cause great loss to manufacturers and planters. All the factories are reducing their output and discharging workers.

Should the Cuban Minister's appeal to the British Government to exempt from the operation of the decree contracts for cigars already made result in a failure many factories would shut down, throwing out of employment upward of 5,000 cigarmakers for whom Government aid would be necessary.

DETAIN AMERICAN CARGOES.

Three Steamers, Two from New York, Are Taken Into Kirkwall.

LONDON, Feb. 16, (Delayed by Censor.)—The following vessels have been taken into Kirkwall for examination:

The Danish steamship Hellig Olav, from New York for Copenhagen, with a general cargo, mails and passengers; the Norwegian steamer Alf, from New York for Copenhagen, with a cargo of wheat; the Swedish steamer Osman, from Baltimore for Helsingfors, with a cargo of maize.

FOR LEAST CENSORSHIP.

Lord Robert Cecil Tells Foreign Correspondents His Idea on News Curbs

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Lord Robert Cecil, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, was the guest at luncheon today of the Association of Foreign Press Correspondents in London.

M. de Chassaigne, President of the association, introduced Lord Robert, stating that it was he who succeeded in having the censorship upon newspapers removed, so far as foreign affairs were concerned.

Lord Robert expressed his appreciation of the part played by the foreign correspondents in London in presenting the case of Great Britain and her viewpoint to neutral nations. He said he felt strongly that the censorship should be restricted within the narrowest limits that were compatible with the necessities of the defense of the realm and the general prosecution of the war. In matters concerning his own department, he said, he acted on the principle that trained journalists were better qualified to decide what might safely be published than others untrained in journalism.

It must never be forgotten, he went on, that in democracies unnecessary secrecy was dangerous. By removal of the official censorship on questions of foreign affairs the responsible editors and correspondents were constituted their own censors, and he was glad to say that, with very few exceptions, his confidence in their discretion had been justified.

AUSTRIANS SHELL BORGO.

Other Unfortified Towns Slightly Damaged, Rome Reports.

ROME, Feb 18, (via London.)—The following official communication was issued today:

Enemy artillery has shelled some inhabited [unfortified?] places. Crosano, in the Lagarina Valley, and Roncegno and Borgo, in the Sugana Valley, have sustained some damage.

Our artillery dispersed enemy detachments on the Luserna road and groups of workers in the Astico zone. Infantry encounters have taken place in the Sugana Valley. Our infantry here repulsed the enemy, taking some prisoners.

In the Middle Isonzo, near Canale, we fired on sailboats which the enemy had secretly collected near by.

On the Carso front, east of Vermegliano, one of our detachments rushed an enemy trench, inflicting some losses.

BERLIN, Feb. 18, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The official report from Austro-Hungarian headquarters received here today contains the following:

On the Italian front the artillery in general has been less active. Malborgeth has again been shelled by the enemy.

While cleaning up the foreground of the Rombon district the Austro-Hungarians took 37 prisoners and one machine gun. An attack by several companies of Italians was repulsed.

Since the last combats near Oslavia seven machine guns, two mine throwers, and 1,200 rifles have been captured.

AUSTRIANS NEAR DURAZZO.

Drive Essad's Men from Kavaya, 8 Miles from Albanian Capital.

BERLIN, Feb. 18, (via wireless to Sayville.)—The capture of Kavaya, Albania, eight miles southwest of Durazzo, capital of Albania, by Austro-Hungarian troops, assisted by Albanians, is announced in the official report of Austro-Hungarian headquarters received here today. The report follows:

Austro-Hungarian troops, reinforced by Albanians, have occupied Kavaya. The garrison there was composed of Essad Pasha's gendarmes, who escaped capture by flight on board a ship.

TURKEY "PUNISHES" ESSAD.

Deprives Him of Rank and Drops Him from the Army.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 18, (via London.)—The Turkish War Office has given out the following report, dated Feb. 17:

There is no news of importance from the Mesopotamian or Caucasian fronts.

The official Turkish agency states that Essad Pasha, who without authorization assumed the leadership of the Provisional Government of Albania and joined the forces of the enemy, has been deprived of rank and removed from the army by imperial irade.

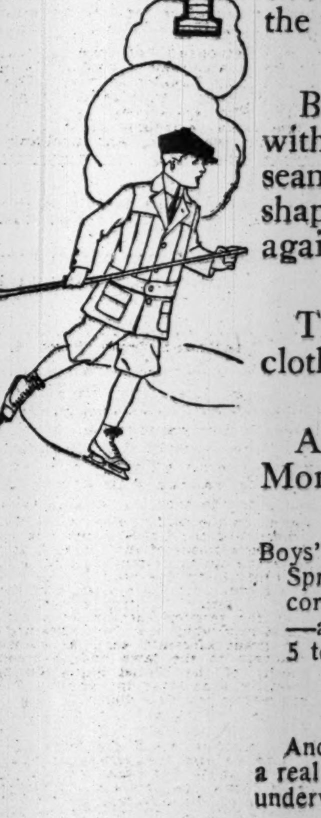
Essad Pasha formerly was Albanian Minister of War. He commanded the Turkish forces at Scutari in the Balkan War, and during the early part of the present war commanded the First Turkish Army, quartered around Constantinople. In October of 1914 the Albanian Senate named him President of the Provisional Government. Last December he declared war on Austria and Bulgaria, and has since been co-operating with the Italians and their allies in Albania.

HUNGARY ARRANGES LOAN.

Group of German Banks Will Furnish 150,000,000 Marks.

BERLIN, Feb. 18, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The Hungarian Minister of Finance has concluded arrangements with a group of German banks for a loan of 150,000,000 marks.

The loan will be covered by 5 per cent. Treasury bonds, redeemable in two and one-half years.



THERE'S a lot of pulling and hauling—and maybe a fall or two—in the quietest game in the yard.

But you march up the aisle with your buttons in place, no seams ripped or sleeves out of shape when recess-bell rings again.

That is—if you wear Best's clothes.

And *yet*, "You Never Pay More at Best's."

Boys' Jr. Norfolk Suits in all-wool Spring-weight serges and cheviots or corduroy. Buttoning high to neck, with attractive boyish model. 5 to 10 year sizes. **8.00 to 9.75**

Guaranteed All Wool.

And, of course, anything else that a real chap wears—hats, gloves, shoes, underwear, and furnishings.

"You never pay more at Best's"

Fifth Avenue, West Side, Corner of 35th Street.

NEUTRALITY SQUAD LOSES A SUSPECT

Bachmann Disappears as He Hears Grand Jury Has Indicted Him for Rubber Plot.

MRS. SCHROEDER IS HELD

Couple Agree to Plead Guilty, but Bachmann Steps Out of Custom House and Vanishes.

Heinrich Bachmann, a Swiss citizen of German extraction, who was indicted by the Federal Grand Jury charged with a conspiracy to violate American customs laws by shipping rubber to Germany, decided just before the time came for him to be really arrested to say good-bye to the Government authorities. At 10 o'clock yesterday morning he was in the custody of the Customs Neutrality Squad in the Custom House in Bowling Green. He was pleasant spoken, and appeared to be just as honest. He knew that he was about to be indicted, and that with the return of the indictment the Federal authorities would place him formally in arrest.

Whether or not Bachmann had been reading the stories of the easy way in which Ignatius T. T. Lincoln, the alleged German spy, who quietly walked out of the custody of a Deputy Marshal a month ago, is not positively known, but at any rate Bachmann got away.

Bachmann was indicted along with a Mrs. Elise Schroeder, who arrived recently in this country from Germany. She did not attempt to get away, and will be arraigned before Judge Dayton next Monday morning.

Bachmann and Mrs. Schroeder were in the office of Chief Lamb of the Neutrality Squad at 10 o'clock yesterday. They were not then actually in arrest, although it was known that the indictment was about to be returned. Both had agreed to plead guilty, it was said, and save the Government the cost of a trial. Bachmann appeared entirely satisfied with the arrangement, and seemed anxious to have everything over with as soon as possible.

At 11 o'clock he told one of the members of the Neutrality Squad that he had some small business affairs to attend to and would return in about two hours. That sounded reasonable, and Bachmann left the Custom House.

One o'clock came and Bachmann did not return. Two o'clock came, and he was still missing, and the members of the Neutrality Squad wondered what was detaining him. Three o'clock came, and the matter began to look serious. Four o'clock struck, and by that time half a dozen neutrality squad men were scouring New York and Hoboken for Bachmann.

Later in the afternoon Mr. Lamb said he expected to find Bachmann before this morning. He said that at that time he had no information as to the whereabouts of the man.

The indictment charges that Bachmann and Mrs. Schroeder entered into a conspiracy to defraud this Government by exporting rubber to Germany in violation of the customs laws in force. The conspiracy existed, the indictment charges, from Jan. 15 to Feb. 17, and that concerned in the conspiracy were other persons unknown to the Grand Jury. On Feb. 8 the alleged conspirators purchased 350 pounds of crude rubber from J. Untermann of 193 Third Avenue and two days later purchased forty-two dozen pairs of rubber gloves from Thorner Brothers, 140 Fifth Avenue. These goods they expected to take as baggage on the Scandinavian-American liner Oscar II., which sailed for Copenhagen on Thursday and on board of which they had booked passage. The examination of the baggage by Government inspectors on the pier led to the discovery of the scheme just before the Oscar II. sailed.

Harold A. Content, Assistant United States District Attorney, said yesterday that Bachmann and Mrs. Schroeder arrived in New York on Jan. 29 on the Holland-America liner Noordam and took rooms at a Hoboken hotel. Bachmann had advertised in a Berlin newspaper for a business partner, the investigation proved, and Mrs. Schroeder had answered the advertisement and agreed to go into business with him, which was the business of smuggling rubber into Germany. Crude rubber worth about 85 cents a pound in this country is said to be worth $10 a pound in Germany. Mrs. Schroeder drew $3,750, she said, from a Berlin bank to pay her part of the enterprise, while Bachmann is said to have put up $2,500.

It was stated in THE TIMES yesterday in an article concerning the Oscar II. case that detectives connected with the Neutrality Squad recalled the case of those who had sought to smuggle out 3,400 pounds of rubber on the Ryndam last November. Edward Weber, President of the Rubber and Guayule Agency, Inc., who was concerned in the attempt to ship rubber secretly in November, wrote the following letter to THE TIMES:

> Feb. 18, 1916.
>
> NEW YORK TIMES.
>
> Gentlemen: Calling attention to your published statement in this morning's issue, concerning an attempt to export rubber in trunks from Hoboken, N. J., on the steamship Oscar II., in which you mention the names of Edward Weber, Paul Schmidt, and Rubber and Guayule Agency, Inc., I desire to say individually and as President of that corporation that none of the abovementioned persons had or have anything whatsoever to do with the matter. Yours very truly, EDWARD WEBER.

Weber and Schmidt were found guilty and fined on Jan. 18 of this year for their attempt to export rubber clandestinely last November.

LET PRINCE BLEED TO DEATH

Murderers of Turkish Heir Apparent Slashed Veins in His Arm.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Feb. 18, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—A letter from a neutral resident at Constantinople shown to me today contains interesting details concerning the death of the Turkish Crown Prince, Yussur Izzenin. There appears to be little doubt that he was assassinated at the instigation of Enver Pasha and his fellow Young Turks.

The Prince was found in his palace lying in a corridor between the harem and the bath rooms. A vein had been opened in his left arm, and he was allowed to bleed to death. The body was covered with bruises and everything pointed to a desperate struggle for life. He appears to have been waylaid and surprised in the corridor. His cries for assistance were heard by the harem inmates and also by the palace domestics, but none offered to render help. When overcome by the assassins he was thrown down, bound, and gagged with a handkerchief. Several slashes were made in his arm before the murderers succeeded in their enterprise.

The Prince was aware that his life was in danger. He promised to take precautions, but the plans of the assassins were well laid. Usually he went about armed and always had a revolver in his sleeping apartment. He failed to take this weapon when going along the corridor to the bathroom, so found himself at a complete disadvantage.

The letter also says that passers-by outside the palace inclosure heard the Prince's piteous shouts for aid. These cries suddenly ceased, and marks on his throat show that his assailants half strangled him in an attempt either to stifle his cries, or in the process of gagging their victim.

Although the Government announced that the fatal wound was self-inflicted, on the morning of the discovery of the body the inmates of the harem and the entire staff of domestics were marched off under military escort to an unknown destination.

THE POPE IS ILL; SUFFERS FROM GRIP

But Can't Be Persuaded to Cancel Appointments or Turn Away Callers.

ROME, Feb. 18.—(via Paris, Saturday, Feb. 19.)—It became known today that Pope Benedict for two weeks has been suffering from a slight attack of grip. Until today the fact that he was indisposed was known only in Vatican circles. The Pontiff has shown great courage and fortitude in continuing his audiences almost without interruption throughout the period of his illness.

His physicians were unable to persuade the Pope to remain in his room and to cancel appointments made in advance, as he was unwilling to disappoint his callers.

REVENUE BILL'S FEATURES.

Democrats Will Propose Tariff Commission and Income Tax Changes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—An effort is to be made by the Democratic leaders in the House to pass an omnibus revenue bill without resorting to a Democratic caucus for approval. A tariff commission, urged by the President, is to be provided for in the bill with the Democratic proposals for raising the revenue sufficient to pay the additional expenditures due to preparedness legislation.

It is now practically assured that the majority will change the income tax law. The exemption probably will be lowered, with no discrimination between single and married men, and the surtax will be appreciably increased. Representative Claude Kitchin of North Carolina, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee and leader of the Democratic majority in the House, indicated this beyond doubt in the caucus last night.

However, the greatest difficulty with the proposed omnibus bill is expected from the tariff commission provision. In order to keep this proposition from having a political tinge, Democrats in the House are now engaged in sounding out Republican sentiment, in order to learn if it will be possible to pass this provision without dragging the issue into politics. If this support is not forthcoming, the Democrats will resort to a caucus to bind the party to such an arrangement. The proposed omnibus bill will include a tax on production of munition plants excepting such production as is intended for Government use. An inheritance tax is being seriously considered, but may be taken up separately.

BRITISH PARTIAL TO US?

London Daily Mail Says Our Exporters Get Undue Favors.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 19.—The Daily Mail complains today of unfair discrimination on the part of the British Government in favor of American exporters to neutral countries.

"By a recent decision," says The Daily Mail, "the British Government holds the British exporter responsible for seeing that his goods do not benefit the enemy, thus virtually admitting that the elaborate machinery of licenses, blacklists, guarantees, &c., cannot be relied upon, but, while throwing over this preventive machinery as far as the British are concerned, the Government still relies upon it in dealing with American exporters."

$2,900,000 HAS GONE TO WAR ZONE JEWS

The Joint Distribution Committee Forwarded $1,285,000 to Russia Alone.

POLAND RECEIVED $860,000

Austria-Hungary Got $610,000 and $142,000 Went to Palestine—Report Made on Relief Work.

The Joint Distribution Committee of the Jewish Relief Fund issued a report yesterday which showed that up to the present time there had been sent to Europe for the relief of Jewish war sufferers in Russia, Austria-Hungary, Poland, Palestine, and other war zones nearly $2,900,000, of which amount $1,285,000 has gone to Russia, $860,000 to Poland and Lithuania, $610,000 to Austria-Hungary, and $142,000 to Palestine.

The report giving the above figures was issued following two recent meetings of the Joint Distribution Committee made up of representatives of the American Jewish Relief Committee, the Central Relief Committee, and the People's Relief Committee. Those at the meetings were Jacob H. Schiff, Dr. Cyrus Adler, Colonel Harry Cutler, Oscar S. Straus, Judge Leon Sanders, Cyrus L. Sulzberger, Felix M. Warburg, David M. Bressler, Colonel Isaac Ullman, the Rev. Dr. J. L. Magnes, and Miss Harriet B. Lowenstein, representing the American Jewish Relief Committee; Morris Engelman, Harry Fischel, Albert Lucas, Rabbi M. Z. Margolies, and Peter Wiernit, for the Central Relief Committee, and Dr. Paul Kaplan, Morris Rothenberg, Boris Fingerhood, and Scholem Asch, representing the People's Committee.

At these meetings appropriations from the general fund totaling $614,000 were authorized. Of that amount $200,000 was for Russia, $200,000 for Poland and Lithuania, $180,000 for Austria-Hungary and Galicia, $30,000 for Palestine, $2,500 for Epirus, and $1,000 for the Dardanelles.

The procedure of the Joint Distribution Committee, it was stated in the report, called for the receipt of all reports from the European centres by a sub-committee, which was carefully to study those reports and then submit its recommendation to the full committee representing the three relief bodies in this country. The report said:

> In connection with the distribution for each country advice is sought from every quarter. At the recent meetings of the Distribution Committee it was decided to appoint one evening a month for open hearings before the Distribution Committee, when any one with information to give or suggestions to make concerning distribution will be given a free hearing.
>
> It was agreed that none of the relief committees should enter into agreements with any person or organization as to percentages of the relief funds for any country or cause whatever without the consent of the Joint Distribution Committee—that all moneys collected by these committees be turned in in full to the general-relief fund for disposal by the Joint Distribution Committee.
>
> The Central Relief Committee is to be regarded as the agency for propaganda in Orthodox synagogues and the People's Relief Committee as the agency for house-to-house collections. Arrangements can be made in the Joint Distribution Committee for modification of this understanding whenever circumstances require it.

The large amount of money sent to Russia was transmitted through the Jewish Colonization Association of Petrograd, and the money was distributed throughout Russia under the auspices of the relief committee of Petrograd through its 150 sub-committees in various parts of the empire.

The money for Poland and Lithuania was transmitted through Max M. Warburg of M. M. Warburg & Co. of Hamburg, Germany, special representative of the Distribution Committee for the districts occupied by the German Army. Reports from Poland and Lithuania, the committee stated, "indicate no cessation of the terrible distress there."

The funds for Austria-Hungary and Galicia have been transmitted through Maximilian Paul-Schiff, the committee's special representative in Vienna. Of the money allotted to Palestine, $80,000 was spent for stocking the United States collier Sterling with medicines and other relief supplies for the sufferers in that country. The Sterling is now en route to the Mediterranean with coal and supplies for the American warships in those waters. The report added:

> From the East Galicia Committee, which is at Lemberg, details have been received as to the distribution in ninety cities and towns. Wherever possible the existing Jewish communities acted as distributing agents. Otherwise special committees were appointed. The money has been used primarily for soup kitchens, foodstuffs, and the care of unprotected children. Loans have also been made to persons who, with a little assistance, were able to rehabilitate themselves. In Vienna, where there were 100,000 Jewish refugees without any means whatever, the chief aid was given in the form of clothing, first aid, and dispensaries, soup kitchens, distribution of bread, and the distribution of additional sums of money to such persons as received the minimum of State aid. Throughout Bohemia and Galicia refugees have been supported through the aid of money from America in ninety-eight towns; in Moravia, through aid given in twenty communities.
>
> The Joint Distribution Committee decided, at the suggestion of a committee from the Galician Verband, particularly to recommend to the representatives of the American Committee, the care of Galician orphans, concerning whose distressing state a number of reports have reached this country. It was decided also to ask the Galician Verband to nominate a committee of three, which shall serve as an advisory to the Distribution Committee in all matters concerning Galicia and Bukowina.
>
> One thousand dollars was appropriated in addition to the $5,000 which is sent every three months to Ambassador Morgenthau at his request for the relief of Jews in the Turkish Empire outside of Palestine. The Dardanelles Jews of New York sent a check for $500, which, together with an additional $1,000, was appropriated in order to stimulate further collections among the Oriental Jews for their suffering brethren.

The report said it was the sense of the Distribution Committee that a comprehensive statement as to the distribution of funds be published at the earliest possible date.

BERLIN DENIES NISH STORY.

Says Accounts of Kaiser's Meeting with Ferdinand Are "Swindles."

BERLIN, Feb. 18, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—"It is stated officially that the correspondent of The London Daily Mail who wrote descriptions of the meeting at Nish of Emperor William and King Ferdinand of Bulgaria never existed," says the Overseas News Agency, "and that the whole report was a swindle."

One of the most remarkable journalistic feats of the war was credited to a correspondent of The Daily Mail, who, according to his own account of his experiences, took dinner with Emperor William and King Ferdinand at Nish. On reaching London last month he wrote a long account of his experiences, describing Emperor William's appearance as that of a tired and broken man. The correspondent said he had gone to Nish from Constantinople, and that previously he had obtained employment at the Krupp works in Germany. He related details of a remarkable new gun which he said the Krupps were producing. It was represented that the correspondent escaped suspicion owing to his appearance, having a dark complexion and dark hair, and to the fact that he spoke English with a broken accent.

LEADS SHONTS UP TO 'SLUSH FUND'

Continued from Page 1.

M. Grout. Mr. Shonts recalled that the Interborough also employed John H. Campbell, who had been in the City Chamberlain's office. Mr. Shonts said he had paid Mr. Grout $17,500 at the rate of about $1,000 a conference.

"How many conferences did you have with him?"

"About seventeen and a half," broke in Senator Thompson, "judging from the amount he received."

"As a lightning calculator you are a glittering success," laughed Mr. Shonts.

"Who brought you to New York?" suddenly asked Mr. Colby.

"Paul Morton," replied the witness. "He made the first suggestion to me."

"He was brought on by Tom Ryan, wasn't he?"

"Yes, I think so," replied Mr. Shonts, who said he first came to New York as head of the Interborough-Metropolitan. He said he had been told of the big constructive work here, and had been asked to take charge.

"But Ryan was opposed to the subway then, wasn't he?"

"I was unfamiliar with the conditions at that time, but I understood that he proposed to build a tunnel of his own."

"You mean he menaced the Interborough by proposing to build a line of his own?"

"No, he was very serious in his intention, and, while he may have had the intention, the opportunity never came."

"Do you know that Ryan's power harassed Belmont in his completing the subway?"

"I knew there had been a good deal of contention between the two parties."

Asked About a "Slush Fund."

Mr. Colby diverted and abruptly asked Mr. Shonts if he knew what a "slush fund" was.

Mr. Shonts blinked for a moment and said he had never had any connection with one.

"That's not my question," said Mr. Colby. "I asked you what a slush fund is. What idea does a slush fund connote in your mind?"

"Connote is a good word," returned Mr. Shonts with one of his genial smiles, "but I'm not sure that I know exactly what it means."

Mr. Colby put the question another way and Mr. Shonts answered:

"The term slush fund suggests to my mind a fund used for improper purposes. I would say that if I were on one side of a proposition and you were on the other, and if I thought you were vulnerable, which of course I do not, and I offered you money to change your views, that would be a slush fund. I would term that an improper influence. I'm not a lawyer and I may be mistaken, but that's my idea of the matter."

"Don't you think if a slush fund were used with a public official it would be tantamount to bribery?"

"If a man offers a public official a pecuniary reward for changing his views," said Mr. Shonts slowly, "I should say that that was bribery."

"What about means used secretly or irregularly?"

"I would not approve of spending money that way," said Mr. Shonts.

Asked about the preferential feature in the Interborough's contract with the city, Mr. Shonts said he had knowledge about such things only in a general way. The preferential, he added, was based upon the company's average of surplus earnings in 1910 and 1911, although the earnings of the latter year were greatly reduced by money spent in getting ten-car trains and station extensions. He said he thought it was very unfair for the Public Service Commission to use 1911 in computing the preferential, as the earnings were necessarily reduced that year.

"But in 1910," said Colby, "your operating expenses were the lowest on record?"

"Possibly. I don't remember exactly, but they were very low."

Mr. Shonts said he had never seen the advance analysis of the proposed dual contracts made by Chief Accountant MacInnes of the Finance Department, and he chuckled when he added: "Mr. MacInnes is not working for us."

Mr. Colby then asked about the $1,500,000 set down in the Interborough's balance sheets as the value of the Pelham Bay Park railway franchise.

"At the time I came East," he said, "I did not know anything about the matter, but I learned afterward that Mr. Belmont had had to acquire the franchise of the Pelham Park and City Island Railroad to get something under which he could operate. There was antagonism between Messrs. Belmont and Ryan. Later that difference was patched up."

"Was the franchise worth $1,500,000?"

"Its physical property was not. It was the franchise that cost $1,500,000."

What did Mr. Ryan say to you when he hired you?"

"I was put in charge of the construction of the Interborough and the elevated."

Talks of Morton and Ryan.

Mr. Shonts said Mr. Morton sent for him and he came to New York in April, 1907, and met Mr. Ryan. He did not meet Mr. Morgan until late in 1908, but had known J. P. Morgan, Sr., before that.

"How did you come to go to see Mr. Morgan after you saw Mr. Ryan?"

Mr. Shonts leaned back in his chair and chuckled softly to himself. Finally he answered:

"I was only thinking about the day I came here from managing good, sound Western railroads and found myself in with a concern like the Metropolitan surface line, nearly bankrupt. General run was staring us in the face. I put on my hat and went down to see what we could do to raise money to meet the maturing obligations of the Metropolitain. I said to myself: 'Well, I'm up against a fine bunch.' I told Mr. Morgan that I had not talked with anybody else, as I did not suppose he would care to touch a proposition that had been hawked about."

Mr. Colby wanted to know if the "general ruin" the witness spoke of had not been brought about by the Interborough-Metropolitan merger. Mr. Shonts admitted that the acquisition of the surface lines had cost $46,000,000, and said all they had to show for it was $15,000,000 in stock.

"You might have been on a little more independent footing with your bankers had it not been for that fact," suggested Mr. Colby.

"I think the market conditions would have had a great deal to do with it," said Mr. Shonts.

"Did Mr. Ryan suggest that you go to see Mr. Morgan?"

"Never," said Mr. Shonts, with emphasis. "Mr. Ryan has never sought to influence me in any way since I came here."

"Mr. Ryan seemed to be the dominating influence in the Metropolitan?"

"No, I would not say that. He did not own much stock in the company and he never told me to do anything. I saw very little of him. I never could understand how a man who owned as little stock as Mr. Ryan did should be credited with having a dominating influence."

"But here was Mr. Morgan, who had no stock whatever, exerting a very great influence upon the Inter-Met?" interjected Senator Thompson.

"Mr. Morgan as a banker," returned Mr. Shonts, "had only the same influence as any other strong banker would ~~have had~~ were you to go to him asking for a loan. He wanted to know our financial status and our ability to meet obligations."

Defends the Bankers.

Mr. Colby suggested that the fact that the Interborough had to go to Morgan & Co. for money seemed to have enabled the bankers to make increasingly heavy demands.

"A banker has the right to sell his money on the best terms he can get," said the witness. "There was no disputing the fact that J. P. Morgan & Co. had the ability to raise the money that we needed for such a large proposition. We had not then made our contract with the city. We were confronted with the fear that the city might not only build lines paralleling those of the Interborough, but might even charge a 3-cent fare, and both of those things put together would have bankrupted the Interborough."

"But still you had time in which to negotiate with the city?"

"Yes, but it wouldn't have been wise for us to go out bargaining with the city without knowing how we were going to raise the money. We had to know positively beforehand that we would get the money."

"And hence you were subjected to heavy banking charges?"

"Yes."

"But the city also had to have money for its end of the contract, and yet it did not have to pay a high rate of interest?"

"No, because the city has the power to levy taxes. The real estate of the city is back of any loan the city makes. It is one thing for the bankers to loan money to a city at a low rate of interest because the loan is protected by a lien upon all of the real estate within the city, no matter whether the particular piece of municipal enterprise pays or not. But it is an entirely different matter for those same bankers to lend money to a railroad whose very life might be imperilled by competition with some municipal railroad."

Mr. Shonts said he did not go to any one about the company's troubles except Mr. Morgan, and it was not until he had finished with Mr. Morgan that he presented the matter to his board.

"Didn't you take Mr. Belmont to see Mr. Morgan?"

"Yes, I did."

Mr. Colby then referred to the Freedman letter, but Mr. Shonts said he didn't think it should be made public.

"The letter shows an ascending note of dominance by Mr. Morgan in the company's affairs. The company was in trouble and was powerless to do anything but accept Mr. Morgan's services," said Mr. Colby.

"If Morgan & Co. had any dominance or desire to dominate in our affairs it was never made evident to me," said Mr. Shonts.

Mr. Colby then read the letter.

"Is it your view that the strength of the bankers was wholly devoted to the interest of the Interborough?" asked Senator Thompson.

"Yes," replied Mr. Shonts. "I think they were only fairly compensated for their services."

His Speech to Directors.

A memorandum made in February, 1915, by B. L. Turner, an Interborough engineer, was read. This estimated that the company would have $50,000,000 for subway expenditures in 1915.

"Did not you consent to letting the Morgan company withdraw $40,000,000 in bonds?" asked Mr. Colby.

"Yes," replied Mr. Shonts, "and I was glad to do it."

Mr. Shonts then told an interesting story of how, shortly after he became connected with the Interborough, he had on one occasion to address the Directors on some matters concerning one of his subordinates. Mr. Shonts said he told the Directors he wanted to find out if he was a "misfit."

"I said that the motto over my door was 'Prices and quality must be equal before friendship begins,'" he said. "I said 'If you don't want that kind of a President, you don't want me.' Mr. Freedman would kind of laugh and say 'I guess the President is right.' Since then I never heard of any of our lieutenants mixed up in anything."

"Did you ever owe Andrew Freedman any money?"

"No, sir," replied Mr. Shonts, and after a pause he continued: "There was an occasion when I made a subscription for bonds which he took up and said he would carry at one-half the interest."

Mr. Colby then read a letter written by Mr. Shonts on June 4, 1909, to Mr. Freedman, which said: "I have yours of today with check for $12,515 in connection with the Armour bonds. I am much obliged to you for carrying them."

"Did Mr. Freedman ever talk to you about the extra award of $150,000 the Directors gave you?"

"Yes, often," said Mr. Shonts. "And when I read of what Mr. Schwab did, giving two of his men a bonus of $1,000,000, I think we are all pikers."

Mr. Shonts laughed heartily and added that Mr. Fredman wanted to allow him $250,000.

"Perhaps if they had you wouldn't have needed to have Mr. Freedman carry stock for you," said Colby.

"I resent that question, Mr. Counsel," said Mr. Shonts, showing irritation.

Mr. Colby read a letter from Mr. Freedman to Mr. Shonts saying he had allotted to Shonts 1,000 shares of Miami Copper at $7 a share.

"I don't remember ever having any Miami stock," said the witness.

"Did any of your Directors ever make a profit from selling supplies to your company?"

"Not to my knowledge," said Mr. Shonts.

Can't Explain "Prudent" Phrase.

At the afternoon session Mr. Colby asked Mr. Shonts what he had in mind when he wrote to Mr. Freedman that he did not think it prudent to write any more than what was contained in his letter, and if there was something he did not want to put in the letter. Mr. Shonts said he presumed there was.

"I imagine they were matters about my taking Mr. Belmont down to Mr. Morgan's office," he said. "That was a matter of courtesy more than anything else."

"Did you consider it prudent to be courteous to Mr. Belmont?"

"No, it was not that. If you want my best guess, Mr. Belmont did not know I was having negotiations with Mr. Morgan until I took him down there. As a matter of fact, I don't know what I had in mind when I wrote that phrase about prudence."

Mr. Colby led the witness at considerable length over the terms he had made with the Morgan firm for floating the bond issue.

"The more money you uselessly pile up with the Morgan firm the more money they make?" asked Mr. Colby at one point.

"Out of that particular fund we have on deposit with them, it's true."

"In the negotiations for these dual subway contracts you were not averse to using any influential persons?" asked Mr. Colby, taking up another line of questioning.

"We were not averse to using any legitimate means, whether persons or arguments, or averse to paying for them. We had to pay for the use of people."

Senator Thompson, referring to the visit of Mr. Shonts and Mirabeau L. Towns to St. James, L. I., wanted to know if Mr. Shonts had met a friend at a club who knew Mr. Gaynor, if he would be justified in paying him $5,000. Mr. Shonts said he remembered that Mr. Towns had studied the contracts and should have been compensated. He said he remembered that Mr. Towns had had a previous talk with Mr. Gaynor before the visit, and that the two had gone to St. James in an automobile, and not a buggy.

"What other influential persons besides Mr. Towns and Mr. Grout did you employ?"

Shonts Talks of Gaynor.

Mr. Shonts consulted with Secretary Fisher of his company for a few minutes, and then said he could not remember any others. He was asked about the derogatory remarks Mr. Gaynor had made about him, and Mr. Shonts said he referred to Mr. Gaynor's pre-election speeches and to magazine articles he had written, in which he had said the city was being overreached by financiers of great ability. Mr. Gaynor, he said, had also referred to certain people as "rascals." He said Mr. Gaynor told him later that he saw "no horns" on him. Mr. Shonts went again over the ground of the plans for building subways he had proposed to Mr. Gaynor, and he admitted that he had been afraid of municipal ownership and operation of subways.

"Did you have anything to do with the appointment of Edward E. McCall as Chairman of the Public Service Commission?" was one question Mr. Colby asked the witness.

"Absolutely not," he replied.

Mr. Colby then asked about the suit that the Admiral Realty Company had brought to test the legality of the contracts. After consulting with De Lancey Nicoll, Mr. Shonts told how three suits had been brought for this purpose and how they had been finally merged into one suit. The city, he said, had been a party to this suit from the beginning. Asked what city officials he had in mind, the witness said it was the Public Service Commission and the Board of Estimate.

"But Mr. Prendergast has denied that there was any such suit in behalf of the city?" said Mr. Colby.

"There were many conferences at which Mr. Prendergast was not present," said Mr. Shonts. He said the Interborough had paid only the attorneys for the Admiral Realty Company. Mr. Nicoll here volunteered to take the stand and tell all he knew about it, if the Interborough Board of Directors gave him permission. Mr. Shonts said he thought that could be arranged.

Mr. Colby then started on the Stevens contract matter by asking the witness if he had known Gardiner M. Lane of Boston. Mr. Shonts said he had known him for about fifteen years, and that he was a member of the firm of Lee, Higginson & Co.

"He was a man of the very highest type, you would say?"

"Yes, I would say so," said Mr. Shonts.

The witness said Mr. Lane was a director in the company when he, Mr. Shonts, first came to New York. He said he resigned as director on May 13, 1913, and that William A. Read resigned on Sept. 31, 1913.

"Had there been any differences of opinion between you and Mr. Lane and Mr. Read prior to their resignations?" Mr. Colby asked. Mr. Shonts replied:

"There had been two matters that our minds had not met on, two matters in which Mr. Read was interested and one in which Mr. Lane was interested. In the case of Mr. Read, one was the Ward & Gow contract, and the other was the situation at the time of making a deal with Mr. Stevens for the third-tracking of the elevated. Mr. Lane's objection was confined to the third-tracking and elevated improvements.

"Who was Mr. Stevens?"

Mr. Shonts explained that Mr. Stevens had been associated with James J. Hill for many years and later with himself in the Panama Canal zone. Later he was the head of a construction firm in New York, he said, which failed because of the death of Anthony N. Brady, its chief financial backer. He said the differences he had with Mr. Lane and Mr. Read over the Stevens matter first manifested themselves on June 24, 1913. Mr. Shonts said he intended to sail for Europe the next day and had called a meeting of the Board of Directors to act on a suggestion he had made to the Public Service Commission. He said this suggestion was that the commission waive the right of supervision over any contract for elevated improvements and extensions and that he had recommended that the contract for the work be given to Mr. Stevens on some "reasonable percentage basis."

"In other words," said Mr. Colby, "you had asked the Public Service Commission to allow your company to take the exclusive and unsupervised right of elevated extensions?"

"Yes."

"Although under the terms of the contract with the city there was a reservation of supervisory right?"

"Exactly."

"Did they ever waive it?"

"No, they never acted."

"At your board meeting, was the percentage Mr. Stevens was to receive discussed?"

"We discussed everything from 5 per cent. to 20 per cent. There was a very free discussion."

"What was said?"

Mr. Shonts said Mr. Berwind wanted to know what particular assistance Mr. Stevens could be in the matter of equipment. He said he replied that he didn't see what assistance Mr. Stevens could render in this regard. The next proposition taken up was the matter of a plant. Mr. Freedman, he said, took the position that a contractor without a plant could have the company at its mercy.

"As far as my judgment went," he said, "I not only agreed with that, but I agreed that every contractor should be compelled to pay his own administration expenses."

Two Directors Suspicious.

Mr. Shonts said that after the contract was read Mr. Read made the motion that it be not entered into. Mr. Colby wanted to know the basis of Mr. Lane's objections and Mr. Shonts replied:

"I will tell you very frankly. The impression made by Mr. Lane's remarks was that he thought that because Mr. Stevens was a friend of mine there was some interest between Mr. Stevens and myself. As near as I can recall he said, 'You were very closely associated in Panama. You are great friends. You are urging him in here.' I said I was urging him in here only for the reasons that I stated, that it was a very difficult task, that it was not an ordinary task like the Times Square subway matter which is confined to one spot. And I stated that the only purpose I had in calling them together was to acquaint them with what I had done, in case the matter came up while I was away, so that they would understand it; that no action could be taken by them, and I didn't expect any action by them unless the Public Service Commission took action on my application."

Mr. Shonts said the action of Mr. Read and Mr. Lane was a great surprise to him.

"They were both suspicious?"

"Yes."

Mr. Shonts said he asked Mr. Lane to step into his private office because he had known Mr. Lane longer than he had Mr. Read and because he thought Mr. Lane was more likely to "tell the truth." Mr. Read, he said, was a very sarcastic man, and he did not know what he might say.

Q.—Did you feel that there was anything in this contract to expose you to his withering fire? A.—No, it might have been a wise thing not to have paid any attention to it, but you sometimes do those things on an impulse and I asked Mr. Lane to come into my room.

Q.—What did you say to Mr. Lane in your private office? A.—I said: "Mr. Lane did you mean to intimate that I had any interest in a suggestion that I would make to this company?" I talked to him man to man fashion. He said: "I always have had and still have absolute confidence in your personal integrity, but I can't say as much about some of your associates." I said: "Whom do you mean?" He said he didn't think it was necessary to state. I said: "If it is going to influence your conduct you ought to state." And after a great deal of hesitancy he did mention one name. I don't think it is necessary to mention that name here. The man is dead.

Q. He was a member of your board? A. He was. I said that I had heard a good deal of loose talk about him, that I had been intimately associated with him since I have been here, and I never knew a man who had an eye more single to the interests of the company than that gentleman. I said: "You do him a great injustice." He said: "I am very glad to hear you say so." I said: "Then that clears up the situation." He said: "No, I don't like Stevens." I said: "What's the matter with Stevens?" He said: "Stone & Webster could do this work better." I said: "You are a Boston man and you know Stone & Webster. They are a good Boston firm and you have as much right to stand up for them as I have to stand up for Stevens. But I have seen his work and his resources. I have helped to distribute with him many millions of dollars of Government money. Do you think now that either Stone & Webster or anybody connected with them approaches Mr. Stevens in experience and skill and transportation judgment?" "Well," he said, "I think there are people who can do this work just as well as he can, besides, who is back of Stevens?" I said: "That is a matter we need not go into. I am satisfied with his financial standing." "Well," he said, "I don't like Mr. Stevens, and I don't like this arrangement, and I am against it." I said: "I don't know what associations he has got. I know Mr. Stevens and know he would not enter into any obligations here or elsewhere that were not honorable to himself and the profession he represents. As far as I am concerned, I have but one rule of life, and that is that every obligation I made and every commitment I made was on the basis of quality and price being equal before I recognized a friend. That is the basis on which this suggestion was made to this company." I said: "Why should we quarrel about this? I will give up my sailing tomorrow and we will adjourn over." I gave up my sailing and we held a regular meeting next day. A committee was appointed and I put both Mr. Lane and Mr. Read on it. The committee never reported.

Senator Thompson said he had never heard before of a contract being suggested on a percentage basis.

"I have always been in favor of a percentage contract," replied Mr. Shonts. "If I had stayed at Panama I would have recommended it and it would have saved $100,000,000."

An adjournment was then taken until this morning.

WOMEN SEIZED AS FORGERS.

Girl Cashier Causes the Arrest of Two with Two Men.

Two women and two men alleged to be implicated with a band of swindlers in the theft of fifty-three money order checks from the American Express Company, nine of which they are charged with having cashed among shopkeepers on Broadway and Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues, were arrested last evening through the efforts of Miss Annie Jacobson, cashier at 484 Columbus Avenue, who recognized one of the women in the street as the passer of one of the bogus checks. Miss Jacobson followed the suspected woman and the latter's husband to their apartment at 118 West Eighty-third Street, then notified her employer.

Detectives Boyle and Haggerty and Clarence G. Lambert, New York manager of the American Express Company, with one of his detectives, Joseph McWade, went to the third-floor apartment at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, but got no response to the bell. Boyle got in the rooms from the fire escape. They waited inside for two hours when the door opened and a man who described himself as William J. Mitler, a showman, and his wife, Margaret, 19 years old, entered. They were arrested and the hall door was closed.

Two hours later another man and woman entered the apartment and were taken into custody. They said they were William Anderson, a cook, of West Seventy-eighth Street, and Miss Frances Asmus of 419 Hamburg Avenue, Brooklyn. All were locked up at the Fourth Branch Bureau on charges of forgery.

Lambert said that the fifty-three money order checks were stolen from drug store agencies in Chicago on Jan. 29 and Feb. 7. One of the checks was offered at the Hotel Claypool, Indianapolis, on Feb. 12 by Abraham Lentz, who was arrested, but he has not been connected with operations of the band here.

All of the checks are printed in such form that they cannot be made out for an amount exceeding $50. All of the checks that have been returned from the Clearing House were made out for that amount. Miss Jacobson said Mrs. Margaret Mitler bought $21 worth of goods and received change for $29. At J. N. Bach's place, 491 Amsterdam Avenue, another of the check passers got $43, after purchasing $7 worth of goods.

Representatives of the Adams Express Company notified the police that similar frauds had been accomplished through its check forms.

Mitler escaped from the rear room of the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau at 12:30 this morning. Boyle and Haggerty had taken Mrs. Mitler to a room on the second floor to question her, leaving her husband, Anderson, and the other woman in the rear, on the first floor, under guard of several detectives. None saw Mitler's escape, which was made through a rear window. He left his overcoat behind and also all his funds. The bureau is a remodeled private house in West 123d Street, near Manhattan Avenue.

Denies Dutch Trade Trust Fails.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 18, (via London.)—The Handelsblad, referring to the statement of The London Daily Mail that the Netherlands Overseas Trust has decided to make new arrangements to control the passage of supplies through Holland, says that no changes in the present system are in preparation or even under consideration. The British Government, the Handelsblad adds, does not share the view that the Netherlands Overseas Trust has been a failure in preventing supplies from reaching the Teutonic allies.

American Battalion at Winnipeg.

WINNIPEG, Man., Feb. 18.—The military authorities have given authorization for the raising of an American battalion in this city to be known as the 212th, it was announced here today. Major Pitman, now with the American Legion in Toronto, will be in command.

ERZERUM GARRISON HOTLY PURSUED

Continued from Page 1.

sian domination of the Black Sea littoral.

Sivas May Be Next Objective.

Few forecasts are made as to the future of the Russian operations beyond Erzerum, but pursuit of the Turks, who are retreating in bad order, according to the reports, is assumed to be vigorously under way, and Sivas is regarded as the next probable objective of the Russian armies.

The capture of Erzerum has had the effect of making more secure the Russian position along the Black Sea coast and those of the southern flank at Alashgerd, while the possibility of a successful Russian thrust toward the British expeditionary force in Mesopotamia seems to be increasing.

The victory is taken by the Russian military authorities as the first signal token of successful co-operative action among the Allies. This belief is expressed in interviews by diplomats of the Allied Powers in Petrograd.

It is known that the fortress contained 300 new-pattern Krupp heavy guns, besides an equal number of an older pattern. It is assumed these were abandoned, and, from the precipitate nature of the evacuation, it is not believed the Turks took time seriously to disable them.

King George Congratulates Czar.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—On the receipt of the news of the capture of Erzerum by the Russians, King George dispatched the following message to Emperor Nicholas:

> My heartiest congratulations upon the splendid achievement of your gallant troops in capturing Erzerum after such hard fighting, which I trust will have far-reaching effects.

Berlin Press Minimizes Victory.

BERLIN, Feb. 18, (via London.)—The Berlin newspapers of this morning generally accept as true the announcement from Petrograd of the capture of Erzerum, although it has not been confirmed from Turkish sources. The press is inclined to minimize the importance of the Russian success.

The Lokal Anzeiger says the forts at Erzerum were old, and probably contained no guns that were not built more than twenty years ago. It points out that the mountainous district to the west of Erzerum makes possible effective opposition by the Turks to pursuing Russians.

The Morgenpost says the Turks were compelled to yield to greatly superior forces. It speaks of the loss of Erzerum as regrettable, but not irreparable.

The Tageblatt thinks the political results may be more important than the military consequences. It believes the effect on the military situation will not be great, as the fortress can serve the Russians for only unimportant local operations.

LAND TROOPS IN ARMENIA.

Russians Seize Fortified Position on Vitzesu River.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 18.—The War Office tonight issued the following bulletin:

> With the help of warships our troops occupied a fortified position on the Vitzesu River in the Armenian littoral region along the Black Sea. The warships went close in shore and shelled the retreating Turks. The casualties on board the ships consisted of only a few men wounded by rifle bullets.

RUSSIANS REPEL TEUTONS.

Germans Again Fail to Recapture Positions in Dvinsk Region.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 18.—The following official communication was issued today:

> On the western (Russian) front on Thursday on the Dvina River between Jacobstadt and Dvinsk, the enemy bombarded violently the stations at Nitzhal and Lavrenskaia. The enemy again attacked Garbunovka, in the Dvinsk sector, but was repulsed. Our airmen threw several dozen bombs on an enemy camp in the Dvinsk sector.
>
> In the Dniester region, in Galicia, we repulsed an enemy attempt to attack our trenches at the Village of Michaltsche, north of Uscieczko.

A later bulletin, issued tonight, says:

> Enemy Zeppelin and aeroplane raids are becoming more frequent above the sectors of Riga and Dvinsk. Bombs have been dropped in many places in both regions. Near the Baldon Road there is a violent cannonading. Our airmen have bombed German lines south of Dalen Island.
>
> In the Jacobstadt district the Germans sent clouds of asphyxiating gas upon our trenches.
>
> In Galicia on the 16th our airmen threw bombs on Buczacz. On the Dniester, after prolonged artillery preparation, the enemy launched an attack against our trenches near Uscieczko, which we repulsed. Northeast of Czernowitz (Bukowina) our heavy artillery destroyed an enemy battery.

GREAT BOOTY AT ERZERUM.

Was Turkey's Main Provisioning Centre in Asia Minor.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 17, (via London, Saturday, Feb. 19.)—(Delayed.)—The latest reports received here from Erzerum say that the amount of booty, including provisions and ammunition, captured in the city by the Russians is enormous. The Turks evidently had prepared for a long struggle and had turned Erzerum into the main provisioning centre in Asia Minor. In addition, the city contained countless art treasures of all descriptions, which were bequeathed by the ancient civilizations through which it has passed.

The Russian press believes that the collapse of the Turkish defense in Armenia will put an end to Germany's efforts to inspire a Mussulman fanatical war against Russia and will tend to turn the Mussulmans against their German allies. It is pointed out also by the newspapers that the fall of Erzerum may bring about the collapse of the proposed German campaign against the Suez Canal and Egypt.

The evacuation of Trebizond, according to the newspapers, will be one of the immediate results of the Russian victory. Trebizond is regarded as being no longer tenable as the Turkish Black Sea base.

RUMANIA IS IMPRESSED.

Erzerum Victory Deciding Her to Join Allies, Rome Hears.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—"Dispatches from Bucharest state that the capture of Erzerum by the Russians is crystallizing the decision of Rumania to intervene at an early date," says the Rome correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company.

"In Rumanian official circles in sympathy with the Entente it is stated that in March there will be a concentration of Russian troops in Bessarabia for the purpose of permitting Rumania to transfer troops to the Bulgarian frontier. This transfer already is in progress.

"In the meantime the Allies are hastening the transportation to Saloniki of the Serbian, Albanian, and Montenegrin armies, which, with the French and British troops, will make possible an offensive movement simultaneously with the intervention of Rumania."

NICARAGUA CANAL TREATY RATIFIED

Continued from Page 1.

known as Great Corn Island and Little Corn Island; and the Government of Nicaragua further grants to the Government of the United States for a like period of ninety-nine years the right to establish, operate, and maintain a naval base at such place on the territory of Nicaragua bordering on the Gulf of Fonseca as the Government of the United States may select. The Government of the United States may have the option of renewing for a further term of ninety-nine years the above leases and grants upon the expiration of their respective terms, it being expressly agreed that the territory hereby leased and the naval base which may be maintained under the grant aforesaid shall be subject exclusively to the laws and sovereign authority of the United States during the terms of such lease and grant and of any renewal or renewals thereof.

ARTICLE III.

In consideration of the foregoing stipulations and for the purposes contemplated by this convention, and for the purposes of reducing the present indebtedness of Nicaragua, the Government of the United States shall, on the date of the exchange of ratification of this convention, pay for the benefit of the Republic of Nicaragua the sum of three million dollars United States gold coin, of the present weight and fineness, to be deposited to the order of the Government of Nicaragua in such bank or banks or with such banking corporation as the Government of the United States may determine, to be applied by Nicaragua upon its indebtedness or other public purposes for the advancement of the welfare of Nicaragua in a manner to be determined by the two High Contracting Parties, all such disbursements to be made by orders drawn by the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Nicaragua and approved by the Secretary of State of the United States, or by such person as he may designate.

ARTICLE IV.

This convention shall be ratified by the High Contracting Parties in accordance with their respective laws, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at Washington as soon as possible.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present treaty and have affixed thereunto their seals.

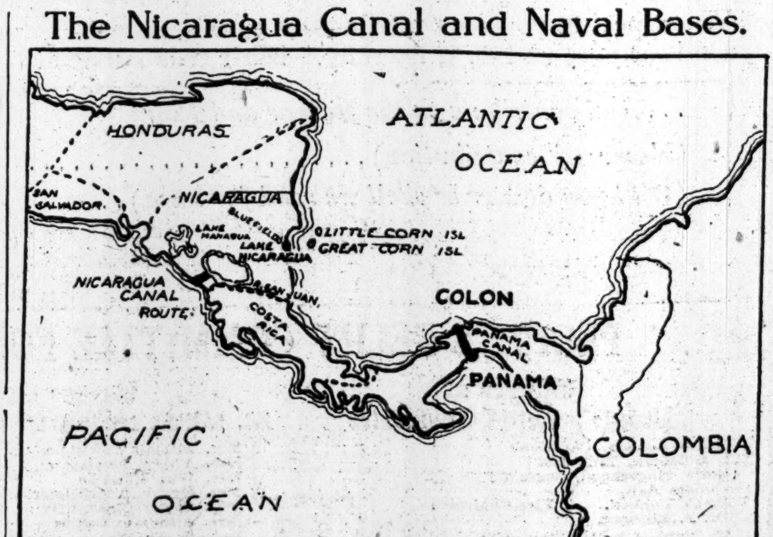
Done at Washington, in duplicate, in the English and the Spanish languages, on the 5th day of August, in the year Nineteen hundred and fourteen.

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN (seal.)
EMILIANO CHAMORRO (seal.)

The proviso in the Senate resolution designed to satisfy the objections of the protesting republics reads:

"That, whereas Costa Rica, Salvador, and Honduras have protested against the ratification of said convention in the fear or belief that said convention might in some respect impair existing rights of said States; therefore, it is declared by the Senate that in advising and consenting to the ratification of the said convention, as amended, such advice and consent are given with the understanding, to be expressed as a part of the instrument of ratification, that nothing in said convention is intended to affect any existing right of any of the said named States."

The Nicaragua Canal and Naval Bases.



Egyptian
DEITIES
"The Utmost in Cigarettes"
Plain end or Cork tip
People of culture, refinement and education invariably prefer Deities to any other cigarette.
Anargyros Makers of the Highest Grade Turkish and Egyptian Cigarettes in the World.
25¢

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Its use for Toilet and Bath is so gratifying that it becomes the lasting preference of many after one month's trial.
At All Druggists'. 25 cents and 15 cents.

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NO merchandise is admitted within my Advertising Circle, unless it can pass with honors these two tests—

(1) *First in Fabric-Value*, (after comparison with all competing makes) and (2) *First In Style-Propriety*, (after comparison with the highest made-to-measure standards).

While some shirts *come near* the genuinely fine custom garment, only Metric Shirts *come up* to it.

Exclusive Spring Patterns
$1.50 *to* $7.50

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There Are Twelve
LITTLE CHILDREN

For whom no provision has been made for maintenance. They all have pulmonary tuberculosis.

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asks your help in providing the weapons needed in their battle for health. Dollars are weapons. Send them to

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HOWARD TOWNSEND, Sec'y.

Limitations on the Treaty Making Power

By Henry St. George Tucker, LL.D.

The object of this work, as explained by the author, is to present in simple and concrete form, not the general power of making treaties as applied to nations, nor what ought to be the full scope of such power in the United States, but what, under the Constitution of the United States, is the power of the United States to make and ratify binding treaties.

It is a most timely book, and should find a place in the library of every man interested in public affairs.

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Would *your* skin stand this test?

The bright lights of an evening gathering show up mercilessly the defects of a poor complexion. But the regular use of

Resinol Soap

makes it as easy to have a *naturally* beautiful skin as to cover up a poor one with cosmetics. It lessens the tendency to redness and roughness, and in a very short time the complexion usually becomes clear, fresh and velvety.

In severe or stubborn cases, Resinol Soap should be aided by a little Resinol Ointment. All druggists sell them. For trial free, write to Dept. 21-P, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

BOXFORD
WITH THE OVAL BUTTON HOLE

THE NEW STYLE IN
Lion Collars
OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA
WRITE FOR BOOKLET OF 16 STYLES
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N. Y.

LOST JEWELRY.

While shopping, a bracelet or some other article of value is often lost. To regain it, immediately telephone 1000 Bryant and The New York Times will give attention. Advt.

CRONES NOW GIVES 2 DAYS TO GET HIM

Continued from Page 1.

apparatus in my room besides the apparatus I received from the Schools

(6) I deny also that there is letters or plans against society fund in my room

(7) I deny also that I have had any meting regarding that diner and the poison.

Denies Dynamite Plots.

(8) I deny that I know about to plots to destroy buildings.

(9) I have not seen any Anarchist after I have left Chicago 1 Day before the dinner nor have I spoken or written to any one

(10) No one in the world (friend or enemy) knows were I am now.

(11) I have seen now one of my family for the last 3 years

(12) I was never in the Citys Boston, Philadelphia St. Paul; Paterson

(13) I have worked in six Hotels in those 3 years and I never was longer than 2-10 Days out of work.

(14) that I was not an anarchist befor the Ludlow massacare in Colorado.

(15) That all those arested in conection with my act do not know anything about it

(16) And that the City officials of Chicago are fools or insane for given out so many statement which are not true they are not fit for ther place

(17) All these statements will be fund true trough investigation

(18) That the barium Chlorid was not mixed with the arsenic

(19) That I was not an asistand Chef but Chef of a party. I was Chef in the coold Meat Room and had nothing to do with the soup

(20) That all the poison was placed in stok wich was made in the coold meat room by my self.

(21) That the arsenic was in one of the first plates, and that barium chloride was in a plater wich was to be served after the Sadle of lamb near to the finis of the diner.

I hoppe that these true statement are able to weack up the police, but I do not expect much from Men who do not know the difference between asbestos and guncotton.

Advice to the Police.

I make a suegestion to send the whole Chicago police espechely the officiells to the Internationa correspondens Schools for the Chicago polic is way behind oue: times

Many Many thanks to Mr. Eddy Marks for speaking good about me

With the hope that Science will be able to free the world soon from all religions and supperstition,

Your happy and thanksfully
JEAN CRONES

N. B. I stay in New York for 48 houers longer but after that I have to disapoint the good police and leave the City.

Detectives searched all day for relatives and friends of Crones in this city, hoping to get trace of him thereby. On information supplied by THE TIMES, Gus Oetjen, who knew well Paul Crones, a brother of Jean, was found at the Bronx Inn, 591 East 233d Street. He said that he had not seen Paul since the latter lived with him at 155 West Twenty-second Street in the Spring of last year. He did not believe Jean Crones had joined his brother here. A bartender named Oettinger, employed at the American Flag Café, at Eighth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, who knew Paul Crones well, said that he had seen no member of the family for eight months.

The police were forced to the conclusion, in the absence of better information, that Crones was avoiding old-time friends and relatives. They were working on a report that he was accompanied by a woman when he came here, but no trace of such a woman was found. The police were not at all certain that Crones himself had mailed all of the letters received by THE TIMES, and that doubt strengthened the theory of a woman in the case who acted as his messenger in mailing the letters.

Word received here from Captain Hunt of the Chicago detectives that the signature on the letters received by THE TIMES was the same as the signature of Crones in the possession of the International Correspondence School, put an end to the last lingering doubt as to the identity of the writer.

The mild tone of the last letter went a long way toward relieving the strain caused by the belief that Crones might attempt to destroy public buildings or attack prominent Catholics. It was stated by Catholics that they were not greatly worried, and while the police kept a close watch at the more prominent churches of that faith, the precaution was taken in every instance on their own initiative.

No member of the Chicago police force had come here last night, it was said at local Police Headquarters. It had been hoped that some detectives could be obtained who knew Crones and could supply the detectives here with a more minute description of him.

Writes of Crones's Movements.

A man who knew Paul Crones well and was acquainted with many German chefs and waiters of this city sent this information to THE TIMES yesterday:

"He (Jean Crones) has been quite openly moving on Thursday in the localities of 170th to 175th Street, Third Avenue, near South Ferry, and in the Flatbush district.

"Whether he stayed for a night with his brother Paul this latter will hardly own up to."

The fact that no one was killed by the poison put into the food by Crones would make it probable, the writer stated, that friends of Crones, if they knew his whereabouts, would not give him up to the police. He continued:

"Those who know the Crones well maintain that Jean is not an anarchist, but that for the last year he had some special grievances of his own. A man whom otherwise I shall leave alone told me that Jean's mind must be unbalanced and that although he appeared vainglorious his mental attitude may change to dejection and despondency, and knowing that his punishment would not be the electric chair, he may give himself up after a few days.

A picture of Fritz Schoenfeld, who worked with Jean Crones in Chicago, and who was arrested yesterday by the police of that city, was obtained by THE TIMES. It was shown to Edward A. Marks, proprietor of the Castle's Hotel at Grant City, S. I., where Crones once was employed. He did not recognize the picture and said that the man had not worked for him at the time Jean Crones was there.

There was a rumor that letters from Crones had been received by the police, but this was denied by Deputy Commissioner 'Scull and Captain Tunney.

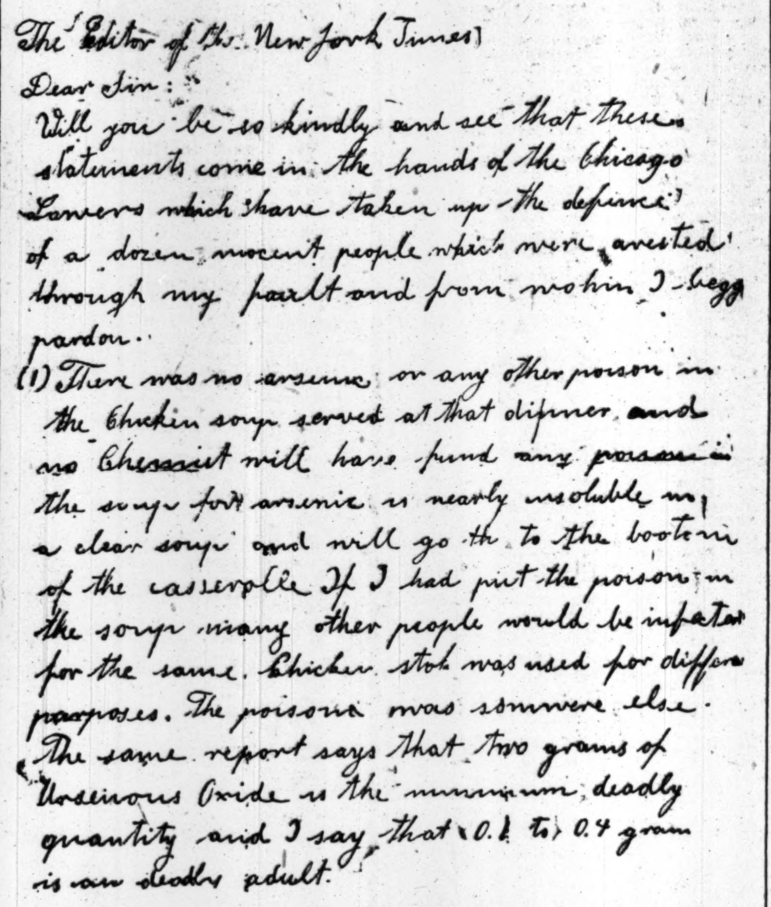
The police were unable to find a finger-print in their records which corresponded with the print sent by Crones to THE NEW YORK TIMES on Thursday night. A copy of the finger-print will be compared with the records of the Chicago police, and also will be put on file at headquarters here.

Facsimiles of Crones's Signature.

Jean Crones

Jean Crones.

Top Signature is Taken from a Letter to The Times, the One Below from the Records in the University Club in Chicago, Where Crones Worked.



New York 18 February 1916
Jean Crones
Nowhere

The Editor of the New York Times)

Dear Sir:

Will you be so kindly and see that these statements come in the hands of the Chicago Lawers which have taken up the defence of a dozen inocent people which were arested through my fault and from wohin I begg pardon.

(1) There was no arsenic or any other poison in the Chicken soup served at that dinner and no Chemist will have fund any poison in the soup fort arsenic is nearly insoluble in a clear soup and will go th to the bootom of the casserolle If I had put the poison in the soup many other people would be infected for the same. Chicken stok was used for differe purposes. The poison was somwere else. The same report says that two grams of Arsenious Oxide is the minimum deadly quantity and I say that 0.1 to 0.4 gram is an deadly adult.

Facsimile of the First Page of Crones's Third Letter to The Times, Which Was Received Last Night.

THIRD LETTER VERIFIED.

Club Manager Corroborates New Statements by Crones.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 18.—A copy of the third letter written by Jean Crones to THE NEW YORK TIMES was read tonight to Harry J. Doherty, manager of the University Club, at which the chef poisoned the soup for the Mundelein dinner. He verified details set forth by Crones—a majority of the facts heretofore unknown. Crones's disclosure that all the poison was not in the chicken soup was easy of corroboration tonight, and it disclosed that instead of four grains of arsenic to the pint seven and nine-tenths grains had been used.

The anarchist's third letter revealed that to the Mundelein party were given two separate doses of poison—one in the crushed chicken "nels," which went into the soup; the other, saddle of lamb, in a course directly following, in which the dose probably was put into mint jelly.

Crones's statement that he was 600 miles away—in a previous letter he told of dodging the police in Buffalo—is considered highly probable. He prepared the chicken stock for the soup on Wednesday evening, twenty-four hours before the dinner. He checked out of the club at 8:13 P. M., went to his boarding house, at 2,201 Prairie Avenue, and, after burning all of his letters and other belongings, left there as 11:30 P. M. He could have taken a train at midnight downtown for the East. This is in contradiction of the declaration of witnesses the police have interviewed who declared he was in Chicago at noon on the dinner day.

Mr. Doherty added further evidence that the letter writer was the anarchist-poisoner.

Poison in Meat Balls.

"I was not an assistant chef, but chef of a party. I was chef in the cold-meat room and had nothing to do with the soup," Crones wrote.

"That is right,' Mr. Doherty said. "He was what they call in the kitchen 'chef of a party,' meaning chef over a division. He was chef in the cold-meat room and he didn't have anything to do with the soup itself. He made the 'nels'—the little meat balls which go into the soup, and he made them in the cold-meat room, as he says. He is wrong when he says that if the poison had been in the soup other people would be infected, because the same chicken stock was used for different purposes. That is not true. It wasn't used otherwise, but that is a thing he might not have known.

FRITZ SCHOENFELD.
Associate of Crones, Under Arrest in Chicago.

"Crones is also mistaken when he says that arsenic was not in the soup. He may have put it in the 'nels' and thought it wouldn't work out of them, but it did. That may show his lack of knowledge of chemistry. Furhermore, there were 7.9 grains of arsenic to the pint in the soup, instead of 4 grains, as previously reported."

"How about his statement that he was 600 miles away at the time of the banquet?" was asked.

"That is quite probable," Mr. Doherty answered. "He left the club at 8:13 P. M. Wednesday after making the 'nels.' He left his rooming place at 11:30 P. M. and did not return. The banquet was nearly twenty-four hours later."

"How about his statement that the arsenic was in one of the first plates and that barium chloride was in a platter which was to be served after the saddle of lamb near the finish of the dinner?"

Immediately Mr. Doherty recognised where the poison had been placed.

"The 'first plates' he speaks of were plates upon which he piled up the 'nels'—there were about two gallons of them," he said. "The second platter he speaks of contained mint jelly. It was served right after the saddle of lamb, and I am not surprised that he had access to it. It was made either on Tuesday or Wednesday so that it might harden. That is the only bit of food that was served that hasn't been analyzed. We tested the meat, vegetables and everything else on the table—and it won't surprise me if the test will show the poison as he says. His statements indicate how carefully he planned the poisoning as these particular platters are practically the only ones which would have remained the same on Thursday as they were on Wednesday."

Chicago Detectives Here?

Chief of Detectives Hunt said he had sent detectives to New York, but who they were, or where they were making their headquarters he would not reveal. Several attempts to extract further information from Hunt were made, but without success. It is supposed his men are in New York working independently and not in co-operation with the New York police.

The police are working on a report that Crones had been accompanied to New York by a woman, but so far no trace of her has been found, and it is deemed improbable, since Crones was an avowed woman hater while in Chicago.

Captain Nichols, chief of detectives, tonight, after reading the latest letter of the poisoner, declared that it was an apparent attempt to pull wool over the eyes of the police and build up an alibi for John Allegrini.

"When Crones said he left Chicago on Wednesday I believe he is telling an untruth," the detective chief said. "We have absolutely reliable witnesses to prove that he and John Allegrini, his former roommate, and also an anarchist, met in a saloon at Twenty-second Street and Cottage Grove Avenue. They were seen and recognized there by several people who knew them. I think this letter is merely an effort to blind us and attempt to procure Allegrini's release.

"It looks as though Crones has gone stark crazy as this thing has worked on his mind. He is now trying to set himself up as a demi-god for the applause of other anarchists. In his present state of mind he is an especially dangerous person to be at large."

Captain Tunney, Chief of the New York bomb squad, wired the local police that he believed Crones's arrest—and all police are now united in the belief that they are dealing with a maniac—would be accomplished within a few hours.

All doubt that might have existed that Crones was the actual writer of the letters to THE NEW YORK TIMES was swept away when a photograph of his first missive was compared with a letter in possession of Chief Hunt, written by Crones while he was working in Cleveland, Ohio, to Dominic Forte, a Chicago anarchist "comrade." Not only was the signature "Jean Crones" the same, but throughout the entire missive the peculiar handwriting and misspelling of words matched.

The capital letter "J" was exactly the same in both letters. The letters "o," "n," "r," "s," and particularly the letter "t" were made in the same way throughout both letters. The letters "s" and "t" corresponded as though printed by a copperplate. The style of writing also was the same.

Expects Early Capture.

"The New York letters were written by Crones, and he is in New York," Captain Hunt said after a scrutiny of the photograph. "Furthermore, I believe that Crones will be under arrest within a few hours. I am confident from reports I have received from New York that the anarchist has practically trapped himself. The letters he already has written absolutely point him out as the guilty man. The letters will be the strongest link in the case against him if he is captured."

Statements made in Crones's second letter to the police were denied today by the Very Rev. Mgr. F. C. Kelley of the Catholic Church Extension Society, under the auspices of which the dinner was given. Mgr. Kelley declared that neither the Roman Catholic Church nor the Extension Society had paid anything out of its funds toward the dinner. It did not cost $15 a plate or one-third of that amount, he said, and the expense was borne by laymen interested in the society.

The souvenirs, hand illuminated and expensive in appearance, were finished by the Sisters of Nazareth of La Grange, Ill. The University Club, Mgr. Kelley said, co-operated by spending every penny it received on the service. The decorators, the printers, the painters, and all others connected with the dinner gave their services without compensation, and the Paulist Choristers refused to ask even for expenses. The society's name was used only because the donors, mostly life members, desired it.

Skating Carnival for War Relief.

An ice carnival for the benefit of the Belgian Relief Fund will be given Wednesday at St. Nicholas Rink. The Mullers will come from Boston, where they skate for the Boston Skating Club, to give an exhibition, and Irving Brokaw and Arthur Held will skate. A hockey game between members of the Union and Knickerbocker Clubs will be a feature of the program.

HOLLAND'S FLOODS GROW.

Dam Breaks in Town Where Queen Is Staying.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 18, (via London.)—The floods are continuing to work havoc at various places in northern Holland.

A serious situation is reported from Monnikendam, eight miles northeast of Amsterdam, to which place the Queen has gone. The dam there, known as "the Fortress," gave way today, and the water rushed into the town, two-thirds of which is inundated. Telephone communication between Amsterdam and Monnikendam is interrupted.

The emergency dam at Purmerend, ten miles north of Amsterdam, burst last night, and the water rushed violently into the town. The Burgomaster ordered every one to take his property to a place of safety and seek refuge in the attic of his home.

The water on the flooded lands near Edam is very high. The houses outside Edam have been abandoned.

Great anxiety is felt at Volendam. More houses are in danger of collapse and the inhabitants have been forced to depart.

GAS PIPES BURST; 2 DEAD.

Twenty Families Flee as Tenement Air Is Poisoned.

Frozen gas pipes which broke as they thawed out yesterday and released gas on every floor of the tenement house at 354 East 105th Street drove twenty families to the street and asphyxiated a woman and an aged man. The gas began to flood the rooms and halls at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Policeman McGough, after all the tenants were supposed to be out, went to a closed room on the fifth floor and found the body of Benneito Orso, a baker, 69 years old. He had kept the door and windows closed.

When Antonio Pianola, an undertaker, went to the house to remove Orso's body, he found a locked door on the third floor. From the fire escape he looked through a closed window and saw a woman's body lying on a bed. When a physician was called the woman was dead from the effects of gas. She was Mrs. Philamina Urso, no relative of Orso. The windows and door of her room were tightly closed.

R. H. Macy & Co.

"Delion" Silk Hats $7.94

We have just received a new shipment from our Paris office of the famous French "Delion" Silk Hats, the last word in correct blocks for men's evening wear.

R. H. Macy & Co. are the sole New York City distributors of this well known and distinctive Dress Hat, and invite you to inspect the new arrivals.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th Street.

Smart Cravats for Men

English Foulards 94c
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Our own importation, made in the correct open end shapes.

You are accustomed to pay $1.50 to $2.00 at many exclusive haberdashers for neckwear of identical qualities.

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NEW STORE
The Eighth in the Brill Chain—The First
IN NEWARK
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LAWMAKERS HURL INKWELLS IN RIOT

Oklahoma Assembly Has a Pitched Fight Over Substitute for Grandfather Law.

ONE MAN CALLED A CROOK

Republican Chairman, a Visitor, Is Knocked Senseless—Speaker Abandons the Chair Hurriedly.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Feb. 18.—Tumultuous scenes occurred in the Oklahoma House of Representatives late today while the members were voting on a section of an election law designed to take the place of the famous "Grandfather Law," which recently was declared unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court because, in effect, it disenfranchised the negro population of the State.

Partisan feeling over the new measure finally culminated in an outbreak precipitated by charges of corruption and the passing of the lie between members, during which inkwells and paperweights were used as weapons. A serious affray seemed inevitable as Democrats massed and advanced toward the Republicans and Socialists. Arthur H. Geissler, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, was knocked unconscious by Representative Lorise Bryant of Big Heart, Osage County.

The proposed law is the plan of a Democratic caucus. It had passed the Senate and was up for final passage in the House late today, with Republican and Socialist members offering vigorous opposition. Geissler was on the floor as a visitor.

Representative Paul Nesbitt, Democrat, of Pittsburg County, had voted in favor of the proposed law, and as he announced his vote Representative Sams, Republican, charged him with being "unfair" to Republicans. Nesbitt replied that he was brought up in a district where the Republicans had overridden him by corrupt practices, and he had no desire to be fair to Republicans.

"They probably took you for the crook that you are," shouted Sams.

"If you make that charge you are a liar," replied Nesbitt.

Sams arose in his seat and, assuming an attitude of defense, shouted toward the Democratic side of the House: "Come on."

In an instant every Democratic and Republican member of the House was on his feet. Inkwells and paperweights were thrown back and forth. The Democratic members advanced through the aisles toward the Republican members. Speaker A. C. McCrorey left his chair and rushed out of the hall. The Democrats greatly outnumbered the Republican combatants, and after a few volleys of inkwells, paperweights, and books, the mêlée ended.

Representative Hensley, Democrat, went to the side aisle and engaged in conversation with Geissner. When Hensley walked away Bryant steped up to Geissler and demanded:

"What right have you to be talking to a Representative on the floor of the House?"

Geissler gave an evasive reply, whereupon, according to witnesses, Bryant hit Geissler in the face, knocking him to the floor and rendering him unconscious for several minutes.

President Wilson recently pardoned two Oklahoma election officials convicted for enforcing the "grandfather test." Two others now are on trial in the Federal Court at Guthrie.

SWANN READY IN BAFF CASE.

Grand Jury to Get Evidence Monday—Four Indictments Expected.

The Baff investigation has progressed to a point where District Attorney Swann is ready to submit his evidence to the Grand Jury. This will be done on Monday and at least four indictments charging murder in the first degree are expected as the result of the revelations made by the members of the murder squad, now under arrest, who hired themselves to kill Barnet Baff in the West Washington Market on Nov. 24, 1914.

Further information was received by the District Attorney's office yesterday concerning the origin of the fund out of which the gunmen were paid. Evidence pertaining to this feature of the case will be submitted to the Grand Jury on Monday.

Detectives working on the Baff case yesterday arrested Samuel Martantonio, alias "Three-Fingered Sam," on a charge of having concealed weapons in his possession. In his room at 757 Seventh Avenue, where he was arrested, the police found a guitar case containing a Winchester rifle, a .32-calibre revolver, fully loaded, and a great quantity of cocaine. It is believed that Martantonio knows a great deal about the murder of Ippolito Greco, the Harlem saloon keeper, who is said to have acted as a hiring agent in the Baff murder conspiracy. Subsequently he was killed by one of his own gang.

WIRETAPPERS TAKE VIOLINIST'S $50,000

Continued from Page 1.

never did any business there. At the Post Office they were informed that the certificates of stock had been sent back to New York. The woman was convinced that the violinist had been swindled, and when they arrived in New York she urged him to place the matter before the District Attorney at once.

Just about the time that the musician appeared in the District Attorney's office yesterday Judge Rosalsky, in General Sessions, was passing sentence on Frank Thompson and his gang of faro swindlers. Galtz-Hocky was taken into the court room to identify any member of the gang that might have figured in his mining venture, but they were all unknown to the musician, although one of them, on being questioned, said the man whom Galtz-Hocky knew as Thomas Kenny fitted the description of a former "pal" named Tom Bradley, who was wanted by the Federal authorities for misusing the mails.

THOMPSON GETS FIVE YEARS.

Telephone Threat for O'Malley Follows Sentence.

Having put Frank T. Thompson, "king" of the notorious faro swindlers who were rounded up recently, behind the bars for at least five years, Assistant District Attorney O'Malley lolled back in his chair in the Criminal Court Building yesterday perfectly satisfied that he had done a good job. The telephone bell rang. A clerk in the office picked up the receiver and heard a voice at the other end call for Mr. O'Malley. Before the clerk could pass the receiver over to the faro prosecutor, however, the voice shouted:

"All right, O'Malley! You got Thompson, but we'll get you!"

Then the man on the other end hung up. For several minutes Mr. O'Malley tried to recover the conection, but failed to do so. He took steps to trace the call, and several detectives were sent out at once to hunt for the man who made the threat. He is believed to be one of the members of the Thompson gang, still at large, who has tried so hard by letters and telegrams to dissuade the faro victims, Henry Gallant, a St. Louis pawnbroker, and Arthur Lowy of Chicago, from coming on to New York to identify Thompson and his associates.

Thompson received his sentence of five years in Sing Sing yesterday without a murmur. He was lined up before Judge Rosalsky in General Sessions with three other members of his gang, Louis Weiss, James Morgan, alias "Beefy Morris," and Geoerge Pohlman. Thompson's wife was in the courtroom, but the ordeal was too much for her and she fainted in the corridor after her husband was led back to his cell in the Tombs.

Weiss was sentenced to Sing Sing for not less than two years and not more than three years and six months. Pohlman, who acted as "steerer" for the gang, received an indeterminate sentence in the penitentiary, and Morgan, who is about 70 years old and very feeble, got a suspended sentence. It is believed that Thompson and his associates cleared more than $100,000 in their faro schemes. From Gallant alone they got about $60,000. Before sentence was passed Thompson offered to return $5,000 in cash and three Atlantic City lots worth the same amount if clemency were shown him.

Judge Rosalsky said Thompson's offer might be considered after he has served his five years and is brought up for a sentence on another grand larceny indictment to which he has already pleaded guilty.

"In behalf of the people I want to thank the Police Department," said Judge Rosalsky in passing sentence, "for the energy and perseverance shown in hunting down this band of swindlers. This man Thompson is unquestionably the leader and the brains of the gang. Up to 1907 it was not even a crime to cheat at cards, but I would like to see on our books a law that would make card cheating a felony with punishment of ten years in prison."

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SULLIVAN TO FIGHT TO KEEP LEADERSHIP

"Paddy" Takes Up the Cudgels at an Enthusiastic Meeting to Elect Delegates to Syracuse.

MONEY FOR POOR BORROWED

Politician Says He Got $700 from Congressman Loft to Provide Bowery's New Year's Gifts.

Patrick H. Sullivan, Democratic leader of the Third Assembly District, brother of "Big Tim" Sullivan, and the last of the clan to fight for political power on the Bowery, took off his coat figuratively last night and bade defiance to those who would oust him from the leadership. With the suspicion of a break in his voice, "Paddy," as the Bowery knows him, stood on the platform in Arlington Hall, 23 St. Mark's Place, last night, and told how he had borrowed $700 from Congressman George W. Loft, in order that holiday cheer should be provided for the unfortunates in his district. His speech came as a climax to an enthusiastic meeting called to elect delegates and alternates to the unofficial Democratic State Convention to be held at Syracuse. Claiming to represent the Democratic County Organization in the district the enemies of Sullivan have already elected a set of delegates and alternates to Syracuse.

There were at least two hundred supporters of Sullivan at last night's meeting, and the assertion was made that out of the 246 County Committeemen in the district, 181 were present when the roll was called. The Sullivan faction also declared that out of the twenty-three election district Captains in the assembly district, eighteen were loyal to Sullivan. Sullivan arrived with "Christy" Sullivan and "Larry" Mulligan, his half brother. There were cheers when the party entered, and they increased in volume when the leader arose to take his place as Chairman of the meeting.

When he could be heard, Sullivan told the committeemen that he was going to fight those who would down him. He was particularly angry at a published report that he spent his spare time in lobster palaces. All talk of his having received a tremendous inheritance from "Big Tim's" estate was a popular fallacy, he said, and that those who read the newspapers must know the estate was not settled yet. It was then that he told of his own limited means. He had been compelled to borrow money from Congressman Loft, he said, and he had engaged to pay it off at the rate of $100 a month. He borrowed the money, he added, two days before New Year's Day in order to supply those who called at the club with 50 cents each. The usual dinner had been planned, but lack of funds had prevented its being given, even after the invitations had been sent out.

The $700 "Paddy" borrowed had not lasted long, and when it had been distributed, $120 belonging to the district organization had also been given away. Even with this there was not enough to go around, and Sullivan said that the doors had to be locked. Sullivan pledged that he would make every personal sacrifice to see that those who were in need were supplied. In the event of receiving any large sum from "Big Tim" Sullivan's estate, he promised the district, he would be only too glad to carry the burden of those less fortunate than himself. At that the crowd cheered repeatedly.

These delegates and alternates were elected: Delegates—J. E. Carroll, M. Michael Edelstein, and Paul Guidetti. Alternates—"Larry" Mulligan, Senator Harry Doll, and Dr. Benjamin Abramowitz.

The meeting closed with a rising vote of confidence in the Chairman, Paddy Sullivan. "And now," said one of his enthusiastic supporters as he put on his overcoat, "the fight in this district is on."

BULL MOOSE THREAT TO ROOT AND BARNES

Continued from Page 1.

cause a few men in control of the Republican Party machinery in certain States are more interested in their own political fortunes than they are in the welfare of the nation as a whole."

Republican leaders identified with the Old Guard, when they heard of the statement made by Mr. Perkins, especially the threat in the event of Mr. Root's nomination, said Mr. Perkins was reckoning with Colonel Roosevelt. One prominent Republican, concerned in the Root movement, said he was confident Root would be chosen and would have the whole-hearted support of Colonel Roosevelt.

He also said that Mr. Root had received ample assurances of Roosevelt's support if he should be nominated. This leader said similar messages had been conveyed to Senator Burton, Samuel W. McCall, and Philander C. Knox. Either of these candidates would be acceptable to the very element in the Republican Party that was chiefly responsible for turning down Colonel Roosevelt in 1912. Their aspirations are said to have grown up under the auspices of the leaders who forced the nomination of Mr. Taft in 1912.

According to the story told in the Old Guard camp, the message from Colonel Roosevelt came through General Leonard Wood and Robert T. Lincoln. The intimacy that has existed between Colonel Roosevelt and General Wood, whom he made Chief of Staff of the army, is well known. Mr. Lincoln is a son of Abraham Lincoln, is President of the Pullman Palace Car Company, and a very close friend of the Colonel. So devoted is the Colonel to Mr. Lincoln that he has told friends that one thing that led to his breach with Taft was Taft's failure to take Lincoln into his Cabinet.

An effort was made last night to reach General Wood, but his aide-de-camp on Governors Island said the General was away inspecting coast artillery, but was expected back this morning. At Mr. Lincoln's home in Chicago last night it was said that Mr. Lincoln's exact whereabouts were not known, but that he was traveling in the South.

Among leaders urging the nomination of Elihu Root the opinion prevails that, with the campaign fought on the issues of preparedness, a firm foreign policy and protective tariff reform, Mr. Root would carry New York by 250,000. They feel that the effect in Western States of the strong Root sentiment expected to develop with discussion of the issues in the East would insure his election.

Colonel Roosevelt, in their opinion, will support any candidate the Republicans nominate. They feel certain that to insure the defeat of Wilson he would swallow his own pride, forget the past and drive his Moose flock into line for Wilson's rival.

In the Old Guard camp there is a feeling of assurance that Colonel Roosevelt has no designs on the nomination this year, and that what he has in mind is to get back into party regularity by giving loyal support to any Republican nominee with the hope of being in line for the Presidential succession in 1920.

"Harmony is as inevitable in 1916 as the split was inevitable in 1912," said a Republican leader. "The Bull Moose issues are dead. Who will think of making social and industrial justice, for instance, a topic for the stump after the keynote speech of Senator Root? This is a campaign with new and bigger issues."

Proofs of an editorial, to appear in today's issue of The New York Progressive, under the heading: "United We Stand, Divided We Fall," were sent to the newspapers last night. In this editorial the statement occurs that Elihu Root in his speech sounding the keynote of the Republican campaign "indorsed substantially the utterances and views of Theodore Roosevelt—the ideal progressive American citizen."

"When Mr. Root referred to President Wilson's timid method of 'shaking his fist first and his finger afterward' he, no doubt, was making a bid in the open for the support and good-will of Colonel Roosevelt and his many followers," the editorial continues. "In times like these it is quite fitting that the supporters of Mr. Root and the supporters of Colonel Roosevelt and all friends of preparedness and protection, as well as all foes of uncertainty and the disastrous free-trade Democratic platform, should meet on common ground to defeat the present Administration in the forthcoming campaign.

"It is, therefore, logical to suppose that in the end the friends of Mr. Root and the friends of Colonel Roosevelt, having the best interests of the nation at heart, will join hands and decide upon the most available of the two men as standard bearer to lead a united grand old party to victory. And if unable to decide between the two, to compromise and unite on the most available man, Justice Hughes, who with united support could surely win for obvious reasons."

William Barnes denied yesterday that he had any intention to go West for the purpose of attending to the Root boom.

"I dislike to deny so preposterous a story as was printed this morning, for the reason that I cannot believe that any sane man would give credence to it," said Mr. Barnes. "That the Republicans should present a united front in the coming campaign is unquestioned. Because of the acrimony caused by the Convention of 1912 I declined in the interest of unity to be considered as a Delegate at Large from this State, or from my district.

"I do not believe, as I said in my letter to Mr. Tanner in declining to be a delegate, that if this nation enters upon a program of complete defense we should place in the Chief Magistracy a man who by temperament would itch to use the power. At this time, above all others, what is required in the Presidency is deliberative courage."

WHITMAN SETS THE DAY.

Will Confer with Other Delegates at Albany on Thursday Next.

It was learned last night that Republican State Chairman Frederick C. Tanner had received word from Governor Whitman, naming next Thursday as the date for a conference of the delegates designate, Senator Wadsworth, Governor Whitman, Mr. Tanner, and Senator Elon R. Brown. The Governor has expressed a wish to meet his fellow-delegates at Albany.

The question whether or not a preference for any prospective nominee should be expressed by the delegates will be discussed at the conference. Senator Wadsworth and Senate Leader Brown favor an expression for Elihu Root. Mr. Tanner, while he is said, personally, to favor Mr. Root, does not believe that the delegates should make any binding pledge. Governor Whitman is opposed to Mr. Root and has declared for Justice Hughes.

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ARRAIGN GARDNER IN WILL FRAUD CASE

Ex-Senator and Nurse Decker Alleged to Have Imposed on Aged Recluse.

ARRESTED FOUR YEARS AGO

They Are Accused of Conspiring to Get Possession of the Fortune of Samuel E. Haslett.

Four years and one day after their arrest ex-Senator Frank J. Gardner and George H. Decker, a trained nurse, were put on trial yesterday before Judge Mitchell May, in the County Court in Brooklyn, on a joint indictment charging them with conspiracy and attempted grand larceny in having attempted, as alleged, to obtain for themselves the large fortune of Samuel E. Haslett, the aged recluse of 138 Remsen Street.

Many residents of the Columbia Heights section of Brooklyn were in court as the proceedings opened. Assistant District Attorney William Paul Allen appeared as prosecutor, while Clark L. Jordan, an attorney, of 115 Broadway, represented the defendants. Gardner and Decker appeared cheerful and smiled frequently as the trial progressed. The trial was begun at 10 o'clock, and by noon the jury had been selected.

In his opening address to the jury, Assistant District Attorney Allen said: "Haslett lived thirty years in his hermitage on Remsen Street. After his wife died, twenty-five years ago, he lived there in the 'house of mystery' absolutely alone, without servants, friends, or relatives. On Feb. 8, 1912, Dr. Henry B. Minton of 165 Joralemon Street called there to determine the recluse's condition.

Old House in Decay.

"The sumptuous old brownstone mansion had gone to ruin. The house was dirty. The books were moldy and the carpets dusty and moth-eaten. The water pipes had burst, the gas pipes were frozen, and there was no heat nor light in the house. Much of the furniture was still in the original cases in which it had been when shipped there."

Mr. Allen spoke of the plans alleged to have been made by Gardner and Decker with the object of securing the wealth of the man, who was too feeble in mind and body to make any resistance. He said two wills were drawn up, each naming Gardner as the chief beneficiary.

"The first will was signed with Gardner and Decker hovering over the bedside," said Mr. Allen. "The two witnesses were twenty feet away, standing in the doorway, and could not know what was going on. The next day Decker telephoned to Gardner and said: 'I find that old Mr. Thorne is dead. We put him in the will. We'll have to draw up another one.' The next night the same ceremony was gone through and another will was drawn up.

"But these men could not wait until the old gentleman might die. They wanted to get hold of his property beforehand, and to do that they had to have a power of attorney. And so they had Mr. Haslett, who, Decker himself said, was mentally incapable of executing any sort of a document, sign a power of attorney. Decker ought to have known what the condition of Mr. Haslett was. He was a nurse and was being paid to look after the old man, and because of that fact he should have known his condition. Decker himself said that Haslett was incompetent.

A Clash of Counsel.

Mr. Jordan objected when Mr. Allen called Gardner a "confederate" and "co-conspirator" on the ground that it was not declared that Decker had used any such description of Gardner in discussing his connection with the Haslett case.

"If he said it he ought to plead guilty," said Mr. Jordan.

"I did not say it!" shouted Decker from his seat.

"You had better leave your case in the hands of your counsel," said Judge May to Decker.

Robert P. Vidaud of 161 Joralemon Street was the prosecution's first witness. He said that he had known Haslett for twenty-five years, and that he called at his house very frequently. He saw the old man, he said, at the funeral of Haslett's sister, Feb. 5, 1912, and noticed that he was not looking well. He called at the house on Feb. 6 and 7, and found Mr. Haslett so ill that, on the next day, he brought Dr. H. B. Minton with him.

Mr. Vidaud said he called at the house with the doctor frequently from Feb. 8 to 17, and that on Feb. 17 they found the door bolted with a chain bolt. A man on the inside, the witness said, refused to let them in. After they had protested without avail, Mr. Vidaud said, he and the doctor went to the office of John B. Lord, Haslett's legal adviser, who accompanied Mr. Vidaud to the office of Chief Magistrate Kempner, where a warrant was issued for the arrest of Gardner and Decker. Decker was arrested that afternoon, and Gardner in the evening.

Under cross-examination by Mr. Jordan, Mr. Vidaud admitted that he had received $6,000 from Mr. Haslett, but declared he gave collateral for the money. He admitted, however, that the "collateral" was his own note for that amount.

Mr. Vidaud admitted he was much surprised when told that John B. Lord, counsel to Mr. Haslett, had a power of attorney to the old man's property. He said he criticised Mr. Lord for that to Dr. Minton, and also spoke to Mr. Lord about it.

"Did you communicate with the District Attorney's office when you found that Mr. Lord had the power of attorney?" asked Mr. Jordan.

Mr. Allen objected to this question, and Judge May said he could not see that the question had anything to do with the present case.

"Well, somebody informed the District Attorney's office when one of these defendants produced a power of attorney," retorted Mr. Jordan.

The trial will be continued at 10 o'clock Monday.

WELCH ASSAILS FINLEY.

Assemblyman Denounces Opposition to Military Training Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 18.—Because the State Department of Education has seen fit to oppose his bill providinug for military training in the high schools Assemblyman Clarence F. Welch of Albany, who comes from William Barnes's own district, tonight issued a statement in which he made a bitter attack upon Commissioner John H. Finley. Dr. Finley has sent a circular letter to principals and superintendents of schools expressing his opposition to the Welch bill.

"The methods adopted by the Commissioner of Education," Mr. Welch's statement says, "constitute a flagrant violation of the principles of popular government. If a corporation today were to send out such a letter it would be condemned from one end of the State to the other as insidious lobbying. A department of the State Government, created by the Legislature for the purpose of enforcing its laws, assumes to itself the right to censor legislation."

Governor Whitman favors a bill providing for some sort of military training in the public schools, but he does not like the Welch bill. He has asked the Commissioner of Education to assist in drafting another measure. Mr. Welch believes that the opposition to his bill on the part of Dr. Finley and the Governor is predicated upon an unwillingness to allow the name of a Barnes man to appear on a preparedness bill, in view of the popular appeal he thinks the measure would make.

BUTLER TO SPEAK IN WEST.

Columbia President's March Trip Will Take Him to Coast.

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, will start on a speaking tour next month which will take him to the Pacific Coast. The subjects of his addresses have not been announced.

On March 9 he will address the Teachers' Association of Omaha, the University Club and the Palimpsest Club. He will speak in Denver before the Mile High School, the Chamber of Commerce and the Colorado Branch of the National Security League. Following addresses before the Chambers of Commerce and the University Clubs of Portland and Tacoma, from March 15 to 18, he will go to Seattle.

The installation exercises of Henry Suzzallo, formerly Professor of Philosophy and Education at Teachers College, Columbia, as President of the State University of Washington will be held from March 18 to 22 and Dr. Butler will participate in these. On March 23 and 24 Dr. Butler will be at Pullman, Wash., at the inauguration of Dr. E. O. Holland, Ph. D., 1912, as President of the State College. On his return trip Dr. Butler will speak at Spokane and Chicago and will be the guest of the Columbia alumni in Chicago on March 28, returning on March 30 to New York.

BRIDE 25, HUSBAND 18.

Annulment Proceedings Follow Miss Nightingale's Third Venture.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 18.—It became known tonight that Miss Alice Nightingale, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George C. Nightingale, was married in New York on Jan. 31 to Julius H. Preston, Jr., of this city. Miss Nightingale is 25 years old and Preston is 18. It is the bride's third marriage.

Young Preston's father has taken steps to have the marriage annulled and has retained Davis G. Arnold as attorney in the case. The bridegroom sailed from New York for France last week to engage in war relief work.

The annulment of the marriage will be sought by the bridegroom's father on the ground that his son is not yet of legal age and under the New York law is not legally entitled to make a marriage contract. Miss Nightingale returned to her home the day after the ceremony and did not inform her family of the marriage until some time later.

Miss Nightingale's first husband was a Providence man named Hubbard. This marriage was annulled. On Feb. 1, 1912, she married Roger Case of this city. She got a divorce from Mr. Case on the ground of neglect to provide.

MISS BLISS LEFT $1,609,615.

Jewelry Appraised at $44,714 in Transfer Tax Report.

Miss Catherine A. Bliss, who was the daughter of George Bliss, left a net estate of $1,609,615 when she died on March 3, 1915, according to the appraisal of her estate filed yesterday by Transfer Tax Appraiser Ludden.

The will included bequests of $387,057 to a brother, Walter P. Bliss, capitalist, at 71 Broadway; $370,250 to a niece, Susan Dwight Bliss, $350,250, to a nephew, George B. Agnew, and $15,000 to Augusta H. Bliss, mother of the testatrix. There were bequests of $10,000 each to the Domestic and Foreign Mission Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church and Grace Church.

The assets include $213,214 in bank deposits, $96,953 in personal chattels, and stocks and bonds, $1,363,790.

Among the personal effects were prints of Meryon, including "Abside de Notre Dame," $2,400; a painting by Whistler, "Beggars," $1,000, and another by Haig, "Vesper Bell," $435. The jewelry, appraised at $44,714, included a necklace of fifty-eight pearls, with a diamond snap, $12,500; two square diamonds, $6,500; a diamond pendant, $6,000, and a pearl and diamond drop, $4,800.

$300 A MONTH FOR BABY.

Little Miss Creigh Named in Leopold Solinger's Will.

HASTINGS-ON-HUDSON, N. Y., Feb. 18.—To Bertha Solinger Creigh, the two-and-one-half-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Creigh, has been willed an annuity of $1,200 for life and an allowance of $200 a month additional by Leopold Solinger, a wealthy linen and lace merchant of New York, who died recently. The child was named after his wife, and took his family name.

Mrs. Creigh, whose husband has a large grocery, was Miss Matilda Rohnan, and is a relative of Ada Rehan, the actress, who died recently. Five years ago, while on a European trip, she met Mr. and Mrs. Solinger. A warm friendship resulted, and after Miss Rohnan had married the Solingers made frequent visits to Hastings and took a great liking to the child named after them.

Virginia House Against Suffrage.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 18.—A resolution proposing a referendum of woman suffrage was rejected by the Virginia House of Delegates today, 52 to 40.

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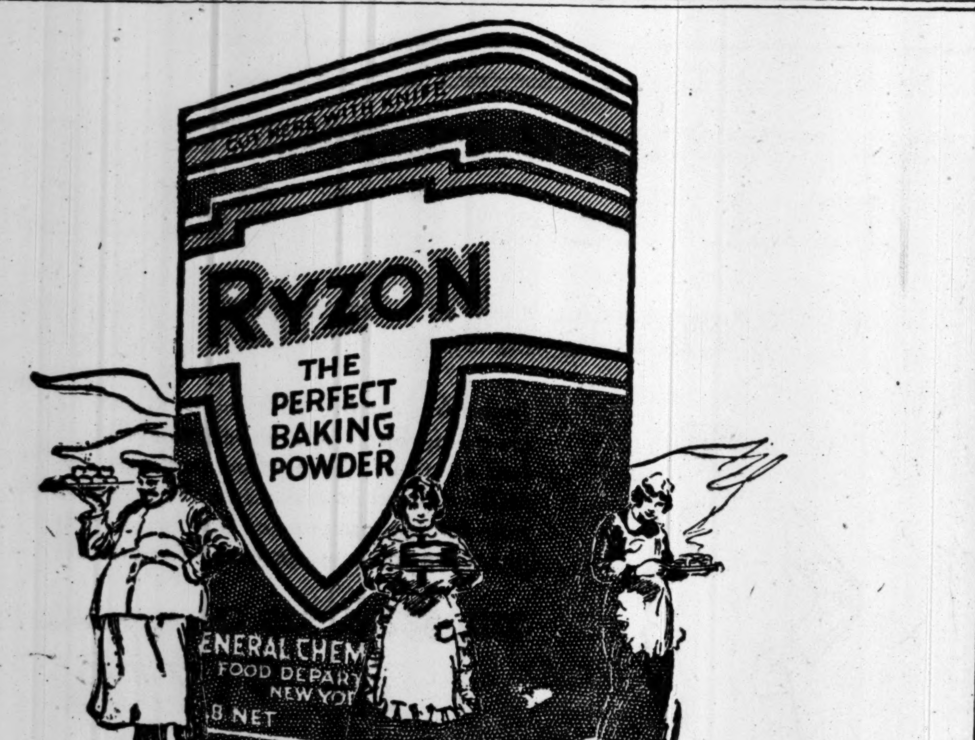

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Modern recipes call for standard *level* measurements. So do RYZON directions. If you prefer to use *heaping* measurements, use RYZON *exactly as you would any other baking powder.*

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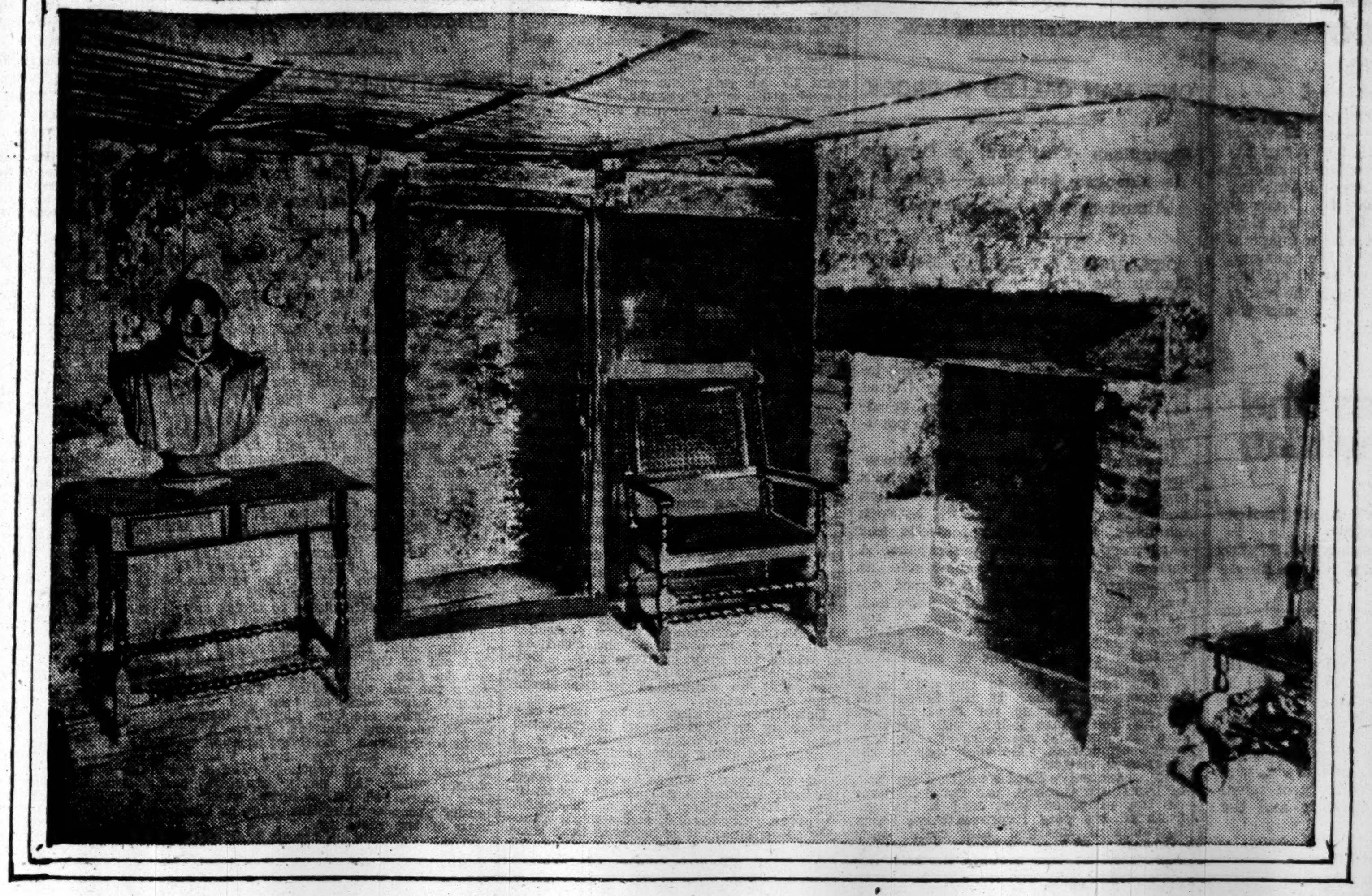

Room in Which Shakespeare Was Born

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So says William Lyon Phelps Lampson, Professor of English Literature at Yale, in his article in the first Shakespearean Supplement in tomorrow's Sunday Times.

Never has the world overlordship of Shakespeare been so universally recognized as it will be this year.

The Tercentenary Celebration will be nation-wide. The Ten Shakespearean Supplements of The New York Times are planned to satisfy the universal human interest that will be awakened and reawakened.

In New York City alone colleges, schools, churches, musical organizations, as well as every civic and community association, will join in the celebration.

These will lead up to the great Shakespearean Masque, written by Percy MacKaye, produced at night on a huge outdoor stage, in which 3,000 people will take part.

To this splendid pageant all the arts will contribute — acting, dancing, painting, music, poetry, plastic design.

The Ten Shakespearean Supplements are a part of The New York Times' Contribution to this mighty Tercentenary Celebration.

The first of these issues tomorrow with The Sunday Times. There will be one each week, ending with April 23, the anniversary of Shakespeare's death.

The wealth of illustration will amaze and delight you. Pictures of Shakespeare's life at Stratford and on the stage; pictures of the famous statues to him in all lands; reproductions of the Faed painting of Shakespeare and his friends; of Landseer's Fairy Revels, of Sir Joshua Reynolds's portraits, and of a wonderful engraving of "The Death of Cordelia."

Order the Ten Supplements Today

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It were wiser to order the ten Sunday issues in advance, as the number of copies printed is based on advance orders.

It is requested that if you place orders for a club or a class you limit the number to the copies actually needed.

It is preferred that all orders be placed through newsdealers, but when this is not convenient, all of the installments to the series may be had by subscribing for the ten Sunday issues containing this series at the regular price of the complete Sunday Times, 5 cents, or 50 cents for the ten issues, postpaid.

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Captain McKean Puts American Sea Strength at Half That of Germany and Austria

AND RANKS FRANCE NEXT

Aid for Material Tells House We Need a Huge Flotilla of Coast Submarines.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Instead of being the equal of the German navy and superior in effectiveness to that of France, the American navy is only one-half as strong as the German and Austrian navies combined and the French is 20 per cent. more efficient, Captain Josiah McKean, aid for material to the Secretary of the Navy, told the House Naval Affairs Committee today. The superiority of both he attributed to the building activity during the last two years.

Captain McKean advocated a huge increase in the number of submarines, but disagreed with Admiral Grant, commander of the Atlantic submarine flotilla, as to the types which should be built. Admiral Grant favored building but the 800-ton type, closely resembling the German U-boats. Captain McKean said a proportion of such vessels was necessary, but that the coast defense type of about 550 tons should not be abandoned.

Captain McKean pointed out that the use for these vessels would not necessitate long cruises or force the crews to remain on board for long stretches. If bases were established along each coast at intervals requiring a radius of action from each of about 240 miles, a larger number of the smaller vessels would be a better defense than the 800-ton boats in smaller numbers, he said. However, submarines would eventually prove futile in attempting to prevent an enemy's landing on our shores, Captain McKean declared.

"The European war has demonstrated beyond a shadow of a doubt," he said, "that capital fighting ships in large number still are the deciding element in controlling the seas. The big ships of the German navy, inferior in number to the British fleet, are cooped up in the Kiel Canal, and only the German submarines are operating. Those submarines have accomplished little or nothing that we know of against fighting ships. The British, although they have been annoyed, were not molested in landing millions of soldiers in Europe and Africa, with millions of tons of munitions and food supplies. The huge submarine flotilla of Germany apparently was powerless to prevent it. Submarine warfare has failed to interfere with England's control of the seas, obtained and held through her powerful fleet of dreadnoughts and battle cruisers, twice the size of the German and Austrian fleets combined."

Captain McKean said that the best information obtainable by the navy indicated that the Japanese public program of building ships contemplated four dreadnoughts and four battle cruisers, sixty-four destroyers, fifty-three submarines, and a number of auxiliaries, scouts, and the like. He declared that every naval power of the world, with the exception of the United States, kept some part of its building program and its achievements secret. The Japanese army, he added, would be swelled in times of peace to a strength of 350,000 and in time of war 2,000,000 trained men could be brought under arms. In answer to questions by Representatives Roberts of Massachusetts and Farr of Pennsylvania, Captain McKean declared in favor of building four battle cruisers rather than two of that type and two dreadnoughts. The European war and the war games held off the Atlantic coast during the past two years, he said, had demonstrated beyond question that the greatest present weakness of the fleet was the lack of this type of vessel. In a sea engagement with an otherwise equal force of ships possession of dreadnoughts would give an enemy an advantage which probably would result in defeat for an American flotilla, Captain McKean said.

Neither the Senate nor the House Military Committee considered preparedness measures today, the House Committee having decided to take up the work of drafting its Federalized National Guard bill next Monday for continuous discussion until completed, while the Senate Committee's attention was diverted to other questions temporarily.

The House Committee received, however, a statement from Brig. Gen. William Crozier, chief of army ordnance, giving his views on the Tillman bill to prohibit the disclosure of military secrets. As drawn, General Crozier said, the act was too sweeping and would forbid giving out information of any character, whether confidential or not. He thought this unwise.

"Within a few days," said General Crozier, "a case has been brought to my attention in which an individual proposed to publish a map showing the location of all the powder factories in the United States. A section should be added to the Tillman bill which would authorize the Government to prohibit the publication of any information which would operate against its military interests.

"This department can usually keep confidential any experimental constructions which it is engaged upon, but once they are adopted and issued to the service and descriptive handbooks concerning them are printed for distribution it is thereafter almost impossible to keep them secret, and the best course seems to be to give our own people, especially those in the service, the fullest knowledge possible in regard to them, in order to promote efficiency in their uses."

TEACH EVERY ONE TO SHOOT

Defense Society Proposes to Form Rifle Clubs in All States.

At a meeting of the American Defense Society yesterday it was decided to form rifle clubs in all the States so that every citizen of the United States could learn to use the weapon. The society issued an appeal for co-operation to all the organizations in the preparedness movement, among which are the Aero Club of America, the American Association of Mechanical Engineers, the American Legion, the Automobile Club of America, the New Hampshire League for National Defense, the National Society for the Advancement of Patriotic Education, the Institute of Radio Engineers, the Maryland Defense League, the National Committee of Home Defense Motorists, the National Security League, the Navy League, and the Red Cross.

In the letter sent to these organizations C. S. Thompson, Chairman of the Executive Committee, reminds them that "Lord Kitchener has well said that the first need of a country in time of war is men who know how to shoot."

His Father Is 92.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Members of the House of Representatives appear every day with excuses, asking leave of absence for a day or two, but Representative Ashbrook of Ohio today offered a novel reason for being absent from the sessions of the House for the next five days. He said that he wanted to go to Youngstown to attend the celebration of his father's ninety-second birthday. Unanimous consent for the requested leave was given, and the other members applauded in honor of the elder Ashbrook.

CHARGE ARMY HIDES AVIATION WEAKNESS

Flying Corps Officers Deliberately Conceal the Facts, Senator Robinson Says.

HE ATTACKS COL. REBER

Gives Letters to Committee to Show Effort to Hoodwink the Washington Authorities.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—An extraordinary situation in the Aviation Corps of the army is revealed in excerpts from the correspondence between Lieut. Col. Samuel Reber, in charge of the Aviation Corps under Brig. Gen. George P. Scriven, Chief Signal Officer of the army, and Captain Arthur S. Cowan of the Signal Corps at the aviation post at San Diego, Cal. Photographic copies of this correspondence, part of which has already figured in court-martial proceedings, were laid before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs today by Senator Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas in support of his resolution calling for a sweeping investigation by a joint committee of the House and Senate into the aviation service.

Although the excerpts of correspondence afterward made public seem to involve only Colonel Reber, who is the son-in-law of Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., retired, and Captain Cowan, Senator Robinson told the committee that the aviation section of the Signal Corps was hopelessly inefficient, and that this fact was known by the officers in control and deliberately concealed by them from the War Department and from Congress. In the correspondence Colonel Reber appears to have been exerting his influence over Captain Cowan to prevent the facts from coming out, telling him in one letter that all he had to do is "sit tight and draw his pay."

Senator Robinson told the committee that Colonel Reber prompted Captain Cowan to practice "contemptible deceit." In one letter, quoted by Mr. Robinson, dated June 2, 1915, Colonel Reber asks Captain Cowan to get "drawings for the size of sheets to be placed under the seats of aviators for alleged armor protection." In this way, went on the letter, we can meet any charge that our machines are not armored."

"This resolution was introduced," Senator Robinson told the committee, "only after consideration of evidence that the aviation section of the Signal Corps is hopelessly inefficient and that this fact is known by the officers charged with its control, and deliberately concealed by them from the War Department and from Congress."

Under date of April 10, 1914, Senator Robinson said Captain Cowan wrote Colonel Reber:

"Frankly, I don't want to put down in black and white over my signature my opinion about the way the Signal Service has handled this work. When I think of all the mistakes that have been made while I have had charge of this end of the work it just makes me sick. * * * If I had known as much about this work six months ago as I know now I am convinced that I could have saved this whole unfortunate situation. * * * I don't know very much about how this work should be done, * * *"

Senator Robinson introduced letters tending to show that while the purchase of motor trucks for the service was not authorized by Congress, it was planned to get them under an authorization for "accessories." Then he continued:

"As further disclosing the contemptible deceit which Colonel Reber prompted Captain Cowan to practice, I refer to his letter of March 23, 1915, just prior to the occasion when a large number of Congressmen, including myself, visited the aviation section near San Diego. He said:

"'It is a good thing for the aviation section for you to put on your company manners and show off when members of Congress turn up. You can give them rides, get them interested as much as you can, but positively decline to give their wives, sweethearts or others joy rides in the air, stating that you did this once and the War Department howled for your head, which, although not a fact, will sound terrifying to the applicant.'

"The captain pursued the above instructions to the letter. In a letter of Sept. 10, 1914, to Captain Clark, Captain Cowan wrote:

"'It will be understood that you will not be required to fly in time of peace, although nothing need be said about this in the official communication.'

"As conclusive evidence that Colonel Reber prompted Captain Cowan to make false reports concerning the true condition of the service, I quote from his letter of Feb. 25, 1915, as follows:

"'He (the chief—General Scriven) will probably ask you for the personnel of the First Aero Squadron, and I suggest that you have prepared a list showing the officers, who shall I say theoretically, belong to the same. If you find it necessary to fill up by putting in the names of some of the aviation students put them in and give him a list.'"

"In a letter of May 19, 1915," Senator Robinson continued, "Colonel Reber cunningly suggests to Captain Cowan to make a false report, informing him that the answer which he had made previously to certain inquiries was not the correct one at all, and that he would find the answer in Colonel Reber's indorsement on a letter of General Murray, copy of which was inclosed. He also said:

"'Sit tight and say nothing to nobody until the Inspector turns up, and then answer his questions along the line indicated in my indorsement.'"

Senator Robinson said that he had photographic copies of letters passing between Colonel Reber and Captain Cowan, showing favoritism to certain aviation officers and a purpose to demote others.

Senator Robinson reiterated his belief that the defectiveness of the aviation service could be established beyond doubt, and added:

"I believe it can be easily demonstrated that there is no sincere effort upon the part of Colonel Reber to improve the service; that aviation in the United States Army is contemptibly inefficient and its true condition deliberately withheld from those high in authority in the War Department, and that misrepresentations as to the progress being made by the aviators are deliberately and repeatedly made to the department. All of these circumstances, in my judgment, make imperative a Congressional investigation. If the committee decides to make the investigation I will take the liberty of furnishing the evidence to establish further the statements now made."

After Senator Robinson had submitted his evidence several Senators said that the resolution should be passed, and inquiries were made as to how long it would take a committee to go to San Diego to make an investigation.

PUTS WILSON WITH JINGOES.

Bryan Says the President Is Joy-Riding with Them.

Special to The New York Times.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 18.—In The Commoner today W. J. Bryan makes this signed statement, under the head "Differences Not Personal":

"For the benefit of those who seem unable to understand disagreements as to principle, I venture to bring down to date the personal relations between the President and myself. The letters that passed between us at the time of my resignation ought to be accepted by friends of both as sufficient proof that there were no personal differences between us at that time. No personal differences have arisen since. The President is doing his duty as he sees it. Acting under the responsibility of a citizen and under a sense of obligation to those who have trusted me, I am doing my duty as I see it. I am opposing the plan to increase the appropriation for the army and navy, just as I would expect the President to do if our positions were reversed and he looked upon the subject as I do."

In another signed statement he accuses Mr. Wilson of "joy-riding with the jingoes," saying:

"The President's preparedness program is revolutionary; it is an abandonment of the historic policy of his party and the traditions of the country. He has departed from the safe path of experience and is following the devious ways pointed out by the big papers which voice the wishes of the manufacturers of munitions. He is joy-riding with the jingoes, and is applauded by grandstanders whose voices are unfamiliar to Democratic ears. He is being praised by militarists who seldom, if ever, vote the ticket of his party, and he is grieving those to whom democracy is a religion.

"What is the cause of this change of attitude? He has recently declared that we are not threatened from any quarter, that we are at peace with all the world, and that there is no fear among us. What, then, is the cause of the change? Is he diplomatically so close to the European war that its uproars prevent his hearing 'the still, small voice' of the people? Has he gazed upon the floor of the transatlantic slaughterhouse until the soil of his country looks red?"

BUYING PHILIPPINE LANDS.

Japanese Capitalists Show Increased Activity in the Islands.

MANILA, Feb. 18.—Japanese interests are negotiating for the purchase from an American lumber company of its mills and business in the Philippine Islands for a sum of $1,000,000.

Increased activity has been manifested by Japanese capitalists in bidding for insular properties. They recently purchased a sugar-producing property formerly belonging to the Dominican monks, at Calamba, to the south of Laguna de Bay, Island of Luzon, and they are at present considering the purchase of several large sugar plantations, with mills and equipment.

Elia W. Peattie
in
The Chicago Tribune.

"I wish to say definitely and joyously that I should purchase among other things the latest novel by Rupert Hughes, whatever the latest might be. 'Clipped Wings' is an interesting book with—as always when Mr. Hughes writes—something deeper than the desire to amuse in it."

H. W. Boynton
in
The N. Y. Evening Post.

"Mr. Hughes's apprenticeship has been as varied as Mr. Bennett's. It has carried him steadily towards a sound and responsible practice as a playwright and a novelist. 'Clipped Wings' is a story well worth putting between permanent covers. I do not recall any novel in which the temper and character of the actor's life have been so creditably upheld. There is an atmosphere of sincerity and spontaneity."

Edwin Francis Edgett
in
The Boston Transcript.

"In plot, in dialogue, in incident and most of all in Mr. Hughes's extraordinary English, it is a novel that is unvariedly unconventional. 'Clipped Wings' never fails to hold the reader in its grip. The novelist's very eccentricities give a zest to the story that cannot be resisted."

Clipped Wings

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Author of "What Will People Say?" "Empty Pockets," etc.

F. P. A.
in
Pepys' Diary.

"Walked home and bought on the way Rupert Hughes's 'Clipped Wings,' which I found highly interesting, and as with all of Rupert's books, well-wrote and sincere."

N. Y. World.

"Full of color and interest. Sheila stands forth a living and throbbing creation."

Journal, Columbus, Ohio.

"Rupert Hughes, with his characteristic style and vivacity, is here again with a new novel. It would be superfluous to admit that it is witty and full of a certain human judgment. It came from Rupert Hughes's pen. He is popular. He knows the vehicle that brought him popularity. So he drives on. 'Clipped Wings' is written in just the style that is read, but just a little different from anybody's else style. The plot is—well, Rupert Hughes wrote it."

The Philadelphia Press.

"Because his style is always unaffectedly simple and racily colloquial, the significance of some of Mr. Hughes's stories is apt to be less stressed than their 'popular' appeal. Mr. Hughes sticks to his story. But its larger implications are obvious."

Pittsburgh Press.

"There is an impelling note about the writings of Rupert Hughes that holds the attention of the reader from the very start."

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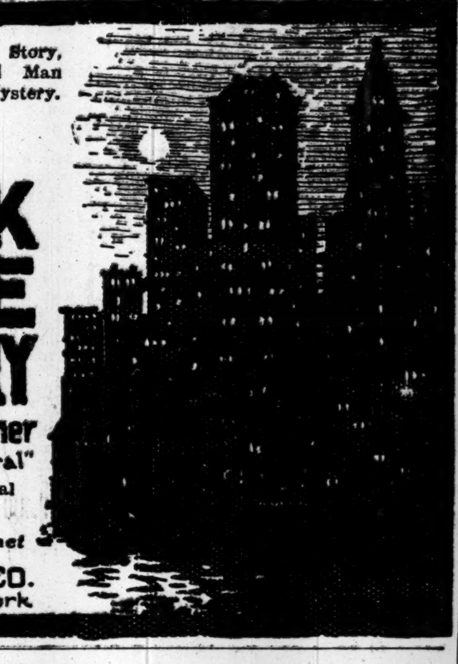

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H. E. VOLLMER, COLUMBIA STUDENT, MAKES FOURTH SWIMMING RECORD WITHIN A WEEK

YALE SWIMMERS DEFEAT COLUMBIA

Vollmer Clips One and Four-fifths Seconds Off 100-Yard Mark.

WINS TWO RACES IN TANK

Elis Take Water Polo Match, 17 to 9—Point Scoring Close in Intercollegiate Meet.

Standing of the Teams.

	W.	L.	Pct.
SWIMMING.			
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Pennsylvania	3	2	.600
C. C. N. Y.	0	7	.000
WATER POLO.			
Yale	4	0	1.000
Princeton	3	0	1.000
Pennsylvania	3	2	.600
Columbia	1	2	.333
C. C. N. Y.	0	7	.000

H. E. Vollmer, of the New York A. C. and Columbia University, smashed the fourth swimming record of the week last night in the Columbia pool, when he clipped one and four-fifths seconds off the intercollegiate time for 100 yards in the dual meet between Yale and Columbia. His time was taken by the majority of timers at 0:56:2, and the previous intercollegiate time was 0:58:1, also made by Vollmer at the championships last year. The youngster lowered three world's records Wednesday night at the New York A. C., two of which will stand as official.

Yale won the meet last night by a 29 to 24 score, after the lead had seesawed between the two teams up to the last event. This victory for Yale was regarded as foreshadowing significantly this year's league championship since both Yale and Columbia were in the three-cornered tie with Pennsylvania at the end of last season, which was not played off. Columbia has already beaten Penn this year in the latter's tank.

Yale and Columbia each won three first places. For the New Yorkers, Vollmer took first honors in the 200-yard and 100-yard swims, and the Light Blue and White relay team, which had Vollmer as the anchor man, won easily from the Connecticut team. Ray Benjamin, former Townsend Harris High School swimmer and P. S. A. L. champion, won the fancy diving event for Yale. His team also had no difficulty in winning first and second honors in the plunge for distance. Adams floated 74 feet before time was called, and came within six inches of making a new record for the Columbia tank, which is still held by H. Kottek. Yale won the water polo game, 17 to 9. The summaries:

Relay.—Won by Columbia, (Herbert, Walker, Captain Lee, and Vollmer;) Yale, (Jenks, Thomas, Scobey, and Peterson,) second. Time—1:45:3.

Fancy Dive.—Won by Benjamin of Yale; Moeller of Columbia, second; Scobey of Yale, third.

50-yard Swim.—Won by Captain Schlaet of Yale; Mayer of Yale, second; Walker of Columbia, third. Time—0:26:2.

220-yard Swim.—Won by Vollmer of Columbia; Ferguson of Yale, second; Captain Lee of Columbia, third. Time—2:42.

Plunge for Distance.—Won by Adams of Yale, 74 feet; Bright of Yale, 72½ feet, second; Levie of Columbia, 69 feet, third.

100-yard Swim.—Won by Vollmer of Columbia; Mayer of Yale, second; Howe of Yale, third. Time—0:56:2.

WATER POLO.

Yale.	Position.	Columbia.
Peterson	Left forward	Cannon
J. Galt	Right forward	Gibson
Von Holt (Capt.)	Centre	Mouquin (Capt.)
Miller	Left back	Cleveland
R. Galt	Right back	Noble
Kent	Goal	Levinson

Yale scoring touched goals—von Holt, (2,) Scobey; goal from personal foul, von Holt. Columbia scoring touched goals—Cleveland; thrown goal, Mouquin; goal from technical foul, Mouquin. Substitutions: Yale—Scobey for Peterson. Columbia—Van de Water for Cannon.

Referee of meet and game—James Steen of New York A. C. Timers—Captain Charles Dieges, Charles Hatfield, and Arthur McAleenan, Sr. Starter—Paul Pilgrim.

SKI JUMPING RECORD.

Ragnar Omtvedt Clears Distance of 192.9 Feet on Snow.

STEAMBOAT SPRINGS, Col., Feb. 18.—All ski-jumping records were broken in the annual midwinter ski carnival here today by Ragnar Omtvedt of Chicago, who cleared a distance of 192.9 feet. The former world's record was 177 feet, held by Amble Omundsen of the University Ski Club of Christiania, Norway. The previous American record of 169 feet was held by Omtvedt. The record, it is said, was made under prescribed tournament conditions and will stand.

Lars Sagen of Chippewa Falls, Wis., won second place in today's carnival by jumping 184 feet.

LITTLE DOGS BENCHED.

Mrs. A. M. Halley's Peke Oeuna Best in McAlpin Show.

The record atendance for the season was present yesterday at the bi-monthly match of the Toy Dog Club of New York at the Hotel McAlpin. Between sixty and seventy dogs were shown, a number of new specimens making their bow on the benches. Pomeranians and Pekingese again predominated, the former breed being the more numerous.

Mrs. A. McClure Halley's Pekingese, Oeuna, was adjudged the best dog in the show, an honor this little female has won before. The reserve went to Miss Lena Schilling's Black Prince V., a Pomeranian. The judging was done by Dr. J. N. Goodman and Frank T. Clarke.

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PENN'S SWIMMERS WIN.

C. C. N. Y. Watermen Prove Easy Victims for Quaker City Team.

The swimming team of the University of Pennsylvania defeated C. C. N. Y. by the score of 42 to 11 in the local tank last night. The Pennsylvania men won every event with the exception of the fancy dive. In this event Liebner of the City College team displayed remarkable form, and got revenge for his beating in Philadelphia.

The fifty-yard race resulted in a very close contest. Bosworth of C. C. N. Y. and Simonton and Shyrock, both of Penn., finished within a yard of each other. Simonton was awarded the first place by the judges, with the local man second and Shyrock third.

Russell and Keiser, both of the visiting team, fought each other hard for the honors in the furlong swim. The two swam easily, and only began to lead the local men at the end of half the distance. At this point Keiser was in the lead, but Russell then began to make his bid for the place. Both sprinted hard for the remainder of the distance. Russell was the stronger, and won by a yard and a half.

Lehman of Pennsylvania made the longest plunge recorded in the local tank, with a mark of 76 feet. Although this is several feet short of the record, it is considered creditable, as the City College pool is a hard one to plunge in, owing to the fact that there is a slight current.

In the water-polo game the visitors defeated the local boys by the score of 35 to 1. The local team was entirely outweighed by the Quaker City men, but put up a good defense throughout. Kerkes of the local team several times fought his way through the entire Penn team only to lose the ball to the goalkeeper. Shyrock did not enter the game until the second period, in which time he made three touch goals, the City College men seeming unable to hold him. The other men scoring for Penn. were Russell, Collins, and Walsh. The summaries:

800-Foot Relay.—Won by Pennsylvania, (Masten, Watts, Simonton, Shyrock); C. C. N. Y., second (Baehr, Schoenberg, Handschuck, Karsten.) Time—2:48 3-5.

Fancy Dive.—Won by Liebner, C. C. N. Y.; Evans, Pennsylvania, second; Coons, third.

Fifty-Yard Swim.—Won by Simonton, Pennsylvania; Bosworth, C. C. N. Y., second; Shyrock, Pennsylvania, third. Time—0:27.

220-Yard Swim.—Won by Russell, Pennsylvania; Keiser, Pennsylvania, second; Howay, C. C. N. Y., third. Time—2:48.

Plunge for Distance.—Won by Lehman, Pennsylvania, with 76 feet; Schultz, Pennsylvania, second, with 68 feet; Jones, C. C. N. Y., third, with 65 feet.

100-Yard Swim.—Won by Watts, Pennsylvania; Masten, Pennsylvania, second; Bosworth, C. C. N. Y., third. Time—1:02 3-5.

THREE LOCAL TRACK MEETS.

Ozanam A. A. 1,000-Yard Race Will Have Star Field of Contestants.

Nearly 1,000 schoolboy, club, and college athletes will compete today in the three track and field meetings which are scheduled in Manhattan and Brooklyn.

The annual games of the Bronx Church House and Company F, which will be contested in the armory of the Twenty-second Corps of Engineers, have attracted the biggest entry, but a heavy list was also received for the Ozanam Athletic Association sports, which will be held in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory. At the Forty-seventh Regiment Armory in Brooklyn Eastern District High School will promote its annual indoor games, in which nearly all the best schoolboy performers in this section will compete.

The Ozanam A. A. has drawn what may prove the big race of the day in the 1,000-yard special, which will again bring together Ted Meredith of the University of Pennsylvania, Joe Higgins of Holy Cross College, Homer Baker of New York, and Dave Caldwell of the Boston A. A. Early in the season Caldwell defeated this same field, but Meredith and Baker are now running better than at any time this season.

A number of champions will appear in the Bronx Church House meet. Roy Morse and Frank Stephenson are entered in the 100-yard dash, Edward Emes and J. H. Taylor, national champion, in the standing high jump; Mike Devanney, Willie Gordon, and Syd Leslie in the mile run; Dick Remer and Eddie Renz in the 3,000-meter walk; Willie Kyronen, Charles Pores, Pat Flynn, and Hugh Honohan in the three-mile run.

In addition a dozen clubs have entered teams in the 1,200-yard relay race, including the formidable quartets of the Irish-American A. C., New York A. C., Knights of St. Anthony, Loughlin Lyceum, and Long Island A. C.

TWO MORE YALE MEN OUT.

Jacobs and Buchanan of Hockey Team Disqualified.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 18.—Yale has lost two more athletes through ineligibility because of scholarship complication. Jacobs and Buchanan, centre and coverpoint respectively on the hockey team, were tonight declared ineligible by the Faculty. Their disqualification fell heavily upon the team, because the annual game with Princeton in this city is scheduled for tomorrow night.

BOYS' HIGH FIVE VICTORIOUS

Brooklyn Lads Defeat De Witt Clinton in Schoolboys' Basket Ball Race.

Boys' High School of Brooklyn in the Public Schools Athletic League championship basket ball tournament yesterday defeated the De Witt Clinton five on the former's court by 38 points to 9.

The Brooklyn quintet did their most damaging playing against De Witt Clinton in the second period, when they made 27 of their total number of points. The Manhattan combination went to pieces once the Boys' High offensive got under way, and goals were caged in rapid succession.

The game was marked by fast playing throughout, and especially in the fist half, when the vanquished quintet offered strong opposition to their rivals. Despite the great rivalry between the teams, there was little rough work, and only five points were made through fouls by both squads.

Nelson, Schulman, and Barshofsky were the main point scorers for Boys' High, while Klatsky, Gouldowski, and Kullmann divided De Witt Clinton's nine points. The line-up:

Boys' High.	Positions.	De Witt Clinton.
Barshofsky	Left forward	Kullmann
Nelson	Right forward	Koplowsky
Schulman	Centre	Gouldowski
Baron	Left guard	Katsky
Goldstein	Right guard	Melitzer

Goals from field—Barshofsky, (4,) Nelson, (6,) Schulman, (7,) Baron, Kullmann, Gouldowski, (2.) Goals from foul—Nelson, (2,) Klatsky, (3.) Substitutes—Kerrick for Melitzer, Feingold for Kullmann. Referee—Mr. Marks, P. S. A. L. Time of halves—Fifteen minutes each.

Amherst Wins by One Point.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 18.—In an extra five minutes of play Amherst basket ball team defeated the University of Rochester here tonight by the score of 25 to 24. At the end of the second period the score was tied at 20 points each. In the additional period Rochester tossed two field goals, while Amherst scored twice from the field and once from the foul line. Rochester also had an opportunity to score after a foul, but failed to take advantage of it. Amherst took the lead in the early stage of the game and held a three-point advantage over the local boys until the last two minutes of play, when Rochester tied the score.

Knockouts at New Polo A. C.

At the New Polo A. C. last night Young Toodle knocked out Young Bauman in the second round of their scheduled ten-round bout, and Pete Collins put out Greek Kid Wilson by the same route in the fourth round.

JAMAICA TO START NEW YORK RACING

Eighty-seven Days of Thoroughbred Sport on Tracks in This State.

Eastern Racing Schedule.

Bowie, Md., April 1 to 14.
Havre de Grace, Md., April 15 to 29.
Pimlico, Md., May 1 to 17.
Jamaica, L. I., May 18 to 24.
Belmont Park, L. I., May 25 to June 14.
Jamaica, L. I., June 15 to 23.
Aqueduct, L. I., June 24 to July 11.
Empire City, (Yonkers,) July 12 to 29.
Saratoga, N. Y., July 31 to Aug. 26.

Stewards of The Jockey Club yesterday officially announced the racing dates for the coming season. The Stewards have returned to the old schedule which was in vogue before racing was legislated almost out of existence in this State six years ago.

The Metropolitan season will open two days earlier than last year, May 18, at the Metropolitan Jockey Club track, Jamaica, where there will be a six days' Spring meeting. In 1915 the opening was made at Belmont Park May 20. The Westchester Racing Association follows Jamaica, from May 25 to June 14. This takes in Decoration Day and three Saturdays. A return is then made to the Metropolitan Jockey Club course, for eight days, from June 15 to 23.

From June 24 to July 11 racing will be conducted at the Aqueduct track. This will be a sixteen days' meeting, taking in three Saturdays and the Fourth of July. There will be racing at the Empire City Racing Association of Yonkers this year. Dates were granted this association last season, but James Butler, the owner of the track, did not consider it safe to have the thoroughbreds on his property at that time, as he had leased the course, and the inclosure and stables were being used by horses which were to be shipped to the Allies. Many of them did not carry a clean bill of health, so the dates were divided between Belmont Park and Aqueduct.

Many improvements have been made to the Yonkers property during the Winter, and it is in first-class shape. At the present time all the Butler horses and a number of outside trainers have their thoroughbreds there. The meeting will run for fifteen days, opening on July 12 and closing on July 29.

This will be followed by the regular meeting at Saratoga Springs, in which there will be twenty-four days of actual racing, instead of twenty-eight, as formerly. Owing to the Sundays intervening, the start this year will be made on July 31, a day or two earlier than usual, and the fixture will close on Aug. 26.

Belmont Park has been allotted an Autumn fixture, following the racing at the Spa. It will start two days earlier, on Aug. 28, and continue until Sept. 12, inclusive, giving the Westchester Racing Association two Saturdays and one general holiday.

There will be a total of eighty-seven days of racing in this State, sixty-three of which will be on the four tracks in the Metropolitan district.

The regular Eastern season will again open in Maryland. The Southern Maryland Agricultural Association track at Bowie once more has the opening dates, April 1 to 14, inclusive. This will be followed by Havre de Grace, from April 15 to 29. The Maryland Jockey Club comes next, with fifteen days at Pimlico, from May 1 to May 17.

A number of trainers and eight jockeys were granted licenses. Among the latter were: L. Allen, James Butwell, Eugene Forehand, R. Hoffman, John and Thomas McTaggart, Joseph Notter, and E. Taplin. The applications for a renewal of licenses by Jockeys P. Ford and Arthur Carter were denied.

CYCLISTS WOULD CONFER.

Offer to Meet Old Employers Before Making Future Plans.

Frank Mihlon, the President of the Cycle Racing Association, and his partner, Inglis M. Uppercu, received letters yesterday from the Federation of American Cyclists, the body that is attempting to overthrow the National Cycling Association, asking for a conference to be held with the promoters on Feb. 24 at the Essex Building in Newark. The new body says it has men who will back the game in Newark if the local promoters remain firm in their determination to blacklist all of the cyclists who competed in the Chicago six-day race.

Mr. Uppercu is in Detroit and could not be reached last night, and Mr. Mihlon stated he would not like to say anything about the proposed conference until he had consulted Mr. Uppercu, who he expects to arrive back from Detroit on Sunday.

The letter sent out by the Federation of American Cyclists follows:

New York, Feb. 17.

At a meeting of the Federation of American Cyclists held last evening, it was decided to invite you and Mr. Uppercu to meet a committee of our body at a conference to be held in the conference room of the Essex Building, in Newark, on Thursday evening, Feb. 24, at 8 P. M.

The purpose of this invitation and this conference is to give you gentlemen who have your money invested in the Newark bicycle track an opportunity to consult and deal with our body before the new capital which has come forward with offers and plans for conducting race meets in Newark shall be granted privileges for same.

The purpose of our body is to further the sport of cycling and to insure a square deal to the riders, the promoters, and the public, and we feel that an opportunity in pursuance of such purpose should be given you to protect your investment.

We would further inform you that we would have this conference open to the newspapers and that only they, our committee, and you gentlemen be admitted to the conference.

Kindly let us know your pleasure on or before Wednesday, Feb. 23. In order that this offer of a conference may be understood in its truly fair-minded American spirit, we are taking the liberty of giving a copy of this communication to the newspapers. Very truly yours,

GEORGE H. MUTH,
Secretary-Treasurer.

BOYS TO TRAIN IN ARMORY.

Five School Track Teams to Work on 71st Regiment's Floor.

The Public Schools Athletic League has made arrangements with the officers of the Seventy-first Regiment to allow the high school track and field teams to train at the armory every Tuesday afternoon from 3 to 5 o'clock. Five schools have been assigned to this armory—Morris, De Witt Clinton, Commerce, Bryant, and Stuyvesant—in which they can do their preliminary training in preparation for the many interscholastic track and field meets which are scheduled during the season.

This is an advantage long sought by the Public Schools Athletic League, for during the Winter months these students have had no place in which to train except in their school gymnasiums, and they are not conducive to the best results which are necessary to attain speed for sprints and middle distance events that are scheduled for high school boys.

The teams from the five high schools that will make use of this armory will be accompanied by their coaches, who will give close attention to the training necessary for their charges.

TONIGHT'S BOXING BOUTS.

Fairmount A. C.—Eddie Miller and K. O. Eggers, Andre Anderson and Willie Mehan.
Staten Island A. C.—Gunboat Smith and Frank Hagney.
Clermont A. C.—Al McCoy and Italian Joe Gans.
Broadway S. C.—Dutch Brandt and Kid Taylor.
Queensboro A. C.—Mike Smith and Joe Stacey.

JERSEY CITY CLUB SOLD.

James R. Price and Fred Tenney Buy International Franchise.

Fred Tenney, former Manager of the Boston Nationals and first baseman of the Giants, and James R. Price, former member of the New York State Athletic Commission, are to be the new owners of the Newark Indians. President Edward G. Barrow of the International League announced yesterday that a committee composed of himself, Charles T. Chapin of Rochester, and William H. Draper of Providence had decided to sell the Jersey City franchise to Tenney and Price for $25,000. The franchise will be transferred to Newark.

Tenney is to be Manager of the club, Price will be President, and Billie Wicks, former Business Manager of the Baltimore Orioles, who looked after the Jersey City Club for the league last season, will be Secretary and Business Manager.

H. Clay Smith of Danville, Ill., who was part owner of the Redskins with Joe McGinnity from 1909 to 1912, is Tenney's financial backer. Mr. Smith was expected to arrive in New York yesterday, but was prevented from doing so because of a business arrangement which demanded his attention in Chicago. Mr. Barrow said that Mr. Smith would probably visit New York next Tuesday, when the money will be paid over.

With the franchise will go ten players. All of the men were with the Indians last season and later went to Harrisburg. The players are Eddie Zimmerman, Ray Mowe, Bert Tooley, Leo Callahan, Leo Witter, Ed Mensor, Mike Heckinger, John Enzman, Al Schacht, and Smallwood, a pitcher, who joined the team in Harrisburg.

The deal was closed by Mr. Barrow and Mr. Chapin after the two men and Mr. Draper had talked the matter over. Mr. Draper then had to go to Washington on business, and he left the matter in the hands of his associates.

Mr. Barrow said that the selection of a playing field was up to the new owners. Mr. Tenney and Mr. Price intend to visit Newark in a day or two and look over Wiedenmayer's Park and Federal Park. Because of the fact that the National Commission holds the lease on the old playing field of the Peps and is willing to sub-lease it to the International League for $5,000 a year it is likely that the Harrison park will be given preference.

James J. McCaffery, President of the Toronto Club, announced that he had signed Joe Birmingham, former manager of the Cleveland American League Club, to manage the Toronto Club next season.

YANKEES GOING SOUTH.

Manager Donovan Will Start for Macon with Party Tomorrow.

The baseball season will get under way tomorrow afternoon when the first party of Yankees will leave for the training camp at Macon, Ga. The first detachment plans to arrive at Macon in time to begin practice on the morning of Washington's Birthday, Feb. 22.

The members of the party who will leave tomorrow are Manager Bill Donovan, Ray Keating, George Mogridge, Cy Pieh, Pius Schwert, Gilman Gay, Jim McGovern, Leslie Nunamaker, Coach Duke Farrell, and Trainer Jimmy Duggan.

The players who will be picked up en route are Ford Meadows, Cliff Markle, Allan Russell, George Finn, and Scout Joe Kelley. The players who will go direct from their homes to Macon are Tom Blodgett, William Piercy, Urban Shocker, Dan Tipple, Alfred Walters, Harold Cable, Walter Alexander, Neal Brady, E. H. Love, Samuel Ross, Dazzy Vance, Nick Cullop, Don Brown, Charles Mullen, and Joe Gideon.

The second detachment is due at Macon on March 1 and includes Ray Caldwell, Ray Fisher, Gene Layden, Fritz Maisel, Luther Boone, and Bob Shawkey. The other players, including Frank Baker, will report at the training camp by March 1.

FANCY SKATING STUNTS.

Irving Brokaw and Mrs. Charles Morgan Win a Prize.

Irving Brokaw, former national fancy skating champion, with Mrs. Charles Morgan as his partner in the pair skating competition at the Hippodrome, won his second cup in the amateur contests held there after the matinée yesterday. His opponents were G. M. Lynes, with little Miss May Judels, winner of the junior competition a few days ago, and M. T. Ireland with Miss Preciosa Jacques. Mrs. Morgan had profited by studying the whirls and figures of the imported skaters in the Hippodrome show, for she flashed a series of jumps to a pivot which were seen in the regular performance earlier in the afternoon.

William P. Chase, the New England fancy skating champion, won the contest for free skating from a field of twelve entries. Chase is a tall, athletic skater, and his leaps, whirls, and pivots were of the wide, free type, which has taken a hold on the international skating style. M. T. Ireland was second in this event, and his smoothness of action and the gracefulness of his execution made him a formidable opponent of the winner. G. M. Lynes, who took third place, indulged mostly in long, well-poised glides, with the interpolation of a Charlotte whirl, holding one leg and going down to the ice and up again.

The skating of Oscar L. Richards, a veteran, who showed that a Van Dyke beard is no handicap on the ice, was much appreciated by the audience, and his studied execution of the intricacies of the grapevine drew rounds of applause. The other entrants in this event were I. Shifter, L. C. Howard, M. E. Naughton, G. C. Adams, F. Francisco, G. H. Conradson, and J. A. Cordy.

Mrs. Charles Morgan won the finals of the women's free and school figure skating contest from Miss Ina Kissel. Miss Kissel was more accurate in figures, but Miss Morgan was more brilliant.

COLUMBIA ATHLETIC NEWS.

The Columbia basket ball five will play Pennsylvania tonight at Philadelphia with a team composed of three substitutes. It was announced last night that Captain Dwyer's injuries, sustained in the Princeton game Tuesday, were as severe as at first feared, and he will not return to practice for at least two weeks. Kornsand, last season a forward, and who plays guard this year, also will not play tonight on account of the illness which kept him from the Princeton game. Roberts, a second-string man, and Wagener, who returned to the game last week after a year's absence, will be the Columbia forward line. Burghard will be at his regular position at centre, and the guards will be Wilber, a regular, and Littauer, a substitute.

Fencers from Columbia University will oppose the Yale 'Varsity swordsmen tonight at New Haven. The freshman teams of both colleges will cross arms in the afternoon as a preliminary. The Columbia team will be Acting Captain L. H. F. Mouquin, L. Arnaud, and S. W. Allison. H. W. Gibson will represent the Light Blue and White in the sabre event. All are veterans with the exception of Allison.

Columbia ended her hockey season yesterday with the unusual record of not having played a game, although seven were scheduled. Realizing that the chances for good ice on the East Field rink were doubtful, Manager Craven booked five games away from home, but in each instance postponement came because of no ice. On Jan. 13 the team got as far as New Haven, on the way to play the Massachusetts Aggies at Amherst, Mass., before a telegram was received calling off the game. During the season the following matches were canceled: Williams, Springfield Y. M. C. A. College, Massachusetts Aggies, (two games,) Saegkill Golf Club of Yonkers, Seventh Regiment, and Cornell. The second game with the Massachusetts Aggies was to have been played yesterday on the Columbia rink.

SEVENTH REGIMENT BEATEN AT HOCKEY

Skaters of Squadron A Too Strong at Combination Play for Their Rivals.

The annual hockey game between the Seventh Regiment and Squadron A was played at St. Nicholas Rink last night, the cavalrymen winning by a score of 4 to 2. The rink was well filled with members of both organizations and their friends and enthusiasm ran high.

The rivalry between the teams was keen, and the game was full of action from the start. The Squadron A team showed better team work, and although the Seventh Regiment skaters did much brilliant individual work, they were not able to cope with the combination play of their rivals.

The first goal was scored for the Squadron by Hamilton, who poked the rubber into the net 5 minutes 54 seconds after the start. The shot was made from scrimmage, when it looked as if it was anybody's disk. Chew made the score 2 to 0 a little later, when he shot the length of the rink alone and pushed the rubber past Lamb at the Seventh Regiment net.

The infantrymen then got into the game, when Carl Green scored on a difficult shot alone, in 10:25. Murray who succeeded Marcus in the Squadron's lineup, made the third goal for the Squadron, scoring in 14:12, after taking the rubber up the rink alone.

Just before the first half ended Green got a bad fall, and for a time was unable to resume play. He recovered from the shock and was able to play in the second half.

The game was exciting in the second half, with the Seventh Regiment seven trying to overcome the lead of their opponents. Pope, the Seventh Regiment's wing, scored a goal in the second period and made the count 3 to 2. He pushed the rubber into the cage after it had bounded from Green's stick.

Ballin of the Squadron played a fine game at point and made several runs down the rink, but his shots at goal were all turned aside by the Seventh's goal tender, Lamb.

The Squadron clinched the game after twelve minutes of play in the second half, when Murray carried the puck down the ice and pushed it to Chew, who shot it in for the last tally.

Colonel Appleton of the Seventh Regiment and several other officers witnessed the game. It was Colonel Appleton's last official appearance at the annual hockey matches of the regiment, as he has retired after forty-seven years of service with the organization. In winning last night's game, Squadron A scored its fifth straight victory over the Seventh Regiment team. The lineup and summary:

Squadron A.	Position.	Seventh Reg't.
Grinnell	Goal	Lamb
Ballin	Point	Henley
Trimble	Cover point	Cattus
Marcus, Murray	Rover	Green
Martin	Centre	Willis
Hamilton	Left wing	Cooper
Chew	Right wing	Pope

Goals—First half: First goal for Squadron A, by Hamilton, in 5:54; second goal for Squadron A, by Chew, in 8:20; third goal for Seventh Regiment, in 10:25; fourth goal for Squadron A, by Murray, in 14:12. Second half: Fifth goal for Seventh Regiment, by Pope, in 5:17; sixth goal for Squadron A, by Chew, in 12:33. Referee—Ernest Garon. Assistant referee—S. Smith. Goal umpires—H. C. Stevens and R. H. Mahon. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

NACK OUTPOINTS PHELAN.

But Defeated Boy Wins Gold Belt in Popularity Contest in Harlem.

One of the best cards of boxing staged at the Harlem Sporting Club since its opening, was witnessed by a large crowd last night. The principals in all of the bouts were little men, and in each contest the milling was fast and interesting from start to finish.

The feaure bout was the one between Allie Nack, the former amateur champion, and Carey Phelan of Harlem. This was the second meeting of the pair, and, while there was a question in their former bout as to who was the better boxer, Nack dispelled all doubt as to his superiority last night by easily outpointing the Harlem boy in the majority of the rounds.

At the conclusion of the bout Abe Attell, the former champion featherweight boxer of the world, stepped into the ring and presented to Phelan a gold belt, donated by the management of the club, to the boxer securing the largest number of votes in a popularity contest which was held last night. Phelan garnered 496 votes, while Charlie Leonard was second with 406.

Charlie Leonard, another former amateur boxer, administered such a beating to Ray Rivers, a Los Angeles featherweight, in eight rounds of their scheduled ten-round bout that Referee McPartland sent Rivers to his corner to save him from further punishment. Leonard clearly outclassed the Westerner from the start.

Billy Meyers outpointed Frank Lippy in the opening ten-round bout.

MIDDLE ATLANTIC BOUTS.

Ten Matches Contested in A. A. U. Boxing Tournament at Pittsburgh.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Feb. 18.—In the first night of the Middle Atlantic amateur boxing tournament held tonight in the Pittsburgh Athletic Association clubhouse ten bouts were put on in the classes up to 135 pounds. The semifinals and finals of the lighter classes and all the bouts of the heavier classes will be contested tomorrow.

Only one champion took part in tonight's bouts, Wilbur Johnson, the 115-pound champion, upholding his reputation when he forced Benny Harris to quit after two rounds of fast fighting. Johnson looked better in his bout tonight than when he faced the amateur cracks from New York here some time ago.

A likely looking lad was shown in the 135-pound class when Charlie Farrell, who until his appearance tonight had never appeared in a public ring, put his opponent to sleep in the second round.

Tomorrow night Danny Tripoli, 125-pound champion; Ray Pryel, the knockout king of the 135-pound boys; Ernie Valentine, the middleweight, and George Hook, whose recent victory over Sheridan of New York, made him famous, will all be matched with able opponents.

NATIONAL RACQUETS PLAY.

Thorne, Mortimer, and Cabot Winners at Boston.

BOSTON, Feb. 18.—Three hard-fought matches marked the opening play today in the National Amateur Racquet championship singles at the Boston Tennis and Racquet Club. The results:

G. A. Thorne, Chicago, defeated H. C. Clark, Boston, 15—7, 2—15, 6—15, 18—13, 15—9; F. W. Mortimer, Tuxedo, defeated C. Hutchins, Boston, 15—8, 13—15, 15—8, 15—9; N. W. Cabot, Boston, defeated Hewitt Morgan, Harvard, 15—6, 15—10, 15—11.

Springfield Fencers Beat Harvard.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 18.—Springfield Y. M. C. A. College defeated Harvard in a fencing match here tonight, taking five of the nine bouts. W. H. Russell, Captain of the Harvard team, won from the Springfield Captain, E. F. Vinn.

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SEVEN VETERANS IN CREW.

Cornell's Rowing Prospects Are Best in Years.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 18.—With seven of last year's 'Varsity crew occupying seats in the shell, Cornell crew practice got under way today. Not in years have the Ithacans possessed such a wealth of veteran material, not only for the 'Varsity eight, but also for the junior 'Varsity shell.

It looks like a big year for Cornell in rowing. The 'Varsity crews had not been made up before because Coach Hoyle was waiting for the results of the examinations. No oarsman of consequence has been lost through the midyear tests.

Collyer, who paced the champion Cornell crew to victory at Poughkeepsie last year, is rowing stroke oar in this year's combination. The only new man in the boat is Morgan at bow, a recruit from last year's junior 'Varsity eight. Fernow, who rowed in that position a year ago, was shifted to No. 7, the only vacancy in the boat caused by the graduation of O'Brien. The 'Varsity was made up as follows:

Bow, Morgan; 2, Bird; 3, Lund; 4, Andrus; 5, Worn; 6, Cushing; 7, Fernow; stroke, Collyer.

MAY ROW ON THE HUDSON.

Railroad Reconsidering Decision to Run No Observation Train.

According to Morton G. Bogue, Chairman of the Board of Stewards of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association, the New York Central Railroad is reconsidering its refusal to run an observation train for the annual Poughkeepsie race on either July 1 or June 30, and its final decision will probably be announced next Wednesday.

Mr. Bogue said yesterday that the plan of rowing upstream on some other date had been definitely abandoned as the right of way of the railroad would be exposed to the crowds for a distance of more than two miles, and with the fast trains going in either direction conditions would be very dangerous. Moreover, if the race were ended at Krum Elbow the great crowds which gather on the hillsides near the present finish line would be disappointed, as there is no such vantage ground at the upper end of the course.

Mr. Bogue said that in addition to the heavy holiday traffic which the railroad is preparing to handle on the days proposed for the holding of the intercollegiate regatta there is the additional congestion in the freight department which bothers all the railroads in the country at that time. Notwithstanding this fact, however, the railroad and rowing officials will make every possible attempt to keep the rowing classic on the Hudson under the same conditions which have prevailed since 1895.

AMATEUR DRIVERS' RACES.

Fifteen Events to be Contested on Waverly Track in July.

Classes and conditions for the three-day meeting at the Waverly track, Newark, July 20, 21, and 22, of the Junior League of Amateur Driving Clubs were arranged at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the league in the office of President John R. Townsend, New York. Fifteen races have been provided. Eight will be for trotters, five for pacers, one a two-year-old sweepstakes, and one a three-year-old sweepstakes. Provision has been made that, in case of inclement weather, the meeting continue July 24 and 25.

The classes for the meeting are as follows:

Trotting—2:09, 2:12, 2:15, 2:17, 2:20, 2:22, 2:26, and 2:30.

Pacing, free-for-all—2:13, 2:17, 2:21, and 2:25.

The conditions which prevailed last year in the sweepstakes will again rule. The League Cup, one of the big races of the meet, will be for the 2:15 trotters.

The list of classes was originally drafted by Theodore S. Miller, Sr., and Secretary James M. Beldon. With the exception of two changes, the classes were adopted as presented. The original draft called for six races in the pacing division. The committee believed th[illegible] would not be many pacers this year, s[illegible] some of the clubs had reporte[illegible] of their members owning pacer[illegible] voted to eliminate the 2:14 pa[illegible] ranged, and change the 2:11 t[illegible] pace.

The matter of arranging the [illegible] for each day was left to Me[illegible] ler and Beldon, under whose s[illegible] the racing will be conducted. [illegible] silver cups are to be given as [illegible] though only two of the former [illegible] awarded. As to what races the [illegible] will be offered in will be left t[illegible] ark horsemen. The Executiv[illegible] tee was of the opinion that [illegible] gold trophies should be awa[illegible] association scoring the greate[illegible] of points.

Pierre Lorillard, Jr., Secretary-Treasurer of the Junior League, suggested that the Road Horse Association of New Jersey put on a special race to be known as the Newark Anniversary Cup and award the gold cup to the winning horse. It is possible that prizes will be given to the horses finishing both first and second in all the races. This matter will be left to the discretion of the local committee.

INDOOR POLO MATCHES.

Brooklyn, Central, and Durland Teams Play League Games.

Three games were played last night in the Indoor Polo League. At the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club the two teams connected with the club won their matches. The Lavenders, or first trio, defeated the Durland Tigers by 18½ to 8 goals, and the Orioles took the Central Park Blue Birds into camp by 13½ to 7.

The Tigers received six goals by handicap and made one earned point at the close of the first period, while the Lavenders scored seven goals, but lost half a goal by penalty. In the second half the victors went right ahead, and when time was called had made 18½ to their opponents' 8.

Three goals were allowed the Orioles in their game with the Blue Birds, but the former did not need these points, as they would have defeated their opponents had the match been played on the flat.

The Bedford Eagles had a close and exciting contest in their own ring when they defeated the Central Park White Owls by 5 goals to 4. The winners conceded their opponents one goal by handicap. The losers were unable to score in the first half, but showed better form in the second period. The lineup:

Eagles—T. Lang 2, E. Vogt 2, A. Vogt 1, total 5.
White Owls—J. Sweiger 2, J. Breen 0, M. Wilder 2, total 4.
Individual Goals—Lang 2, E. Vogt 1, A. Vogt 1, pony 1, total 5. White Owls, Sweiger 2, J. Breen 1, 1 by handicap, total 4.

TIGER WRESTLERS LOSE.

Penn State Outclasses Princeton Grapplers in Dual Meet.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18.—Pennsylvania State College wrestling team tonight defeated Princeton by a score of 25 to 7. Pennsylvania State had three clean falls, two decisions, and shared in one draw. Princeton won the 145-pound event with a fall, and secured two other points by getting a draw in the 175-pound class.

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Terse News of Sports

Chicago Feds Obligated for $550,000.

Charles H. Weeghman, President of the Chicago National League Baseball Club, and his associates were obligated to the extent of more than half a million dollars at the close of the 1915 season, it was learned yesterday, as the result of their operation of the Chicago Federal League Club. At a banquet given Thursday night at Chicago in his honor Weeghman in an address said that he was induced to join the Federals by James Gilmore, President of the league, while the two were playing golf. "I invested to the extent of $26,000," said Weeghman, "and at the close of last season the Chicago Federal League Club was obligated to the extent of $550,000."

May Extend Bowling Tourney.

Teams numbering more than 600 will take part in the American Bowling Congress tournament at Toledo next month, according to estimates based on entries which closed last night. Secretary Langtry said he believed the length of the list would force the meeting to extend beyond the twenty-five days originally planned. Toledo leads with 200 teams, Chicago is next with 90, and Detroit has 50.

Warhop Signs with Cardinals.

Jack Warhop, former pitcher for the New York Americans, has signed with the St. Louis Nationals.

Yankees to Play Pirates June 19.

The New York Americans and the Pittsburgh Nationals will play an exhibition game at Pittsburgh on June 19.

Two Franklin School Teams Win.

Franklin School's midget basket ball team defeated the midgets of Ethical Culture School yesterday afternoon on the former's court by the score of 21 to 7. Franklin School's big team defeated the All-Hallow quintet in a closely contested game by the score of 20 to 19.

Junior Swims for Illinois A. C.

Permission has been granted by the Amateur Athletic Union to the Illinois Athletic Club of Chicago to conduct the 1916 junior national indoor swimming championships. The following events will be contested in that club's tank on March 20 and 30: One hundred yards, 500 yards, fancy diving, 150 yards back stroke, and 200 yards breast stroke. Plans are being arranged to hold tryouts in Boston, Philadelphia, St. Louis, and New York in the five championship events. All of the performances will be taken into consideration, and Frederick W. Rubien, Chairman of the A. A. U. Championship Committee, will select the five best men.

N. Y. U. to Play Wesleyan.

New York University basket ball team will play Wesleyan University tonight in the gymnasium at University Heights. The local collegians have defeated every team they have played this Winter, with the exception of Cornell. The Violet five will play without the services of Captain "Marty" White, who has been ill. "Buff" Carroll will play at left guard.

Brown's Relay Runners Selected.

Coach Archie Hahn of the Brown track team has announced, as a result of the trials held on the outdoor board track at Providence this week, that Halloran, Dunn, Pollard, Albrecht, and Isaacs would be taken to Hartford Monday to run in the relay against Dartmouth at the armory meet that evening. Brown will enter relay men only in the I. C. A. A. meet at Madison Square Garden, New York, on March 4. There is a possibility that Hahn may enter two teams.

Central Selects Swimmers.

Swimmers of the Central Branch Y. M. C. A. are preparing for a season of activity in competition in closed meets and with other branches. G. E. Reddall, national champion in the plunge and 50-yard breast stroke, has been elected manager of the Central's team. The pool in the new branch is 75 feet in length and has a springboard and a 10-foot diving platform.

Harlem A. C. Road Race Postponed.

The Harlem Athletic League road race, scheduled to take place tomorrow, has been postponed for one week owing to the death of the President's mother, Mrs. George E. Minors.

HARRIERS HEALTHY, ROBERTSON THINKS

Noted I.-A. A. C. Coach Criticises Wisconsin's Action on Cross-Country Running.

Through its announced intention of placing the ban on cross-country running because of the "detrimental effect on the hearts and other vital organs of the participants," the University of Wisconsin has drawn considerable criticism not only in college circles, but from the trainers and athletes of the hundreds of amateur clubs scattered throughout the country.

The Western institution was one of the first colleges in the country to decry the effect of rowing on the hearts of some oarsmen, and followed its denunciation by abolishing the sport. There was some discussion about this move, but numerous college trainers and many physicians agreed with the University that rowing does materially affect the heart functions in many instances.

But cross-country running has for years been regarded by followers of the game as an exercise that gave excellent results in the upbuilding of the human body. Practically every great miler runner from the days of W. G. George, whose sensational mile in 4:12¾ stood for almost thirty years as a world's record, has at some time devoted his attention to cross-country running. The present record holder, Norman Taber of Brown and Oxford Universities, developed himself for tests on the cinderpath by cross-country work. John Paul Jones, of Cornell, who held the amateur record for a mile prior to Taber's great performance a year ago in the Harvard stadium, was for several years the intercollegiate cross-country champion.

Lawson Robertson, coach of the Irish-American A. C., who has had a taste of both cross-country running and sprinting and has brought out practically every senior national championship cross-country team for the last eight years, terms the action of the University of Wisconsin a "folly." "I wonder," Robertson said yesterday, "if the University authorities are aware that a man who is compelled to run three heats in a 300-yard race, and run them with all his speed, does himself more bodily harm than half a dozen hard cross-country races would do the same man if he were in the proper condition? Sprint running is responsible for more breakdowns of athletes than all the cross-country events ever run. Who ever heard of a cross-country runner dying of a so-called 'athletic heart'? Certainly I have not, and I have been closely associated with the sport for the better part of my life.

"Cross-country running encourages health. Sprint racing does also, to an extent, but in many instances it is the ruination of a man's health. Looking back, you will find that some of the world's greatest short-distance runners have been victims of tuberculosis or kindred diseases. Of course, if these athletes had taken the proper precautions after retiring from the cinder path they probably would have lived longer. After quitting the cinder path these athletes immediately gave up exercising, with the consequent result that heart disease developed through lack of nourishment, which can be gained only by proper exercise, and eventually killed them.

"I might relate an experience of my own which proves the detrimental effect of sprinting on the heart. When I was competing in athletics I ran from 50 yards to the quarter mile, and when I quit the game I had a form of heart trouble, which very nearly proved serious but for the fact that I was warned in time. One of the most famous physicians in Germany placed his O. K. on me at the Athens Olympic Games, but when I returned to this side I underwent another examination which proved that the heart had become defective through competing on the cinder path.

"The trouble with sprinting is that it is a continuous strain on the organs. A sprinter sets his fastest clip right from the gun. There is no relaxation. On the other hand, in running cross-country a man works himself up to his best efforts. He never starts away at his fastest pace. He couldn't, as a matter of fact, if he wanted to. He must warm himself to the point where his muscles will reply to the demand of his mind. He can make his early pace as fast or as slow as his condition warrants, and at the finish he usually does not have to travel much faster than he did in the middle stages of the contest.

"Then, cross-country running is exhilarating, for it gets a man out into the country, and in weather that is conducive to good health. The best cross-country runners are always found to be rugged and hardy, especially those of bygone days, when they had to run across plowed fields and encountered other obstacles, such as liverpools and barbed wire fences, and did so without any objections. These men are real athletes. Most of them could go out and run a mile with the best.

"When a coach like the late Mike Murphy advocates cross-country running for the upbuilding of the system, it certainly must be a splendid sport. Murphy, without question, was one of the best conditioners of men athletics ever knew. The old University of Pennsylvania coach had to be won over to cross-country running, however. There was a time when he refused to let his charges who specialized in middle distances chase over the hills, but when he was finally convinced that it would do them good, he became the most ardent advocate the game had.

"One could give a thousand reasons why cross-country running should be encouraged. It is health giving, it is pleasant exercise, it develops runners, and it does so many things that are good for a man that every one, young or old, who feels capable of hitting the hills should do so once a week."

PIE WAY IS INELIGIBLE.

Three-Year Rule Will Keep Pitcher Off Yale Nine.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 18.—Nelson M. (Pip) Way, Yale's premier pitcher, will be ineligible for the nine this Spring, it was announced tonight. Way played baseball a year at Norwich University before coming to Yale, and as he has already played two years at Yale, he automatically becomes ineligible on account of the three-year rule.

Way was a tackle on the football team last Fall and won the Princeton game by a sensational touchdown.

GREYHOUND DERBY RUN.

Harmonicon Wins Waterloo Cup in Event at Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, England, Feb. 18.—The Waterloo Cup, generally known as the Derby for greyhounds, was coursed over the flats of the Altcar Club here today and won by E. Hulton's Harmonicon. H. Hardy's Hopsack was second. The winner received the Waterloo Cup, valued at $500, and a purse of $2,500, awarded by the Earl of Sefton.

Hitchcock Trophy for Emmet.

Special to The New York Times.

AIKEN, S. C., Feb. 18.—In the finals of the annual handicap golf match play at the Palmetto Golf Club today for the Thomas Hitchcock trophy, C. Temple Emmet (7) defeated Henry Morgan (10) 5 and 4.

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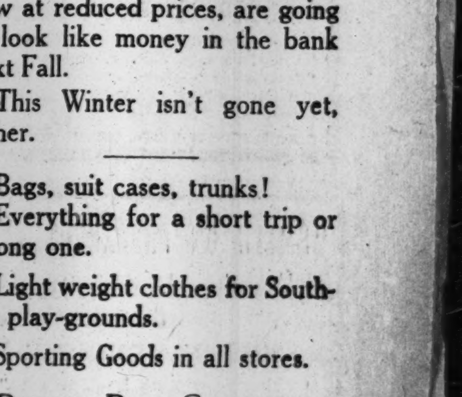

Look far enough ahead!
Suits and overcoats purchased now at reduced prices, are going to look like money in the bank next Fall.

This Winter isn't gone yet, either.

Bags, suit cases, trunks!
Everything for a short trip or a long one.

Light weight clothes for Southern play-grounds.

Sporting Goods in all stores.

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Broadway at Warren — Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

HARPER BOOKS

The Side of the Angels

By Basil King

Of what nature is love? This is the big question which underlies this new novel by the author of "The Inner Shrine." Is it a hearth-fire or a devouring flame? Like the other books by this writer, "The Side of the Angels" is filled with characters so real we feel we have known them somewhere.

Nothing a Year

By Charles Belmont Davis

The story of a woman who tried to make diamonds instead of hearts the trump in life's game. There is a note of inevitability in this story of one who played life's game for money rather than for love that is both artistic and true to life. Ancestors back of her, poverty clinging to her skirts, was it any wonder that the heroine should look the future clearly in the face and determine that her beauty and her charm were the capital she must invest?

Neglected Points of Auction Bridge

By Carl Ehlermann, Jr.

In this helpful book the fine points which are most frequently neglected both by bridge players and bridge editors are here set forth and fully analyzed, and *the* way, not merely *a* way, of playing certain situations is shown.

Handle With Care

By Margaret Turnbull

"The author of 'Looking After Sandy' has justified our belief. She possesses sureness of touch and truthfulness of insight."—*Boston Evening Transcript.*

"A thoroughly readable book leavened with humor."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

"A happy wit, a fresh touch, and a mastery of material."—*Philadelphia Evening Telegraph.*

"The country folk are most amusing. Miss Turnbull has a knack of giving them all a sweetness, a geniality, an amusing and petty credulity which is truly theirs."—*N. Y. Evening Sun.*

The Principles of Labor Legislation

By John R. Commons

Professor of Political Economy, University of Wisconsin, etc.

John B. Andrews

Secretary American Association for Labor Legislation, etc.

The first volume in Harper's Citizens' Series, edited by Prof. W. F. Willoughby of Princeton University. The authoritative exposition by two leading experts of a subject of immediate and general importance. The definitive work on this subject.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE

The Most Interesting Magazine in the World.

WHY BE FAT?

By AMELIA SUMMERVILLE

WHY BE FAT? When by following Amelia Summerville's advice you can be slender and beautiful. The well-known actress took off 100 pounds in a year with vast improvement in health and appearance. She earnestly asserts that everyone can do as much. In this book she tells HOW. *Net 80 cents.*

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FAST TENNIS PLAY ON ARMORY COURT

Rosenbaum and Lovibond Defeat Grant and Shafer in Doubles.

ADVANCE TO SEMI-FINALS

Will Tackle Whitney and Beekman Today in National Indoor Tournament on Seventh Regiment Floor.

By playing brilliant tennis Dr. William Rosenbaum and Arthur M. Lovibond earned a victory over Wylie C. Grant and G. Carleton Shafer in the national indoor doubles championship at the Seventh Regiment Armory yesterday afternoon, defeating the champions of 1913 and 1914 in straight sets. It was not entirely a surprise, as the victors in their matches of the earlier rounds showed form that boded ill for Grant and Shafer. This was particularly true in the match which Rosenbaum and Lovibond won from Watson M. Washburn and Alfred S. Dabney. Their victory then was considered something of an upset, but there were those who predicted that Grant and Shafer would have difficulty in stopping this pair.

The Lovibond-Rosenbaum team took the first set yesterday at 6—4, but in the next weakened at the critical point when one ace was needed to win at 6—3, and the match stretched along to 11—9 before Grant and Shafer acknowledged defeat.

Rosenbaum and Lovibond, by their victory, advance to the semi-final round, and will play against E. H. Whitney and L. Beekman this afternoon. In the upper half of the draw George King and W. D. Cunningham will play against King Smith and Arthur S. Cragin.

For eight games of the first set each team won on service, but in the ninth Rosenbaum and Lovibond broke through on Shafer, making the score 5—4. This was the turning point of the set, for on Lovibond's service in the next game the match went to Rosenbaum and Lovibond. Grant and Shafer made a desperate effort to bring the set to deuce in this game. With the count 40—15 against them, they took the next two points, but the rally ended there, for their opponents ran it out, the last point being counted on Shafer's net.

Rosenbaum and Lovibond continued their fast play in the next set, but Grant and Shafer more than matched their speed and skill, Rosenbaum's service being broken through in the second game. The next game twice went to deuce, and Rosenbaum and Lovibond eventually won. This was the start of their rally in the second set. A love game was won on Lovibond's service, and Grant's service was broken through in the next game, so that the score was 3—2 in favor of Lovibond and Rosenbaum. With the score 40—15 against them, Grant and Shafer pulled the next game out of the fire. In the following game Grant and Shafer made another bid for honors only to have Rosenbaum and Lovibond bring the score to deuce, from 40—15, and eventually win out. This was the first long game of the match, and it went to deuce five times before Rosenbaum and Lovibond gained the winning aces.

At this point Rosenbaum began to show signs of weakening. His smashes, that had been irresistible, were frequently netted and his service began to lack its speed, as well as direction. Lovibond also showed signs of wavering under the strain, and his game reflected a degree of uncertainty that made it look as if Grant and Shafer might pull out a victory. They took two long games in succession, breaking through Rosenbaum's service in the tenth and bringing the set to deuce.

With the possibility of being defeated, Rosenbaum and Lovibond steadied, and each team won on its own service until the set was 9—9. Then Shafer weakened and his service was broken through, giving Rosenbaum and Lovibond the vantage. The next game was easy for this team, their opponents getting but one ace and Grant gave the winning point over when he netted a drive. The summary:

FIRST SET.

Rosenbaum and Lovibond..3 4 1 4 1 4 2 4 5 5—6
Grant and Shafer..........5 0 4 0 4 1 4 2 3 3—4

SECOND SET.

Rosenbaum and Lovibond—
3 1 7 4 4 4 3 11 6 7 0 7 0 4 1 4 2 4 4 4—11
Grant and Shafer—
5 4 5 0 1 1 5 9 8 9 4 5 4 2 4 1 4 1 2 1— 9

HARVARD CLUB CHAMPION.

Wins Class B Squash Title by Defeating Princeton, 4 to 1.

Class B Squash.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Harvard Club	6	2	.750
Yale Club	5	3	.625
Heights Casino	4	4	.556
Columbia Club	3	5	.375
Princeton Club	2	6	.250

The Harvard Club won the Class B squash championship yesterday afternoon by defeating the Princeton Club 4 to 1 in the final match of the tournament on the Harvard Club courts. Three of the five matches went to three games each. H. Tobey was the only Princetonian to win over his Harvard Club opponent, J. Monroe being defeated by him in a three-game match, 15—9, 7—15, 17—16. The summary:

H. Tobey, Princeton Club, defeated J. Monroe, Harvard Club, 15—9, 7—15, 17—16; A. M. Hyde, Harvard Club, defeated R. F. Forsythe, Princeton Club, 15—6, 15—9; T. A. E. Harris, Harvard Club, defeated K. G. Stern, Princeton Club, 10—15, 15—9, 15—12; R. L. Whitman, Harvard Club, defeated R. Holland, Princeton Club, 15—6, 15—7; G. M. Rushmore, Harvard Club, defeated Dr. H. R. Mixsell, Princeton Club, 8—15, 15—3, 15—8.

WESTERN GIRL WINS TITLE.

Miss Elaine Rosenthal Takes Women's Florida Golf Honors.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 18.—Miss Elaine Rosenthal, the Western golf champion, won the Florida State title today in the thirty-six-hole final of the annual tournament, defeating Miss Louise Witherbee of Port Henry, 9 and 8. Both golfers were off their game from the start, and, though Miss Rosenthal improved later, her play fell far short of her remarkable round of 75 yesterday.

Mrs. Benjamin Rosenthal, the champion's mother, won the final of the second division in a twenty-two-hole match with Mrs. C. J. Felber of Lacrosse. It was nip and tuck with them throughout the round. Playing good golf, they took 4 on each of the first three extra holes and then crumpled under the strain. On the final hole, which should have been negotiated in 2, Mrs. Felber twice drove into a tree and took a 6.

Mrs. Louis S. Tumer, Ravisloe, proved easy for Miss Ethel Campbell, Philadelphia Country Club, who beat her 5 to 4 in the final of the defeated eight of the first division.

Miss Gates Tennis Victor.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Feb. 18.—Miss Eleanor Gates of Locust Valley, New York, won the final match in the annual February tennis tournament for women here today from Miss Alice Blum of South Shore Field Club, New York, in straight sets, 6—3, 6—2.

Richie Mitchell Sprains Ankle.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 18.—Richie Mitchell, Milwaukee's star lightweight, badly sprained his ankle today while training for his fight here Feb. 25 with Frankie Callahan of New York, and will be unable to fight for a few weeks. Joe Welling Milbirn or Johnny O'Leary may take Mitchell's place against Callahan.

WEALTHY WOMEN TO WORK.

Run Jitney Bus, Cook and Dress Hair to Earn Church Fund.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Feb. 18.—The members of the Women's Aid Society of the Ridgeview Avenue Congregational Church have just launched a novel campaign to "earn" $200 by March 1. This money is contributed by the members of the society each year for the education of one of the young women of the church, to be selected by the pastor. Heretofore the women have given the money from their pockets, but this year they have started a campaign to "earn" and accept no gratuities.

Mrs. E. J. T. Vining, one of the wealthy members of the society, living at 15 Ridgeview Avenue, today started a jitney bus service between the Fisher Hill district and the Harlem Railroad station. Scores of commuters use this route every day, and, judging by the numbers carried by the jitney, driven by Mrs. Vining today, she will soon have her share of the necessary $200. The fare is 5 or 10 cents, according to the distance traveled.

Mrs. H. D. Snelling of 96 Fisher Avenue announced she would act as "messenger" and make trips between here and Manhattan for those who wished to employ her at 25 cents a trip. Other members will do hair dressing, sewing, and cooking at their homes on order.

INSANITY VOIDS MARRIAGE.

Buffum's Term in Asylum Before Wedding Unknown to Wife.

The marriage of Edgar Buffum, Jr., formerly a clerk in the Court House at Newark, and Jessie Orr Buffum of East Weymouth, Mass., was ordered dissolved yesterday by Vice Chancellor Foster in an opinion filed in Trenton yesterday. The recommendation was made because Buffum not only was confined in the State Insane Asylum at Morris Plains, but was confined there prior to his marriage in Newark on June 7, 1910. It was shown by testimony that he was on parole from Morris Plains in the custody of his sister on a farm at East Weymouth, Mass., when he met Miss Orr in the latter part of 1909. She was 22 years old and a singer.

One eccentricity attributed to Buffum was the sending to Miss Orr of a diamond pin a few weeks after he met her and of having later sent her a diamond ring in a box of candy after that. The couple lived together until October, 1911, when Buffum returned to an asylum. No one ever told the wife that Buffum had previously been in an asylum, and she was ignorant of that fact until just before his commitment.

POST OFFERED TO FRANCIS.

President Urges Missourian to Accept Petrograd Ambassadorship.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The post of Ambassador to Russia, to succeed George T. Marye, has been offered to David R. Francis of St. Louis, Secretary of the Interior in President Cleveland's Cabinet and former Governor of Missouri. Mr. Francis has not replied, but President Wilson is understood to have urged him to accept.

Government officials consider the Petrograd post an extremely important one at present because of questions growing out of the war, and because the United States and Russia are discussing the negotiation of a new commercial treaty to take the place of the one abrogated by this country several years ago. As the representative there of the interests of the Teutonic allies the American Embassy is intrusted with the task of inspecting detention camps in Russia.

Mr. Marye, who resigned because of ill-health, probably will not await the arrival of the new Ambassador, but is expected to leave for the United States as soon as Fred Morris Dearing, who has been transferred as First Secretary of Embassy from Madrid to Petrograd, arrives.

TRAFFIC SQUAD INCREASED.

Seventy-two New Men Assigned to It, Police Report Shows.

Owing to the great increase in vehicular traffic during the last year the Police Department has made many changes in the Traffic Squad, according to the annual report issued last night. The number of men assigned to traffic duty has been increased from 580 to 652, and in the Motor Squad from 25 to 31. A great number of accidents have been the result of reckless driving, and from 13,319 arrests, 13,119 convictions were obtained. The fines resulting from these arrests totaled $193,681.

Children's play in the streets has always been regarded as a serious problem, and the Police Department has designated certain streets throughout the city to be known as "play streets," from which street traffic has been excluded between the hours of 3 and 6 in the afternoon.

Sir Herbert Tree Completes Cast.

Sir Herbert Tree has completed the cast that will appear with him in his production of "Henry VIII.," with which he will open his season at the New Amsterdam on Tuesday, March 14. Willette Kershaw will play Anne Boleyn, Fred Eric and Reginald Carrington will be the Dukes of Norfolk and Suffolk respectively. Announcement of the engagement of Edith Wynne Matheson for the rôle of Katharine, Lyn Harding to play the King, and Charles Dalton as Buckingham has already been made. The others in the cast will be Eric Maxon, Lionel Braham, Claude Beerbohm, and Henry Herbert. Sir Herbert's rôle will be that of Cardinal Wolsey.

Chicago Grand Opera Lost $98,000.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—Grand opera in Chicago this season cost the guarantors of the Chicago Grand Opera Association $98,000, according to Charles G. Dawes, President of the Central Trust Company and one of the Directors of the association. Mr. Dawes today expressed satisfaction with the business management and financial returns of the season on which comment had been made because of the resignation yesterday of Bernhard Ulrich as business manager, and the retirement of Ulrich's two assistants. At the opening of the season the financial backers estimated that they stood to lose $100,000.

Rehearsal of "Easter" Postponed.

The rehearsal of Strindberg's "Easter" under the auspices of the Stage Society has been postponed until Sunday evening, Feb. 27, at the Gaiety Theatre, and the matinée performance will take place the following day.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The addition of Cathleen Nesbitt completes the cast Corey, Williams & Riter hav been assembling for their production of Galsworthy's "Justice." The cast includes John Barrymore, O. P. Heggie, Henry Stephenson, Charles Francis, Walter Lonergan, Thomas Louden, Wallis Clark, Rupert Harvey, Walter Geer, Ashton Tonge, John S. O'Brien, Cecil Clovelly, Watson White, F. Cecil Butler, Charles Dodsworth, Walter McEwin, and Warren F. Hill. The first performance will be given in New Haven March 2, and shortly after that the first New York performance will take place.

The alumnae of St. Elizabeth's College, Convent Station, N. J., have arranged with Grace George and William A. Brady for the performance of "The Liars" at the Playhouse Monday night, Feb. 28, to be for the benefit of the Guest House fund.

Julie Herne, daughter of the late James A. Herne of "Shore Acres" fame, has written a play called "The Outsider," which will be presented Monday night, Feb. 28, at New Britain, Conn. Miss Herne will play the principal role, and others in the cast will be G. Irving White, Adelaide Hibbard, Dora Booth, and Philip Sheffield.

Officers of the United States Army and the State National Guard will attend the "gala night" performance at the Liberty tomorrow night, to be given under the auspices of Company A, Seventy-first Regiment. Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan and staff will occupy a box, and in another bix will be Colonel William G. Bates and his staff.

The second "Treasure Island" company will establish a precedent in Washington next Saturday with an extra matinee in the morning. The company will end its tour in Baltimore March 4 and will not return to the road till next season.

Governor Whitman has been asked to lead the grand march, with Clara Kimball Young, at the movie ball in Madison Square tonight. Miss Young returned yesterday from Cuba, where she has been acting scenes for a moving picture.

SOCIETY SATIRIZED IN SUFFRAGE OPERA

Mrs. Belmont's "Melinda and Her Sisters" Given by Professionals and Amateurs.

DEBUTANTES IN THE CHORUS

Miss Marie Dressler in the Leading Role—Miss Marie Doro Leads Suffragists' Parade.

"MELINDA AND HER SISTERS." Cast.

Mrs. John Pepper	Miss Marie Dressler
John Pepper	Preston Gibson
Nellie Pepper	Miss Pam Day
Annie Pepper	Mrs. Idalia Ide
Dollie Pepper	Mlle. Odette le Fontenay
Pollie Pepper	Miss Gwendolyn King
Mollie Pepper	Miss Emmy Wehlen
Bessie Pepper	Mrs. G. Schirmer White
Bettie Pepper	Miss Grace Bristed
Melinda Pepper	Miss Marie Doro
Mrs. Grundy	Miss Ruth Cunningham
Mrs. Malaprop	Miss Josephine Hall
Dr. Doolittle	Claude Beerbohm
Mayor Dooless	Paul Leysace
The Rev. Wontstop	John Warner
Miss Know-It-All	Mrs. Muriel Draper
Mr. Vermifuge	Richard Fletcher
Butler	Addison Mizner

The much talked of Belmont suffrage operetta and satire on society, "Melinda and Her Sisters," took place last night in the grand ballroom of the Waldorf Astoria and was a great success. The collaboration of Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont and Miss Elsa Maxwell of London went off without a hitch. Governor and Mrs. Whitman occupied the big central box and the ballroom was filled with an audience of the best known people in the city.

There was a real suffrage parade and a soapbox suffrage speech, and Maria Doro as Melinda, a slender little creature in a simple yellow frock, talked to the people in a way that seemed to come from her heart. She won over her sisters, Mr. Pepper, and perhaps the audience.

The operetta was in two acts or divided in two parts. The first was given over to the sisters of Melinda whom Mrs. John Pepper has sent abroad to study various arts. They come back as artists in music, in dancing, and bring with them their friends. Each sister does her particular stunt at a ball which "Ma" Pepper, who is trying to get into society and the Colony Club, gives to the people of the neighborhood. The chorus was composed of many of the season's débutantes.

Miss Dressler as "Ma" Pepper.

Marie Dressler as "Ma' Pepper was irresistible. It is said that Miss Dressler made her gown herself. It was popularly short, a big butterfly, sparkling with jewels, was a brilliant coarselet, and a brilliant green trail which looked to be a couple of inches broad trailed behind her effectively. It was a "pecan" gown, she said.

There was a pretty letter box song by Bessie Pepper and her chorus and a real letter box into which the letters were dropped. There was a delightful song by Annis Pepper wih Count Veedleslicskey of the Royal Opera House Moskow. A classic scene fading into soft blue shadows with Miss Pam Day in a barefoot dance, and nothing was more clever than the "Castle Dancers," Miss Gwendolyn King with Ernest de Weerth and their chorus of girls and young men. Emmy Wehlin gave her clever "Hello" song with her Pekinese dog "Sweety." "Sweety" broght down the house by wagging his tail vehemently at the tense moment in his mistress' song. Each girl held a telephone and receiver and the receivers were thrown into the audience, Miss Wehlen's going as far toward the Governor as she could throw.

Miss Dressler put the house in a roar with a take-off on grand opera and the Russian ballet. "I shall never dally with a Russian ballet," she sang, "and the ballet shall not dally with me."

Suffrage Parade in Ballroom.

Josephine Hall as Mrs. Malaprop sang a topical song about advertising, wondering what would happen. One verse was:

If Gaby de Lis should take the veil;
If Governor Whitman should drink only ale;
If Osborne should have his own little jail,
And Mrs. O. H. P. could drive a nail.

The suffrage parade came in from one side of the ballroom, marched across the room, and up the centre of the stage. It carried torchlights, banners, and soap boxes. Marie Doro led it, preceded by a band. She was followed by a number of Red Cross nurses, and then came what had been kept a secret in advance, that ardent suffragist and peace advocate, Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain, carrying a large American flag, and as the procession reached the stage her tall figure dominated the scene.

Then the little suffragette caled for her "throne," a Red Cross nurse brought the soap box and the speech began. It was an earnest little speech, and Miss Doro herself has been said to have been very much impressed with the words. She did not know "there was so much in suffrage," she said.

The stage was attractively aranged. There was a frieze of lanterns in many colors which gave a gay and pretty effect. At the back of the stage was a garden scene. The lights and colors were well arranged and there were some charming effects notably in the classic scene, when the lights turn to a deep misty blue. Though without the facilities of a theatre everything went with remarkable smoothness.

The boxholders were Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, Mrs. Preston Satterwhite, Mrs. E. H. Gary, Mrs. L. L. Delafield, Mrs. Charles H. Senff, Mrs. Edward N. Breitung, Mrs. William Disston, Mrs. Louis Nixon, Mrs. Robert Graves, Mrs. Marsden Perry, Mrs. Henry Pearce, Miss Alice Carpenter, Mrs. Philps Lydig, Mrs. George Gould, Mrs. Coleman du Pont, Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Mrs. Tiffany Dyer, Mr. Lewis B. Hosmer, Mrs. Frederick Pearson, Mrs. Phillips Clark, Mrs. W. R. Coe, Mrs. Perry Belmont, Mrs. W. H. Osgood, Mrs. John Jay Mason, Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, Baroness Van aHsburg, Mrs. Alexander Duer Irving, Mr. George Sheldon, Mrs. Rood, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and Miss Elsa Maxwell.

Vassar's $1,000,000 Fund Benefit.

Members of the Vassar class of '09 have arranged for a benefit performance for the million dollar endowment fund to be given Saturday morning, March 4, in the Broadway Theatre. A new picture, entitled "Out of the Drifts," with Marguerite Clark as the star, will be shown. Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain, who is a member of that class, will speak. Last night members of the class of 1911 gave a performance of Kate Jordan's comedy, "The Lady from Oklahoma," first acted at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre several years ago, in the Century Lyceum.

DVERTISEMENT

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TO DINE THE SOTHERNS.

Prominent Persons Have Arranged Testimonial for April 24.

A dinner in honor of E. H. Sothern and Mrs. Sothern, who is known to the stage as Julia Marlowe, is being arranged as an appreciation of the services they have rendered to the American stage. The dinner will be given Monday night, April 24, shortly before Mr. and Mrs. Sothern sail for England to take up their permanent abode. This date was chosen partly because their departure will follow soon, and because the Shakespeare Tercentenary Festival will then be at its height. The committee feels that these players more than any others now living have presented the works of Shakespeare with intelligence and devotion.

Mr. Sothern is now on tour, and the announcement that he will retire permanently at the end of this season has brought out such large audiences that no date for a return engagement in New York has been set. Mrs. Sothern, who has not acted recently, is traveling with Mr. Sothern. Before he goes abroad Mr. Sothern has contracted with the Vitagraph Company to act some of his best-known rôles before the camera.

Among the members of the committee arranging the dinner are Joseph H. Choate, Hamilton W. Mabie, Otto H. Kahn, Henry W. Taft, Paul D. Cravath, Augustus Thomas, Walter Damrosch, Robert Underwood Johnson, Kate Douglas Wiggin, George McAneny, Brander Matthews, Daniel C. French, A. Barton Hepburn, Talcott Williams, Cass Gilbert, Isaac N. Seligman, Hamilton Holt, Henry Clews, Robert Erskine Ely, Marcus M. Marks, and Winthrop Ames.

Hedwig Reicher to Give a Recital.

Hedwig Reicher, who appeared in the first production her father, Emanuel Reicher, made this season at the Garden Theatre for the Modern Stage, will give a dramatic recital Tuesday afternoon, March 7, in the Punch and Judy Theatre. Miss Reicher's program will embrace selections from Oscar Wilde's "Salome," Mrs. Browning's Sonnets, the works of Rabindranath Tagore, Heinrich Heine, and others. The recital will be in English and German.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. Today, Tues. & Wed. 2:20.
MAUDE ADAMS in J. M. Barrie's "THE LITTLE MINISTER."

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. Today, Tues. & Thurs. 2:20.
ETHEL BARRYMORE in the New Comedy. "OUR MRS. McCHESNEY."

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed.
Extra Matinee Washington's Birthday.
ELSIE FERGUSON in Hall Caine's Great Success, MARGARET SCHILLER

After the Play Visit ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT Atop New Amsterdam Thea. MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD FROLIC

LIBERTY West 42d Street. Eves. 8:15 sharp. Mats. Today, Tues. & Wed. 2:15.
JULIA SANDERSON | DONALD BRIAN | JOSEPH CAWTHORN in the Triumphant Musical Comedy, SYBIL

GEO. M. COHAN'S THEATRE, B'way, 43d St. Mats. Today, Tues. & Wed.
OTIS SKINNER in Henry Arthur Jones's Comedy, "Cock o' the Walk"

GAIETY B'way, 46 St. Ev. 8:25 Mats. Today & Wed. 2:25
Extra Mat. Washington's Birthday.
MRS. FISKE in a deliciously humorous comedy about Pennsylvania Dutch, ERSTWHILE SUSAN

HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. Evgs. at 8:20 Mats. Today, Tues. & Wed. at 2:20
"Best Romantic Play in Years."—Eve. World.
The Cinderella Man
A New Comedy, by Edward Childs Carpenter.

FULTON WEST 46TH ST. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Today, Tues. & Wed. 2:15.
A REAL OVERNIGHT HIT!!
THE MELODY OF YOUTH
A New Irish Comedy by Brandon Tynan.
☞ "Sunny, Charming and Abrim with Laughter, You Will Enjoy Every Moment of It."—Times.

HARRIS WEST 42D. ST. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Today, Tues. & Wed. 2:15.
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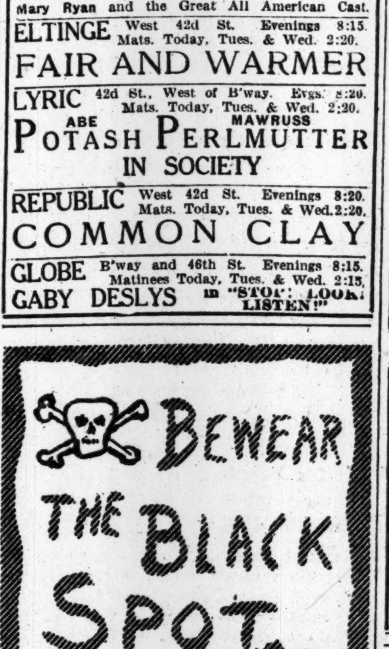

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Sun. at 8:30, Concert (50c-$1.50.) Casals, 'cellist; Fitziu, Botta. Orchestra. Cond., Hageman.
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Tues., (Wash. B'day) Mat. at 1, Parsifal Kurt; Urlus, Braun, Whitehill, Goritz. Conductor, Bodanzky.
Wed. at 8:15, Butterfly. Farrar, Fornia; Botta, De Luca, Bada. Cond., Polacco.
Thurs. at 1:30, Goetterdaemmerung. Kurt, Homer, Heinrich; Urlus, Braun, Weil. Cond., Bodanzky.
Thurs. at 8:15, Lucia. Barrientos; Martinelli, Amato, Rothier, Bada. Cond., Bavagnoli.
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Assisted by ANNA FITZIU.
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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 19, 1916.

SWEDEN'S REQUEST AND GERMANY'S THREAT.

If we had made vigorous protest against Germany's rough treatment of Belgium we might now feel constrained to grant Sweden's appeal for co-operation with her in compelling Great Britain to respect neutral rights of commerce and navigation. If we pull chestnuts out of the fire for one set of belligerents we must, to be consistent in our neutrality, do a like service for the other set. Our reply to Sweden naturally must be a reminder that we are diligently looking after our chestnuts in our own way.

Besides, Sweden's chestnuts have a German look. She is doubtless the only neutral country that at this late stage of the war has, for dynastic or other reasons, any inclination to join the Teutonic Allies. She is under suspicion of carrying on a very profitable trade with Germany, exporting to that country, contraband and noncontraband alike out of the overstock of goods she imports. In 1914 we exported to Sweden goods to the value of $30,961,285; in 1915 our shipments rose to $84,806,759. Norway and Denmark, with which she is under agreement for action in common, will restrain Sweden from joining Germany, a course which would find much favor in Swedish court circles, less favor among the people. But Sweden's desire to make protest against British practices is based upon interests and motives not identical with ours. We have opened a correspondence with Great Britain concerning interference with neutral commerce. It has been interrupted by Germany's insistence that we continue to discuss with her matters of greater moment than the detention of mails and cargoes.

Upon these graver subjects we are now making fresh representations to Germany and Austria. Both powers have been informed that we insist upon full respect for international law, for our neutral rights to travel on the sea, and for the pledge given after the attack upon the Arabic. For that reason we cannot assent to the declaration of the Teutonic Powers that armed merchantmen will be treated as ships of war if that means that they will be exposed to attack and destruction without warning. The reasonableness of the demand that no ships of commerce shall carry guns for defense may be a matter for discussion, but under existing law they have that right and do not thereby become ships of war. Should all the belligerents assent to the change the case would be very different. Until they do so assent the law stands, and we stand by it, as Chile has already announced that she stands by it.

In spite of reports industriously circulated at Washington, it is not to be believed that Germany will refuse to keep faith with us. The pledge she gave after the Arabic affair is still binding, nothing has occurred to release her from the obligation, and she cannot release herself by the mere proclamation of a new policy as to merchantmen armed for defense. Probably there were more passenger and freight ships so armed when she made that promise than there are now. With the terrible crime of the Lusitania still unatoned for it is most unlikely that she will deliberately venture upon a new cause of offense to the United States.

MESOPOTAMIAN NEW YORK.

Jumping into pools, jumping over brooks, slipping on the ice, slipping in the slime, wading the good old morass and Mesopotamian mud of Manhattan, splashed by automobiles, ducked by trucks, mire-bathed, the Manhattanite takes a secret pride, for all his grumbling and his detestation of galoshes, in the incomparable richness of New York slush. The pride is salutary, but illusive. Even in the melting mood of yesterday there are slushier cities than New York. Yet this venerable civic tradition is delightful. Delightful also is the growling at the Street Cleaning Department. For the only real, thorough, satisfactory cleanser of New York after a snow is a first-class rain.

New York might have a Rainmaking Department. The rainmaker is a standard official in various parts of Africa and elsewhere. It is his profession to bring rain, by incantation, mimetic magic, or otherwise; to bring rain when it is needed, and to stop it when it isn't. It is a difficult profession, since its practitioners are judged by results. Just as among the Piutes a medicine man who loses seven patients is made away with to encourage his successors, so a rainmaker, after explaining away two or three dry spells, gets his quietus. Those hard conditions do not suit this softer time; but an efficient Rainmaking Department remains the perfection of Winter street cleaners.

THE MEXICAN REPORT.

That the State Department would withhold in the public interest some of the more important documents in the official correspondence on Mexican affairs within the last three years was a foregone conclusion. The record, however, is clear enough without them for any fair-minded citizen, whether or not he is a member of the United States Senate, to make up his mind that the wholesale condemnation of the Administration's Mexican policy by its political opponents is unjust and shortsighted. Secretary Lansing sends to the Senate the names of seventy-six Americans or reputed Americans who have lost their lives in Mexico since the revolution against Huerta began, a period, that is to say, of continuous warfare and lawlessness. He also sends the names of forty-seven Americans killed in Mexico in the preceding three years, when the country was supposedly at peace, and, by the way, the Administration at Washington was Republican. These lists prove nothing except that life is uncertain in Mexico for foreigners as well as natives.

The essential fact of President Wilson's Mexican policy is that he has avoided war, that he has prevented the clamor of selfishly interested persons from forcing the nation into armed intervention, which could not, by this time, have brought the troubled country nearer to permanent peace than it is. Errors have been made, for the Administration is no more than human, and the situation it has had to deal with has been full of complexities and bewilderments. But at present it is less discouraging than it was a few months ago. The course of the President in regard to Mexico has materially increased our friendly relations with the other republics of this hemisphere. They have learned that we are disposed to deal fairly and patiently with all Latin-American Governments. It is a cause for national congratulation that our present relations with our neighbors, in spite of the reported discontent in Colombia, which has been greatly exaggerated in some quarters, promise continued international harmony.

Mr. Lansing's explanation of the hasty recognition of Carranza is not altogether satisfying. The ordinary inference from it would be that the only alternative was recognition of Villa, but that was out of the question. To induce the various factions of the revolutionists to come to an agreement was the original plan of the international conference. Obviously, in recognizing Carranza our Government was influenced by the Latin-American conferees. Thus far Carranza has not positively failed, but the strongest hope of permanent peace rests on the bare chance that he will yet see the wisdom of summoning a conference of all who fought honestly for freedom in the republic and thus preparing for the establishment of a Government for the people.

GOVERNMENT SHIPPING IN PRACTICE AND THEORY.

On the same day Mr. Runciman explained why Government control of shipping failed to meet the expectation of England and Mr. McAdoo officially argued that Government control of shipping would alone meet the emergency of the United States. Mr. Runciman so far succeeded that his critics withdrew their motion of regret for his inefficiency. Mr. McAdoo's success in his plea to be intrusted with the like task is more dubious, for reasons found in his words and in Mr. Runciman's explanation of the situation. Mr. McAdoo thinks that Government money and more ships are the remedy for scarcity of shipping and high rates. Mr. Runciman, whose experience is the world's greatest, says "the first necessity is to get rid of the congestion in our ports." That is a fundamental fact which Mr. McAdoo does not mention. There are plenty of cases in which British ships trading to our ports wait weeks for an unlading berth in England where they lie idle here only days. When the process of loading and unloading takes longer than the voyage there exists a condition which the addition of more ships would only make worse by increasing the congestion. It would be idle to provide more ships for other voyages, because this is the trade which needs most to be done. It is a doubtful assistance to commerce to run Government ships at a loss on voyages which private enterprise shuns.

Mr. McAdoo's argument that Government should supply shipping because private capital had failed to do so was not mentioned by Mr. Runciman, because all British shipbuilding facilities are engaged in battleship work. In like manner, every shipyard in the United States is engaged in building ships to the maximum capacity. Secretary Redfield told the same committee that the construction now proceeding is sevenfold that of July of last year. It would be interesting to know whether the Secretaries disagree on the facts or whether Secretary McAdoo thinks that the facts show the inefficiency of private enterprise. The plan proposed by Mr. McAdoo resembles nothing in any country. He denies that it is a subsidy, which is clear enough. A subsidy is assistance to private capital which takes all the risk of profit. Under Mr. McAdoo's proposal the Government takes all the risk. The terms are repayment by the lessor of the interest on the Government bonds issued for construction and depreciation. So far as there is economy by the use of Government credit there is unfair competition with all other shipping operating under larger interest costs.

It is to be remarked that the Secretary said nothing about the greatest obstacle to private enterprise—the enhanced cost of operation by laws for the benefit of seamen. The Government ships must be leased low enough to allow these costs to be covered, or they will not be leased. From the beginning to the end of the Secretary's testimony there was no reference to what the shipping trade is thinking on the same subject. The same may be said of the committee. The testimony invited is not that of the men who either finance or use shipping. When the invited testimony has taken an undesired course there has been an expression of dissent, and contradiction from other sources. The future of the bill in the House seems to be in the control of those who approved the Seamen's bill and who are not putting on the record evidence regarding the effect of that bill upon the Government Shipping bill. Evidence of this sort must be brought out in the Senate hearings or debate if the point is to be considered at all.

Mr. McAdoo's argument that the Government Shipping bill is needed in aid of the navy contrasts strangely with the announcement on the same day of the sale of the naval collier Justin. Private enterprise cannot be so very backward when it pays the Government double what the ship cost the Government eighteen years ago.

EAST RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

The bill for the improvement of the East River now before Congress should be accepted without a waste of words. Of the enormous sum expended by the Federal Government on river and harbor improvements since the inception of our Government only a pittance has ever been devoted to the improvement of New York Harbor. The city itself has expended for that purpose eight times more than the nation, yet New York has turned into the National Treasury since 1881 fully $5,500,000,000. The needs of the Mississippi Valley are great and should not be ignored, but the improvement of New York Harbor is vastly important to the whole country.

The East River must be dredged from the Battery as far as Throgs Neck, the entrance to Long Island Sound. This is essential to the safe passage through that waterway of the larger warships and for the normal development of commerce as well. A moderate sum has been allotted to the improvement of the river near the Brooklyn Navy Yard, but a larger sum is needed for the deepening of the channel at Hell Gate and elsewhere. There should be a thirty-five-foot channel all the way from the Upper Bay to the Sound. Representative Murray Hulbert of the Twenty-first District has charge of the bill, which has the cordial support of the President, the Secretary of the Navy, Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, now acting Secretary of War; Representative Fitzgerald, and others of large influence, but the disposition of the members of Congress generally to neglect New York is traditional.

THE ELDER STATESMEN IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Representative Gardner, Mr. C. S. Bird, Mr. Grafton D. Cushing, and Mr. Robert G. Washburn announced themselves last week as candidates for Republican Delegates at Large from Massachusetts, resolved to nominate Mr. Roosevelt at Chicago.

The impulsive, brave, and often admirable Mr. Gardner has long been an active figure in the House. He is frank, he is able, he sometimes lacks judgment. Sometimes, as if eager to escape the imputation that he is subject to the influence of his father-in-law, Mr. Lodge, he seems to cultivate a natural impetuosity and likes to wander from the reservation. Mr. Bird, a straightforward and honest Progressive, who got more votes than Mr. Gardner as a candidate for Governor, united with the Republicans to support Mr. McCall last year. Apparently he expected Governor McCall to repay the favor by supporting Mr. Roosevelt this year. Mr. Cushing is a patrician of much physical distinction who was an unsuccessful candidate for the nomination which Mr. McCall received. Mr. Washburn is the brother of a former Congressman from Worcester.

These gentlemen issued "a clarion call" for the return of the unrepentant Prodigal Son of Republicanism. The architect of Republican disunion and defeat was to be rewarded. The man who split the party was to unite it. The suggestion was curious. Mr. Bird's following among the Progressives, now mainly progressive Republicans, might be thought to impart a certain danger to it. The Bay State was to be "stampeded for Roosevelt." Here was Mr. Gardner, who has given many a lusty punch at Roosevelt and Rooseveltism, crying for them as the sole savers of the Republican Party and the United States. Were there many Republicans of his mind? Here was Mr. Bird, a respected and popular man, trying to lead the Progressives and Republicans into the Roosevelt corral. There was considerable bellowing, but the steers are under control.

Massachusetts has two likely or possible candidates for President, Governor McCall and Senator Weeks. The irruption of the Roosevelt quartet brought together the two and their friends for defense against the stampeders. In politics a whisper is often mightier than the roar of all the bulls of Boston. The persuasive susurrus of former Senator Crane, the wise and diplomatic politician whom Mr. Roosevelt used so contemptuously to "Mister," must have made itself heard. All "booms" are off. The Roosevelt game is blocked. Governor McCall, Senator Lodge, Senator Weeks, and Mr. Crane announce themselves in that order as candidates for Delegates at Large "absolutely unpledged, either for or against any candidate." Any past committals to a particular candidate any one of them may have made have been "wholly released and canceled." If they are sent to Chicago, they will do their best to "secure "such action by the convention as "shall seem at the time most likely "to unify the party and to restore "the country to Republican control."

The stampede, if there was any chance of one, is checked. The Roosevelt opportunity of profiting by the friction between Favorite Sons is lost. In other New England States the Massachusetts example is likely to be followed. The Favorite Son is a distraction or a mask. The unifying candidate, if he can be found, can be found only by the National Convention, after deliberate consultation and irrespective of complimentary or illusive candidacies.

The Elder Republican Statesmen, representing both "wings" of the party, have made an effective resistance to the plan conceived by the four Rooseveltian boomers. These excellent, if somewhat rash and sudden, instructors of the Bay State Republicans will learn a thing or two before June. The mere comparison of their names with those of the other Big Four should be a lesson in modesty. Massachusetts Republicanism will have among its Delegates at Large at least two figures of commanding importance.

POLITICAL PROVISIONS.

Not all of the reported provisions of the military bill which the House committee is now preparing commend themselves to the best judgment. Besides the militia pay clause, which is to be incorporated and is essentially a political measure, mention is made in some of the Washington dispatches of a provision for the establishment of military academies in various States, the cost of which shall be shared by the Federal and State Governments. This is politics, this is pork with a vengeance. Speaker Clark's wise provision for the enlargement of West Point has already been accepted, and with the training for military work which is compulsory in all the land grant colleges, and can easily be made more effective at little extra cost, should suffice for the education of commissioned officers of the army and the reserve for some time to come.

The new multiple military academy plan has been mentioned several times, but it was not known until lately that it had been brought to serious consideration in Congress. We hope that the good sense of the majority of the committee will prevail to eliminate it before the bill is presented to the House. The chance to get large building appropriations would then prove, we fear, too strong a temptation to be resisted. It is a shame that the widespread demand for military protection is in danger of resulting in a needless assault on the National Treasury for political effect.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Not a People, and Cannot Be a Nation. In an article contributed to The Tribune, Willis Fletcher Johnson presents certain facts in regard to the Philippines and their inhabitants—facts which, while not new to anybody who has given any attention at all to those islands, still do seem to have been almost or quite ignored by too many participants in current discussions. They constantly speak, for instance, of the Philippines and the Filipinos as if the one were a country and its population a people, like other countries and peoples—as a national unit, that is, to be dealt with as such. The truth is, however, as Mr. Johnson points out, that the Philippines are as diverse as is Europe, for instance, and dwelling in the great archipelago are a considerable number of distinctly dissimilar races.

No more there than elsewhere are neighbors necessarily friends, and, as it happens, these particular neighbors are, always have been, and probably always will be, divided by hatreds far more bitter than those at present separating the Allies from the Central Powers. Between the Malays and the Tagals there is an enduring hostility founded on differences of race and religion far wider than those which mark the Germans and the British or the Germans and the Russians. To speak of self-government in the Philippines is to assume either that inveterate enemies will forget their ancient antagonisms and coalesce in a way declared by history and experience to be impossible, or else that one or another minority will reduce the others to slavery or exterminate them.

It is easy to imagine how the Christian Tagals would rule the Mohammedan Moros, the latter the former, or either the Negritos, whom both despise and who could not secure a trace of liberty under either. To American control all of them have at last submitted, and under it they can be prevented from flying at one anothers' throats.

The situation, as Mr. Johnson notes, is in no sense comparable to the one created by our occupation of Cuba. That was a real country, with a real people, harmonious if not homogeneous and all with the same ideas and ambitions. Nothing like that exists in the Philippines, and for many generations, if ever, the so-called Filipinos will not be capable, or even desirous, of exercising self-government in the sense we give to those words.

One Accident Really Investigated. A freight train on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad ran off the track a year ago near the little village of Eightyfour, Penn. One man was killed—an engineer, of course—and four were injured. One engine and five freight cars were wrecked. As railway accidents go it was of trivial importance. After the discovery, immediately made, that a "defective rail" caused the trouble, investigation, if custom had been followed, would have ceased, and no further attempt to fix the responsibility for what happened would have been made. The matter was taken up, however, by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and an engineer-physicist, James E. Howard, was detailed to find out just how and why the accident occurred.

His report, now issued by the commission in a pamphlet of forty pages, reveals the performance of a particularly thorough piece of work. Most of it is hard reading for people who are not engineer-physicists, and some of it is nearly or quite incomprehensible to them, but even the "layman" can glean from the report and its numerous diagrams that Mr. Howard made a deep, intensive study of the defective rail and of others of like quality near it, and that the result of his study is not only a notable addition to previous knowledge in regard to steel used as a track for railway trains, but also some valuable suggestions for the prevention of worse disasters of like origin on all roads.

Rails are not the inert, passive things they seem as they lie spiked to the ties. The material in each is constantly under enormous stresses and strains, compressions and tensions. These vary widely in different parts of the rail, not infrequently rising to 10,000 pounds or more per square inch, and their occasional, not infrequent, effect is, as in the case of the rail at Eightyfour, to create a complete fracture. This may take place either with or without the added stresses caused by passing trains.

The remedy as given by Mr. Howard is a more rigid inspection of rails as they come from the mill, with the rejection of those with certain defects commonly regarded as negligible, while to prevent the output of dangerous rails he advises their subjection to an annealing process something like that which practically all glass has to go through before it can be trusted not to break from the internal strains and stresses due to rapid and uneven cooling.

A King as Kings Should Be. When Peter became the ruler of Serbia he was viewed more than askance by several European Governments, and, as the beneficiary of some particularly atrocious murders, recognition was refused to him. It had to be given at last, however, and no connection between himself and the murders was ever established. Since then, until recently, not much had been heard of Peter, whence one could safely enough conclude that his rule was at least fairly good, and his behavior since the attack on his little country began has been that of a patriot and hero.

Of actual fighting or of actual military leadership Peter is too old to have done much, but he has shared the hardships of his subjects as Kings, even the most unfortunate, rarely do, and now, in what to most would be hopeless exile, he retains his courage and his hope. Perhaps nothing in all his career has better become him, or justified a higher estimate of his character, than did the statement made by him to a representative of The Associated Press that was printed yesterday.

Rarely indeed has a man in his position spoken with such restraint and moderation, either of the enemies who treated himself and his people with savage brutality, or of the Allies who deserted him altogether or came to his rescue too late. He avoided completely the always tiresome, and usually obnoxious, attitude of the man with a grievance. Even toward Greece he expressed no bitterness, and France and England he credited with having done what they could in the conditions governing their actions. For the American doctors and nurses who risked health and lost life for the Serbians his praise was eloquent and sincere. His references to his peasant grandfather were at once proud and frank, and if his description of the Serbians as a people loving liberty well enough to die for it was in somewhat lyrical strain, the course of events has gone far toward confirming its accuracy.

Thus seen, King Peter can hardly be called a pathetic figure; he has too much of nobility and dignity to be pitied. Admiration and respect are rather the emotions he excites.

AMERICANIZE THE WOMEN.

How Immigrants May Be Taught by Individual Attention.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your article on "Schools for Citizenship," with its suggestions regarding the Americanizing of the foreigner, ought to be of much interest to Americans. There is no doubt that much good can be done by means of free classes and lectures, but I have sometimes wondered why the astute Times does not emphasize one method of Americanization that is even more effective than free classes and lectures.

I do not know, but I fancy there are as many women as men immigrants, and if these women could be truly Americanized their husbands (those among them who do not marry being a negligible quantity) and their children—the first gradually and the second unconsciously—would become American. American citizenship is a purely technical thing: if it is not the outcome of an understanding and appreciation of the spirit of Americanism it is not worth a row of beans.

The average European parents take the easy method of rearing their children. That is, they exact unquestioning obedience. It saves much planning and thinking, but it leaves the children's judgment painfully undeveloped. Americans do not make allowance for that, and even when well-intentioned they unwisely expect the foreign maid to plan and think a little for herself. That can only be done after many months, sometimes not at all. In that event, should the mistress not make a virtue of necessity and get all the good she can from the habit of obedience and at the same time very gradually lead to some independence of thought?

[illegible], Feb. 7, 1916. L. R. [illegible]

ART NOTES.

Louis C. Tiffany Arranges an Exhibition of His 40 Years' Work.

In the Tiffany Studios Louis C. Tiffany has arranged a retrospective exhibition of his work, going back to 1876, when he was painting castes in France and building castles in Spain upon much firmer foundations than usually is the case with young artists. The idea of the castle has remained with him, changing with modern conditions into the idea of the palace, a place in his imagination through which color flows like a living stream, a glass palace in which the lovely metal serves every possible requirement of decoration with other materials taking their place as a background. But though his favorite medium is glass, Mr. Tiffany has remained essentially a decorative painter, seeing in decorative pictures, whether his subject is a couple of New England oxen straining at the yoke, a litter of pale pink pigs suckling their pinker and paler mother, or a group of richly clad Egyptians plucking lotus blossoms.

Even when he makes a gold or silver vase and hangs it with jewels you feel that he sees it as he would see a picture, composing it in line and color and finding in it the natural sources of form.

A remarkable vase of this kind is in the exhibition, just returned from San Francisco. If it were the custom to name vases this one's name could only be Cleopatra. Like the fair Egyptian it wears a perfect form, and drapes it with precious and semi-precious stones to show how much more beautiful in itself it is than its costly ornamentation. And it illustrates one other characteristic of Mr. Tiffany's work as important to the total effect as his pictorial vision, technical difficulty. A thing that technically is hard to make becomes for the artist a desirable achievement. In this vase the particularly heavy stock makes the soldering of seams and settings and the fusing of enamels a very difficult task, therefore a task to be rejoiced in.

Another example of difficulties overcome is the little tea-screen of translucent enamel in which the pattern was cut out of a solid plate of gold and the spaces filled with the enamel. The surface thus produced is interesting in its irregularities. A hand-wrought silver jar that almost competes with the Cleopatra vase wears a broad necklace or frieze of transparent enamel reproducing two mural panels in the artist's house. In this frieze all the colors used, even the flesh tones, are of translucent enamel and this allows the drawing lines of etching to give a slight outline to the composition.

Turning again to the paintings, it is interesting to see how every place has yielded its decorative feature under his facile brush. Quimper, Brittany, where primitive potters still make little peasant saucers and plates; Somerville, Me., where white daisies and a white cow combine to make a painter's poetry; Dobbs Ferry, Algiers, Santa Barbara; Seabright, N. J.; Nürnberg, Sorrento. Where it is matters not the least in the world so long as there is color and the chance to make a picture that may some day get itself turned into glass. Pictures in glass are what this studio stands for in American art, and as the age grows more sumptuous the pictures become richer and more splendid and more difficult to make. History will show what part they play in the New York ideal of renaissant splendor and the new love of material.

Monotypes.

At the Goupil Galleries four young artists are showing their work in monotype, prints colored on the plate from which only one impression is made. The medium fascinates its followers with its combination of the freedom of painting and the flatness of printing. David W. Humphrey is the most imaginative of the group. His serene landscapes, with twisted trees and little nudes climbing into the branches or standing on the shore of quiet pools, or skipping about to the music of Pan's pipes, are, of course, in an old tradition, but they have, nevertheless, something pleasantly fresh today of youth and nature. S. Harkness McCrea sees hotter color and stronger light. His "Japanese Lanterns" is unhackneyed in composition, and his figure of a woman crouched in a flood of artificial light is emphatic and interesting. With Harry Knox Smith we come again into classic landscape that faintly suggests that of Henri Martin, and of which the artist makes beautiful decoration. Gustave Vorbeck is more whimsical in his treatment of feminine charm. His familiarity with Japan is betrayed by some of his titles, but he entirely escapes imitation of the Japanese idiom.

International Children.

At the galleries of the National Society of Craftsmen Josef M. Kratina is exhibiting studies of international children. The richness of the theme is rather overpowering to his talent, and he fails to emphasize racial characteristics in a way to impress the observer except in the case of a Russian child, whose large brow and sensitive chin seem to reflect the curious mildness of the Russian type in art.

Newsstands in City Hall Park.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In City Hall Park, on the Park Row side, about 170 feet from the City Hall, is a newsstand about 7 feet long. On either side, hanging from the fence for 12 feet one side and 15 feet on the other side, are a number of pictures held in place by stones. On the south side of the park there is another stand. The writer who passes these two points every day would be pleased to learn how permits are issued for such unsightly affairs, and how long it will be before the park is dotted with more stands.

A CONSTANT READER.
New York, Feb. 17, 1916.

PICTURES IN THE MOON.

Last week, when night tilted
  Earthward her mirror,
I saw you, Moon Princess, asleep;
  Your face—a white flower,
  In a cloud bower,
High on an azure steep.
I think all about you,
  Knights on proud chargers—
Their spurs pricking stars in the sky—
  Were singing, "Moon Flower,
  In your white tower,
Waken, and hear love's cry."

Tonight, the great mirror,
  Little Moon Princess,
Shows in its disk of light,
  You—sleeping flower—
  Kissed in your bower,
By a Prince, who has scaled your white height.
Can he not wake you?
  Are you of marble,
To heed not his passion's pure flame?
  Little Moon Flower,
  In your high tower,
Will you be always the same?

Next month, if night's mirror
  Again is turned toward me,
Will it reflect you
  Still fast asleep,
While all around you,
Knights who have found you
  Whirl on the winds which the sky courses sweep,
  Singing, "Moon Flower,
  In your white bower,
  Over your slumber
Watch will we keep,
  Till some day love's power
  Shall wake you, Moon Flower,
  And quiet forsake you
As hearts to lips leap"?

MARION HICKS DEXTER.

CHILE ADMITS ARMED SHIPS.

Views on the Question as Expressed by Her Minister of Foreign Affairs.

From "The Great European War and the Neutrality of Chile," by Alejandro Alvarez, Secretary General American Institute of International Law, member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague.

Considering the turn the war has taken, especially in the use of submarines, the British Government thought that its merchant ships should be armed, but only for the purpose of defending themselves if attacked. To this end it approached various neutral countries, requesting them to admit these vessels to their ports as the merchant ships which they are, and not to consider them warships merely because they had been armed for self-defense.

The English Government laid the matter before our [the Chilean] Government in the following communication addressed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, under date of June 18, 1915:

> I have the honor to inform your Excellency that I have received a telegram from Sir Edward Grey in which he advises me that the first of the merchant ships armed for self-defense will shortly leave England for Chilean ports. These vessels carry on a regular trade with the Argentine Republic, Brazil, Uruguay, the United States, and Spain, and his Majesty's Government assume that Chile will raise no objection to admitting them.
>
> As your Excellency is aware, according to the rules of international law now in force, all merchant ships have the right to defend themselves when attacked. Moreover, British merchant ships in foreign ports cannot be converted into warships, since Great Britain does not recognize the right of any power to do so on the high seas. The Government of his Britannic Majesty hold that the duty of neutral Governments with regard to belligerent vessels is confined to warships properly so called, and that consequently a neutral Government has no right to intern British-owned vessels armed solely for self-defense, nor to require them to remove their guns before they put to sea.
>
> In submitting these reasons for your Excellency's consideration, I venture to hope that your Excellency will see no objection to authorizing me to send to Sir Edward Grey a prompt and favorable reply.

The Chilean Minister of Foreign Affairs, under date of July 7, 1915, replied to this note as follows:

> I have the honor to acknowledge the note of your Legation, dated June 18 last, in which your Excellency is so good as to inform me that the first of the British merchant ships, armed for self-defense, is about to leave England for Chile, and that vessels of the same character carry on a regular trade with Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay, the United States, and Spain. Your Excellency adds that, according to the rules of international law now in force, every merchant ship has the right to defend itself when attacked; that the equipment which it carries for this purpose does not change its status as a merchant ship, the status under which it sails, and that, consequently, the provisions which govern the auxiliary vessels of a squadron cannot be applied to it.
>
> Ever since the outbreak of the European war the Government of Chile has been devoting its attention to the adoption of all measures which, while compatible with its neutrality, would allow it to continue its trade with European countries. In accordance with this purpose, I sent word to your Excellency on March 15 last that my Government saw no objection to admitting to our ports, as merchant ships, such vessels as had been auxiliaries of belligerent naval forces and had subsequently resumed their character of merchant ships, whenever they should fulfill certain conditions guaranteeing the genuineness of their re-conversion.
>
> My Government applies today the same criterion in deciding the question that your Excellency has asked in the note to which I now reply.
>
> Chilean ports will receive merchant ships armed for self-defense when their respective Governments shall have previously communicated to ours the name of the vessel sailing under these conditions, and when the itinerary, the muster roll, the list of passengers and of cargo, as well as the accommodations and the equipment of the vessel shall prove that it is indeed a merchant ship and not designed to commit hostile acts nor to co-operate in the war operations of enemy fleets. If a merchant vessel shall arrive armed and this previous notice shall not have been given by its Government, such vessel shall be considered and treated as suspect. If, contrary to their declarations, these vessels should engage in war operations against unarmed merchant ships, they would then be considered and treated as pirates, since the Government of the country under whose flag they sail would, by not including them in its naval fleet, be considered as having formally declared them to be of an exclusively commercial character.
>
> ALEJANDRO LIRA.

The Water Board and the Park.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Assuredly THE TIMES is to be congratulatedly upon its high stand and its activity in respect to the structure in Morningside Park. To me it seems most regrettable, however, that the Water Board should take its present attitude. As the matter now stands, that board is open to criticism in two important respects.

First, as an engineering proposition. It is by no means certain that, with a sufficient effort, a building, in the park might have been avoided altogether. Second, as a matter of good citizenship. Just because the Water Department has committed itself to a certain line of action, it should not set its teeth, as it were, and take the position of being determined to drive its proposition through, regardless of everybody and everything. It should not be a question of what the law says, but of what is really best. It is the part of a good citizen, under such circumstances, instead of standing as the Water Department apparently does, to take just the opposite course—to be willing to halt on existing plans, to consider others, and to abandon an attitude of self-assertiveness for that of the man whose chief wish, behind all professional technicality, is to produce the best result for all the people.

ARTHUR ELLIOT SPROUL.
New York, Feb. 18, 1916.

When France Sent Forth the Call.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Were any of our present members of Congress in France when the country mobilized for war in August, 1914? The mobilization, if witnessed, must influence their present decision in favor of some sort of compulsory service for the United States.

At a gay French Summer resort I realized the value of compulsory service. Master, butler, chef, chauffeur, gardener, rich and poor, good and bad—all responded to the call of their country, leveled man to man. It was profoundly impressive and most dignified.

One looks to Congress to avoid for our own great country the disgraceful emotional appeal to which England has been forced in order to persuade her men to enlist. In times of peace, not when our country is forced to arms, compulsory service, moderated to American needs, should be seriously considered at Washington.

ELIZABETH B. F. TIBBITS.
Hoosac, N. Y., Feb. 16, 1916.

Trouble with Street Cars.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The New York City Railway Company in operating the Amsterdam Avenue car line has seen fit to stop many of its northbound cars at 106th Street. This practice is particularly aggravating at night to residents of the vicinity reached by this line above 106th Street. The company forces the passengers to disembark from the car and wait on the street corner for sometimes a very long period until a "through car" appears. It would seem no more than fair that the company should be forced to run the cars to the end of the line unless it could be shown that at all times a proper connection north of 106th Street could be obtained.

PERCY R. ISEMAN.
New York, Feb. 16, 1916.

PRICE OF INSECURITY.

Huge Pension List of the Untrained Volunteers of the Past.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A news item in the Lincoln's Birthday number of The Evening Post would seem to deserve attention from all citizens patriotic enough to consider their country's defenses. It states that Mr. Kitchin, Congressional leader of those who are opposed to the adoption of any policy of military preparation, sums up his opposition by pointing to a diagram hanging in his committee office. This diagram shows the shocking and little-realized fact that our nation, having never prepared for the five wars into which it has been plunged during its short history, is annually forced to pay for its unpreparedness a larger proportion of its revenues than the most militaristic nation of Europe was expending at the beginning of the present death struggle.

Since the Revolution the United States has paid nearly five billion dollars in military pensions, and in 1915 our pension roll was $165,518,266, which is half as much again for discharged emergency armies as we were paying for our expensive but infinitesimal "standing army," more than twice our total income tax (including the corporation tax), and over half the annual cost of the largest and most efficient standing army that the world has ever seen. (See World Almanac figures on United States and German military budgets before the war, and pension and revenue statistics in the same publication.)

If, as Mr. Kitchin says, over $22 of every $100 annually collected from the people must be paid out in pensions for our dead armies of the past, it would seem to be high time to change our policy for the future. Should not Mr. Kitchin, as one of our trustees, calculate whether it would not cost less to make every able-bodied male citizen ready to fulfill his duty, than to rely on extravagant rewards for getting a few of them to do so, in the next great crisis? The cost of Mr. Kitchin's theories in wasted lives is not shown; but the calculation can readily be made by comparing the figures of lives wasted under the system in 1861 and 1898 with the corresponding cost of the manly, cheap and peace-insuring policy of Switzerland.

If a bill were to be drafted imposing a special 5 per cent. income tax on every able-bodied male citizen of fighting age, with a proviso exempting those who are serving or had served the necessary period of training in the army, navy, national guard or naval militia and who would continue enrolled in a national reserve, Mr. Kitchin, I submit, ought to vote for it. He could thus get out of paying taxes for his country's safety, by doing his duty as a man, and our future generations would escape most of the ghastly dangers and endless financial burdens involved in the volunteer-pension system.

GEORGE S. HORNBLOWER.
New York, Feb. 14, 1916.

UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN.

Everett P. Wheeler Denies That a Feeling of Ill-Will Exists.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems to me that your Canadian correspondent is mistaken in his assumption that there is any general ill-will among the people of the United States toward Great Britain. My own observation leads me to a distinctly contrary opinion. No doubt there are some people in this country who have such prejudice, but what evidence is there that it is general?

For example, when British delegates come here to meetings of our American societies they are always received with the greatest cordiality. I have noticed this particularly in meetings of the American Bar Association, but it is common in the assemblies of all associations. The most notable evidence, however, is the peace that has been maintained for over a century along the Canadian border, without forts or soldiers or vessels of war.

The belief that some have that such a prejudice still remains is one of those traditions that survive when the facts on which they were based have ceased to exist. During the civil war most people in the North did dislike the British, for the same reasons that the Germans dislike us now. That is to say, the British manufacturers and merchants sold as freely as they could to those with whom we were at war. Many at the North were especially bitter against Great Britain because they claimed that the war was for the abolition of slavery, that the British had abolished slavery in their own colonies and had sympathized with the anti-slavery movement here, and, therefore, ought to have given more sympathy to the North than they did.

All this was half a century ago. Great Britain made treaties with us for the arbitration of the various matters in difference between the two nations, and especially for the claims growing out of the depredations by the Alabama, and submitted with good grace to the award of the Geneva Tribunal in the latter case. The ill-feeling aroused by the war gradually faded away and no longer exists. On the contrary, the sympathies of the great majority of our people during this present war have been with the Allies, and were especially aroused by the manly and honorable course of Great Britain in fighting for the treaties that made the territory of Belgium immune from attack.

If I were testifying in a court of justice as an expert, I should be required to state my experience. Permit me, therefore, to add that, besides long practice at the bar in commercial cases, which has constantly brought me into relations with persons having business with Great Britain, I have taken special pains in religious, settlement, and political work to become acquainted with the plain people. The opinion I have expressed is the result of this observation and experience.

EVERETT P. WHEELER.
New York, Feb. 17, 1916.

An Appeal from Lady Thomas.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For the last nine months I have been sending to individual men in the trenches parcels containing a shirt, vest, pants, socks, handkerchief, muffler, mittens, soap, towel, and sweets, which, being directly addressed to the applicants, reach them with their letters in the trenches.

The urgency of this work is evidenced by the hundreds of very grateful acknowledgments I have received from the front, and by the earnest requests for parcels sent by fresh applicants. The recipients variously describe these gifts as "a godsend," "just the thing that is needed," "the greatest comfort," &c. Clean underclothing largely contributes to the health, comfort, and well-being of these men, and surely those who are facing the hardships, dangers, and privations of this terrible war with such indomitable spirit are entitled to everything that those at home can do to ameliorate their condition.

But my funds and supplies are running out, and unless I receive further support I shall be compelled to abandon the work. Any contributions, therefore, however small, of money or of the articles mentioned above, will be most gratefully received, and duly acknowledged if sent to me, care of Mrs. Francis Barrett, Honorary Secretary, Lady (Inigo) Thomas's Depot, 15 Endymion Terrace, Finsbury Park, London, N., who will also on my behalf give any information desired. The work is entirely voluntary, and there being no offices or staff to keep up, contributions will be wholly applied to providing these comforts.

MILLICENT THOMAS.
London, Jan. [illegible], 1916.

SOCIETY SATIRIZED IN SUFFRAGE OPERA

Mrs. Belmont's "Melinda and Her Sisters" Given by Professionals and Amateurs.

DEBUTANTES IN THE CHORUS

Miss Marie Dressler in the Leading Role—Miss Marie Doro Leads Suffragists' Parade.

"MELINDA AND HER SISTERS." Cast.

Mrs. John Pepper	Miss Marie Dressler
John Pepper	Preston Gibson
Nellie Pepper	Miss Pam Day
Annie Pepper	Mrs. Idalia Ide
Dollie Pepper	Mlle. Odette le Fontenay
Pollie Pepper	Miss Gwendolyn King
Mollie Pepper	Miss Emmy Wehlen
Bessie Pepper	Mrs. G. Schirmer White
Bettie Pepper	Miss Grace Bristed
Melinda Pepper	Miss Marie Doro
Mrs. Grundy	Miss Ruth Cunningham
Mrs. Malaprop	Miss Josephine Hall
Dr. Doolittle	Claude Beerbohm
Mayor Dooless	Paul Leysace
The Rev. Wontstop	John Warner
Miss Know-It-All	Mrs. Muriel Draper
Mr. Vermifuge	Richard Fletcher
Butler	Addison Misner

The much talked of Belmont suffrage operetta and satire on society, "Melinda and Her Sisters," took place last night in the grand ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria and was a great success. The collaboration of Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont and Miss Elsa Maxwell of London went off without a hitch. Governor and Mrs. Whitman occupied the big central box and the ballroom was filled with an audience of the best known people in the city.

There was a real suffrage parade and a soapbox suffrage speech, and Marie Doro as Melinda, a slender little creature in a simple yellow frock, talked to the people in a way that seemed to come from her heart. She won over her sisters, Mr. Pepper, and perhaps the audience.

The operetta was in two acts or divided into two parts. The first was given over to the sisters of Melinda whom Mrs. John Pepper has sent abroad to study various arts. They come back as artists in music, in dancing, and bring with them their friends. Each sister does her particular stunt at a ball which "Ma" Pepper, who is trying to get into society and the Colony Club, gives to the people of the neighborhood. The chorus was composed of many of the season's débutantes.

Miss Dressler as "Ma" Pepper.

Marie Dressler as "Ma" Pepper was irresistible. It is said that Miss Dressler made her gown herself. It was popularly short, a big butterfly, sparkling with jewels, was a brilliant corselet, and a brilliant green trail which looked to be a couple of inches broad trailed behind her effectively. It was a "pecan" gown, she said.

There was a pretty letter box song by Bessie Pepper and her chorus and a real letter box into which the letters were dropped. There was a delightful song by Annis Pepper with Count Veedleslicskey of the Royal Opera House, Moscow. A classic scene fading into soft blue shadows with Miss Pam Day in a barefoot dance, and nothing was more clever than the "Castle Dancers," Miss Gwendolyn King with Ernest de Weerth and their chorus of girls and young men. Emmy Wehlen gave her clever "Hello" song with her Pekinese dog "Sweety." "Sweety" brought down the house by wagging his tail vehemently at the tense moment in his mistress' song. Each girl held a telephone and receiver and the receivers were thrown into the audience, Miss Wehlen's going as far toward the Governor as she could throw.

Miss Dressler put the house in a roar with a take-off on grand opera and the Russian ballet. "I will never dally with a Russian leather ballet," she sang, "and the ballet shall not dally with me."

Suffrage Parade in Ballroom.

Josephine Hall as Mrs. Malaprop sang a topical song about advertising, wondering what would happen. One verse was:

> If Gaby de Lys should take the veil;
> If Governor Whitman should drink only ale;
> If Osborne should have his own little jail,
> And Mrs. O. H. P. could drive a nail.

The suffrage parade came in from one side of the ballroom, marched across the room, and up the centre of the stage. It carried torchlights, banners, and soap boxes. Marie Doro led it, preceded by a band. She was followed by a number of Red Cross nurses, and then came what had been kept a secret in advance, that ardent suffragist and peace advocate, Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain, carrying a large American flag, and as the procession reached the stage her tall figure dominated the scene.

Then the little suffragette caled for her "throne," a Red Cross nurse brought the soap box and the speech began. It was an earnest little speech, and Miss Doro hersef has been said to have been very much impressed with the words. She did not know "there was so much in suffrage," she said.

The stage was attractively aranged. There was a frieze of lanterns in many colors which gave a gay and pretty effect. At the back of the stage was a garden scene. The lights and colors were well arranged and there were some charming effects notably in the classic scene, when the lights turn to a deep misty blue. Though without the facilities of a theatre everything went with remarkable smoothness.

The boxholders were Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, Mrs. Preston Satterwhite, Mrs. E. H. Gary, Mrs. L. L. Delafield, Mrs. Charles H. Senff, Mrs. Edward N. Breitung, Mrs. William Disston, Mrs. Louis Nixon, Mrs. Robert Graves, Mrs. Marsden Perry, Mrs. Henry Pearce, Miss Alice Carpenter, Mrs. Philps Lydig, Mrs. George Gould, Mrs. Coleman du Pont, Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Mrs. Tiffany Dyer, Mr. Lewis B. Hosmer, Mrs. Frederick Pearson, Mrs. Phillips Clark, Mrs. W. R. Coe, Mrs. Perry Belmont, Mrs. W. H. Osgood, Mrs. John Jay Mason, Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, Baroness Van aHsburg, Mrs. Alexander Duer Irving, Mr. George Sheldon, Mrs. Rood, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and Miss Elsa Maxwell.

War Benefit at Vanderbilt Home.

Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt of 660 Fifth Avenue will open her house on Thursday, Feb. 24, for an entertainment to be given for the benefit of the Appui Aux Artistes Francaises. There will be a musical program, and Viscountess de Rancougne will give an illustrated talk on her experiences at the front. Mrs. Kenneth Frazier of 58 East Seventy-eighth Street is in charge of the sale of tickets. On the committee are Mrs. Howard Cushing, Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Miss Grace Bigelow, Mrs. H. P. Whitney, Mrs. Philip M. Lydig, Archer M. Huntington, William Church Osborn, and J. Alden Weir.

Seligmann-Snellenburg Engagement

Samuel Snellenburg of Rydal, Penn., announces the engagement of his daughter Gladys to Arthur R. Seligmann of this city. Mr. Seligmann is a son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Seligmann.

LINCOLN TRUST Company

JUST two functions of a bank interest the average depositor; the protection it gives his deposit and the service it gives him. There is little choice between banks as to the first—the second differs as widely as do men themselves. The men in this bank realize that, and make the most of it.

204 Fifth Avenue
(Opposite Madison Square
BROADWAY AT LEONARD STREET
BROADWAY AT 72ND STREET

PARTIES FOR DEBUTANTES.

Miss Eleanor de Graff Cuyler Gives a Dance for Her Niece.

The débutantes came to the fore again yesterday and a number of entertainments were held for them.

Miss Anne Olyphant of 1,219 Madison Avenue gave a lucheon yesterday at her residence for Miss Eleanor Van Buren Powers, the débutante daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Van B. Powers. The guests included Mrs. O. Carley Harriman, Mrs. John M. P. Thatcher, and the Misses Eugenia M. Fuller, Dorothea Abbott, Frances French, and Jean Robb Stewart.

Mrs. Henry Hersey Andrews entertained last evennig with a small informal dance at her city house, 507 West End Avenue, for her daughter, Miss Beatrice Andrew, a bud of the Winter. Nearly fifty young people were asked in, and there was a buffet supper. Mrs. Andrew and Miss Andrew, who is a granddaughter of John A. Andrew, the War Governor of Massachusetts, had receiving with them Mrs. Philip Hone Le Roy Jones and Miss Isabel Robertson.

Miss Eleanor de Graff Cuyler of 903 Park Avenue gave a dance at Sherry's last evening for her niece, Miss Eleanor de Graff Cuyler, the débutante daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. De Witt Cuyler of Philadelphia. Miss Cuyler and her niece received the guests near the entrance to the small ballroom, where the dancing took place, and shortly after midnight a seated supper was served in the tapestry suite at small tables. Among the 200 guests were the Misses Irene Langhorne Gibson, Geraldine Adee, Marie Thayer, Constance Chappell, Helen Alexander, Adelaide and Aileen Sedgwick, Adrienne Iselin, Anstiss de Veau, Eleanor Marquand, Pauline Bacon, Grace Bristed, Helen MacG. Byrne, Katharine Van R. Crosby, Anita Delafield, Julia Zabriskie, Lilian Palmer, Katharine de Berkeley Parsons, Ethel Simmons, Marion Tiffany, Sylvia Hyde, Mary Ellis Opdyke, Martha McCook, Ruth King, Gertrude and Eva Mall, Helen Seton, Constance Wickersham, Evelyn Witherbee, Harriet McCook, Edith Morgan, Helen Hamilton, Esther Auchincloss, Jane and Frances Morgan, Cornelia Chapin, Gretchen F. Damrosch, Mary Knapp, Catherine and Mary Colt, Madeleine, Katherine, and Ulrica Dahlgren, Leonie Burrill, Mary and Civilise Alexander, Florence and Edith Blair, Helen Coster, Louise Hoadley, Edith Farr, Vera A. H. Cravath, Mary Sturges, Helen Crocker of San Francisco, and Betty Brown of Pittsburgh; also Mr. and Mrs. T. De Witt Cuyler, Mr. and Mrs. Bradish Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Reese Hoyt, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, Mr. and Mrs. William Pierson Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Dix, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Blodget, and Mr. and Mrs. H. Fairfield Osborn.

JUNIOR "PROM" AT N. Y. U.

Greek Letter Societies Entertain with House Parties.

The most attractive social event in undergraduate life at New York University was held last night in the gymnasium at University Heights, where nearly 300 students and their guests took part in the annual promenade of the junior class. The interior of the gymnasium was appropriately draped with bunting of university color, while a gayly decorated row of booths, erected by the various fraternities, the Faculty of the local institution, and for the patronesses, furnished a varied blend of lively color encompassing the merry whirl of dancers.

The dance was a "spot-light" affair, with music furnished by Europe's orchestra of the Strand Roof Garden. The lighting effects produced from the electrically lighted insignia of the various fraternity booths cast a soft glow over the dancing floor and enhanced the spectacular effect of the scene. There was a supper at midnight.

In connection with the promenade eight of the fraternities at University Heights are holding "house parties," which will include matinée parties and sleigh rides for this afternoon, a basket ball game at the Heights tonight, when the New York University team will play Wesleyan University, followed by a dance. Several of the fraternities will entertain guests who attended the promenade last night over the week-end.

Among the patronesses were Mrs. Elmer E. Brown, Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, Mrs. John P. Mitchel, Mrs. Jacob Ruppert, Mrs. Stephen B. Ayres, Mrs. Charles H. Snow, Mrs. Archibald Le Bouton, Mrs. Thomas Edmonson, Mrs. J. Henry Timken, Mrs. William Berkmire, Mrs. Alexander Haring, Mrs. James Coane, Mrs. Isaac Franklyn Russell, Mrs. Frank P. Simmons, Mrs. Robert D. [illegible]land, Mrs. Collins P. Bliss, Mrs. J. F. Walsh, Mrs. Arthur Hill, Mrs. C. S. Bristol, Mrs. W. J. Bierach, Mrs. George Coburn, Mrs. Marshall Brown, Mrs. L. McLouth, and Mrs. N. E. Harrison.

WEDS A MISSIONARY.

Miss Helen F. Eustis the Bride of the Rev. F. M. Edwards.

The marriage of the Rev. Francis Marion Edwards, a Baptist missionary stationed at Sao Paulo, Brazil, and Miss Helen F. Eustis, a daughter of John E. Eustis, formerly Public Service Commissioner, took place at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the residence of the bride's father, 1,985 Sedgwick Avenue. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Percy B. Wightman and the Rev. T. B. Ray, Secretary of the Southern Baptist Board of Foreign Missions.

Miss Eustis was gowned in white satin and wore a tulle veil held with orange blossoms, and her bouquet was white roses and lilies of the valley. Her only attendant was her sister, Miss Constance Eustis, who was in blue silk and carried pink roses. One of the bride's brothers, E. M. Eustis, was the best man, and Elmer T. Eustis and Richard C. Eustis, also brothers of the bride, were the ushers.

The Rev. Mr. Edwards and his bride are booked to sail today on the Vasari for Sao Paulo. Mrs. Edwards was graduated from Wellesley College, and when she was connected with the Presbyterian Board and was Secretary of a boarding school in Brazil, connected with Mackenzie College, she met Mr. Edwards.

SPIERING GIVES RECITAL.

Violinist's Program Includes Tartini's "Devil's Trill."

Theodore Spiering, a violinist who returned here last season after having lived and carried on his musical activities in Germany, gave a recital in Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon. His program included Tartini's "Devil's Trill" Sonata, Vieuxtemps's Concerto No. 5, two Caprices for violin alone of his own composition, and smaller numbers by Dvorak-Kreisler, Edwin Grasse, Arthur Hartmann, and Brahms-Joachim.

Mr. Spiering is known as an accomplished artist of serious worth, who plays interestingly and with power. His good qualities were in evidence yesterday, and, except for moments when there was some scratching noticeable, especially in the beginning, his playing was highly enjoyable. Except for the very familiar sonata of Tartini, the program was unusual.

Its numbers were entirely made up from compositions originally written or else arranged by violinists, three of whom, represented in the last group, are now before the public. In the latter class were a new Scherzo, Op. 30, by Edwin Grasse; a new Aria from a suite, Op. 27, by Arthur Hartmann, and Kreisler's arrangement of Dvorak's Slavonic Dance in E minor. Maurice Eisner assisted at the piano.

Ocean Travel.

Transatlantic liners sailing today and some of their passengers are:

ORDUNA, (Liverpool.)—D. S. Beeson, E. Bellamy, A. Blennerhassett, G. H. Bryant, William Dalgorno, Sir George Greene, J. P. Irons, Mrs. T. Morrison Lawton, James Macfarlane, H. B. Mackenzie, Young J. Pentland, H. H. Robertson-Aikman, H. L. Scott, Mrs. Scroggie, Mrs. J. E. Schwitzer, J. L. Smith, George H. Smith, George Taylor, John Wightman, and Arthur Williamson.

ST. PAUL, (Liverpool.)—Alexander Anderson, Robert S. Barlow, L. H. Brooks, Edmund Burke, Dr. John Churchman, A. G. Clark, G. H. Coates, Nicholas H. Colwell, George Dresden, W. B. Dukeshire, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Evans, W. M. Friedlaender, R. M. Gardner, Herman Goldsmith, Cyril Griffiths, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Haig, H. C. Haughton, G. E. Kaiser, Dr. R. Lessing, Walter N. London, Dr. Michele Maggi, Charles Quinguard, Miss Odette Quinguard, Noel S. Robertson, Douglas Sims, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Swift, Robert Taylor, John M. Terry, D. L. Wadsworth, T. W. Williams, and T. J. Zimmerman.

AMERICANA BRINGS A TOTAL OF $15,480

G. D. Smith Pays $2,000 for an Early Tale of a Woman Indians Captured.

FRANKLIN IMPRINTS SOLD

Old Religious Works and Records of Revolutionary Days Are Among Lots Bought.

A collection of rare American books, pamphlets, and manuscripts, 166 lots, brought a total of $15,480.25 at a sale by Scott & O'Shaughnessy in the Collectors' Club, 30 East Forty-second Street, yesterday.

The highest price, $2,000, was paid by George D. Smith for one of the earliest and rarest of Indian captivities, "Narrative of Hannah Swarton," published at Boston, Mass., in 1697. Bound in with it were "Humiliations Followed with Deliverances," by Cotton Mather, and "A Narrative of the Captivity of Hannah Dustan." The two women were carried off by the Indians into Canada in King William's War, 1689-97. There is a copy of the Swarton captivity in the Library of Congress from the Brinley collection. It lacks the title and the first four pages. It has been considered hitherto unique.

Robert H. Dodd gave $1,850 for one of the rarest of Benjamin Franklin imprints, being one of only two known copies. It is "The Charter, Laws, and Catalogue of Books of the Library Company of Philadelphia," printed in that city in 1757 by Franklin and D. Hall. The "Library Company" was founded by Franklin, and it is said that the catalogue in part was prepared by him.

Mr. Smith obtained for $1,650 "The History of the Kingdom of Basaruah," printed in this city in 1715 by William Bradford, New York's first printer. The author of this book is unknown. It is the first extended work of imaginative literature in prose printed in the American Colonies. Mr. Dodd bought for $530 "Letters to the Right Honorable, the Earl of Hillsborough, from Governor Bernard, General Gage, and the Honorable His Majesty's Council for the Province of Massachusetts-Bay," Boston, 1769. Only one other perfect copy, Brinley, 1879, is recorded as sold.

Records of the Revolution.

F. W. Morris gave $110 for a collection of "Papers relative to Half-Pay and Commutation of Half-Pay granted by Congress to Officers of the Army," Fish-Kill, 1783. This is the original edition of the celebrated "Newburgh Addresses." Mr. Smith paid $170 for "The American War," by Charles Smith, New York, 1797, with a rare portrait of George Washington by Tisdale. He also obtained for $255 William Bradford's masterpiece, "An Essay on Scripture Prophecy," by Governor William Burnet, New York, 1724, the only edition of a very rare book, privately printed for its author. He paid $190 for another William Bradford imprint, "The Principles of Truth, being a Declaration of our Faith, who are Call'd Quakers," by Edward Burrough and others, Philadelphia, circa 1688.

"A Mid-Night Cry from the Temple of God to the Ten Virgins, Slumbering and Sleeping," New York, printed by William Bradford, 1721, went to Mr. Smith for $710. It was written by John Rogers, founder of the Quaker-Baptist Sect, caller "Rogerenes." It is the second edition, and is believed to be unique. "A Catalogue of the Library of Yale College in New Haven," by Thomas Clap, New London, 1743, one of the earliest catalogues of a public library printed in the American Colonies, was also knocked down to Mr. Smith for $235. He also gave $400 for the original manuscript and words of "Oh, Boys, Carry Me 'Long," written by Stephen C. Foster, author of "Old Black Joe" and other popular songs, and for two letters written by Foster to E. P. Christy, the negro minstrel.

Mr. Dodd paid $310 for "Medicina Britannica," by Thomas Short, printed by Benjamin Franklin in Philadelphia in 1751. It is one of the earliest books on botany printed in the American Colonies. Mr. Smith gave $155 for John Haywood's "Natural and Aboriginal History of Tennessee," Nashville, 1823, the only edition of one of the rarest of the early books on the American aborigines.

Lathrop C. Harper obtained for $290 Edward Johnson's "History of New England," London, 1654. It is one of the most valued sources of contemporary New England history. Mr. Smith bought for $480 "Bonifacius, an Essay Upon the Good that is to be Devised and Designed," by Cotton Mather, Boston, 1710. He also paid $355 for "The Voice of God in Stormy Winds," by Increase Mather, Boston, 1704.

"Mohawk Prayer Book" Sold.

The "Mohawk Prayer Book," the rarest of all the American editions of "The Book of Common Prayer," one of only two copies known, went to Mr. Smith for $1,010. Mr. Dodd paid $180 for Thomas Paine's "Dialogue between the Ghost of General Montgomery, just arrived from the Elysian Fields, and an American Delegate in a Wood Near Philadelphia," printed in that city in 1776.

Walter M. Hill of Chicago obtained for $350 the first book printed in the United States on the subject of railroads, John Stevens's "Document Tending to prove the Superior Advantages of Railways and Steam-Carriages Over Canal Navigation," New York, 1812. Dr. Rosenbach of Philadelphia gave $110 for Nathaniel Ward's "The Simple Cobler of Aggawam in America," Boston, 1713.

PAYS $9,000 FOR ENGRAVINGS.

Gabriel Weis Buys 18th Century Works at Riviere Sale.

Rare books and manuscripts in fine bindings from Robert Riviere & Son of London, sent to this country on account of the war, brought a total of $38,410 at the Anderson Galleries last evening. Frederick A. Chapman was the auctioneer.

A most remarkable collection of original works by the great masters of engraving in France, during the eighteenth century, brought the highest price, $9,000. Gabriel Weis was the successful bidder. The beautiful copperplates are all inlaid in folio size and are bound in forty volumes.

H. Devereau paid $1,800 for a large paper copy of the "Works of Jean Jacques Rousseau," Paris, 1793-1800, in binding by F. Bozerian. George D. Smith gave $1,260 for the manuscript on vellum of Edgar Allan Poe's "Annabel Lee and other Poems," designed, written out, and illuminated by Alberto Sangorski. It is in jeweled binding. The centre ornament consists of a gold eagle with spread wings, standing on an oval panel, with the monogram of Poe in dull gilt. A border of jewels graces the front cover, the corners being amethysts set in gilt, with six ornaments, one at top and bottom, and two on each side of four pearls each, with garnet centre. The eye of the eagle is also set with a garnet.

Mr. Smith paid $1,100 for a complete set of first editions of Sir Walter Scott's "Waverley Novels." They are beautifully bound in full blue crushed levant morocco. Many of the "points," which the Church catalogue mentions as not being present in the Halsey copies, are here in their original state. Mr. Smith gave $810 for Geoeffrey Chaucer's "Canterbuy Tales," No. 1 of only twelve copies printed on vellum by the Riccardi Press, London, 1913.

The same bidder obtained for $975 an extra illustrated copy of Blanchard Jerrold's "Life of George Cruikshank," London, 1882. Among the autographs distributed through the work are forty letters of Cruikshank. Mr. Smith also bought for $1,150 "The Life of Charles Dickens," by John Foster, first edition, extra-illustrated by the insertion of nearly 1,100 portraits, views, autograph letters, original sketches, &c.

P. Wolf paid $510 for Rudyard Kipling's "writings in prose and verse," edition de luxe, London, 1897-1910. T. J. Gannon bought, for $575, John G. Whittier's "The Female Martyr," "The Witch's Daughter," and "Memories," manuscript on vellum, designed, written out, and illuminated by Alberto Sangorski. He also paid $420 for William Wordsworth's "Selected Poems," and $625 for Ralph Waldo Emerson's "May Day," manuscripts on vellum, by Alberto Sangorski, the second work being in jeweled binding.

Mr. Smith paid $600 for Lord Tennyson's "Dream of Fair Women," manuscrip on vellum by Sangorski; $200 for Edward Fitzgerald's "Omar Khayyam," in jeweled binding, and $450 for "Sa Vie-Son Temps," with twenty-two miniatures painted on ivory after Jean B. Isabey, by Miss Currie, the large central one on the front cover being surrounded with a necklace of seventy-two real pearls set in gold. The same bidder obtained for $775 "Le Morte d'Arthur," London, 1910-11, one of twelve copies printed on vellum.

The Kelmscott "Chaucer," edited by F. S. Ellis, went to Mr. Smith for $685, and he gave $400 for the first edition of "Endymion," by John Keats. For the first edition of Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield" he paid $590. Walter M. Hill of Chicago obtained for $310 the first folio edition of Beaumont and Fletcher's "Comedies and Tragedies." Mr. Smith paid $250 for two original manuscripts by Algernon C. Swinburne, "A Year's Carols" and "On the Death of Colonel Benson."

OLD BOOKS AT GOOD PRICES.

Sydney Herbert's London Library Sold at American Gallery.

The sale of the London library of Sydney Herbert of New York and collections from other owners was concluded at the American Art Galleries yesterday. The day's receipts were $3,317 and the grand total $11,611.50.

Gabriel Weis paid $310 for the fourth folio of Shakespeare's "Comedies, Histories, and Tragedies," London, 1685. "The History and Adventures of an Atom," by Tobias Smollett, first edition, brought $42.50. George D. Smith gave $52.50 for "The Devil's Due," a pamphlet of eleven pages, written to "The Examiner," by Algernon C. Swinburne, London, 1875. It is the first copy, apparently, that has been offered by auction in America. It was printed for private circulation and was pseudonymous. It is a censure upon Robert Buchanan and the authorship of "Jonas Fisher."

Mr. Smith paid $170 for "The White Doe of Ryestone," by William Wordsworth, London, 1815, a unique copy of the first edition, with all the manuscript notes in Wordsworth's own handwriting. The book belonged to him.

INSANITY VOIDS MARRIAGE.

Buffum's Term in Asylum Before Wedding Unknown to Wife.

The marriage of Edgar Buffum, Jr., formerly a clerk in the Court House at Newark, and Jessie Orr Buffum of East Weymouth, Mass., was ordered dissolved yesterday by Vice Chancellor Foster in an opinion filed in Trenton yesterday. The recommendation was made because Buffum not only is now confined in the State Insane Asylum at Morris Plains, but was confined there prior to his marriage in Newark on June 7, 1910. It was shown by testimony that he was on parole from Morris Plains in the custody of his sister on a farm at East Weymouth, Mass., when he met Miss Orr in the latter part of 1909. She was 22 years old and a singer.

One eccentricity attributed to Buffum was the sending to Miss Orr of a diamond pin a few weeks after he met her and of having later sent her a diamond ring in a box of candy. The couple lived together until October, 1911, when Buffum returned to an asylum. No one ever told the wife that Buffum had previously been in an asylum, and she was ignorant of that fact until just before his commitment.

GREEN SQUIRRELS AT HOTEL

More Than 100 Animals with Dr. and Mrs. Powers at Majestic.

In order to carry on their research work unmolested by Zeppelin bombs, Dr. W. J. Powers and Mrs. Powers of London have brought their band of more than 100 squirrels to the roof of the Hotel Majestic, where a glass house has been built as a home for the animals. Dr. and Mrs. Powers are scientifically interested in the propagation of squirrels. They have with them squirrels of every description, including shining white ones, green and blue ones, and some dull orange. Dr. Powers will study the squirrels in New York parks while here.

Four Englishmen are in attendance on the squirrels. When the Zeppelin raids began to alarm London Dr. and Mrs. Powers had the squirrels put in specially built cages and brought over to the United States, where they could live in peace.

ROOSEVELT AT ST. THOMAS.

Colonel Goes Sightseeing and Refuses to Discuss Politics.

ST. THOMAS, D. W. I., Feb. 17.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt arrived here today from New York on the steamship Guiana. In the absence of the Governor, who is at St. Croix, he was welcomed by the Governor's secretary.

Colonel Roosevelt inspected the recently completed harbor works and then drove about the town visiting other places of interest. He dined with the Governor's secretary.

Colonel Roosevelt declined to be interviewed on political affairs, saying he had come here for a rest. He will leave St. Thomas early tomorrow morning.

Vassar's $1,000,000 Fund Benefit.

Members of the Vassar class of '09 have arranged for a benefit performance for the million dollar endowment fund to be given Saturday morning, March 4, in the Broadway Theatre. A new picture, entitled "Out of the Drifts," with Marguerite Clark as the star, will be shown. Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain, who is a member of that class, will speak. Last night members of the class of 1911 gave a performance of Kate Jordan's comedy, "The Lady from Oklahoma," first acted at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre several years ago, in the Century Lyceum.

Miss Gertrude M. Shannon Engaged

The engagement has been announced of Miss Gertrude Margery Shannon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Porter Shannon of 145 West Fifty-eighth Street, to Thomas Van Horn Floyd Bowen, son of Mrs. A. Floyd Bowen of this city and Setauket, L. I. Miss Shannon has often appeared in society amateur theatricals and is an accomplished dancer. Mr. Bowen is a nephew of Harry K. Vingut, who married Miss Edith Gaynor, the daughter of the late Mayor Gaynor. No date has been set for the wedding.

William Wallace Gooch.

William Wallace Gooch, for more than twenty years a member of the firm of Wellman, Gooch & Smyth, lawyers of 15 Wall Street, died on Thursday at his home, in the Prince George Hotel, in his sixtieth year. He was a son of Daniel W. Gooch, a lawyer of Boston, and was born in Melrose, Mass. Mr. Gooch was graduated from Harvard University in 1880. He was a member of the Manhattan Club. His wife and son survive him.

Herbert Paul Richards.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Herbert Paul Richards died today at Oxford. He was a lecturer at Wadham College, Oxford, and the author of several works on Greek literature. He was born in 1848. Mr. Richards was an Examiner at various times in Honor Moderations and Literae Humaniores at Oxford, being Senior Proctor during 1886-87. Among his best-known works on Greek literature are "Notes on Xenophon and Others" and "Aristophanes and Others."

FRENCH CHAMBER REBUFFS SOCIALISTS

Postpones by a Heavy Vote Resolution Urging Cabinet to Take Stronger Grip on Army.

BRIAND'S APPEAL EFFECTIVE

He Warns Legislators Not to Show That They Are Systematically Hostile to Government.

PARIS, Feb. 18.—The Ministry of Aristide Briand was triumphant in the Chamber of Deputies today over the extreme Socialists and the radical Socialists, who, after long preparation, sought to overthrow the Government on the question whether it was not delegating too much authority to the General Staff of the Army.

The proposed attack on the ministry had been common talk in Parliamentary quarters for a month. It was based more on political rivalries than on real differences over the conduct of the war.

M. Briand met his opponents by declining resolutely to have their interpellation discussed in the Chamber, and demanded a vote of confidence in the Government. This was given, 394 to 169.

Not all those voting against the postponement of M. Abel Ferry's resolution, calling upon the Ministry to make effective constitutional right of directing all mobilized forces, can be counted as opposed to the Ministry. Rather they believed that it was better to discuss questions of policy publicly at all times.

In his address the Premier said:

"A discussion of the same subject, provoked by M. Accambray, took place a month ago. The Minister of War and myself clearly replied to the interpellation at that time and the Chamber approved our declaration. I said that the Government had control over the policy of the war and military operations. The Minister of War has announced that inspectors have been sent to the armies. They are at present accomplishing their mission. Then why begin again a debate which may be disadvantageous? M. Ferry is not master of the discussion, which might broaden and provoke disagreeable debate and have an unfortunate effect."

M. Briand then warned the legislators not to show that Parliament was systematically hostile to the Government and to institutions to which the country was firmly attached. This remark brought applause from the Conservatives.

The Premier added that discussions of this nature were of a kind to disturb public opinion. The Government, he said, would not avoid any useful debate, but would not enter upon a discussion of such matters as would be brought forth by the Ferry resolution.

"If you think otherwise," the Premier explained, "the Government will quit its bench."

The Conservatives loudly applauded the Premier.

M. Ferry took the floor and explained the purpose of his resolution. He asserted that in France there was a duality of power and almost of Government. He criticised what he called the policy of silence on the part of the Government and warmly defended the rights of Parliament.

"The Government," said M. Ferry, "only says 'hold your tongue.' What we want is an accord worthily and wisely planned."

The speaker criticised adversely the administration of the war and asserted that the General Headquarters of the Army had been made a ministry instead of a commander's post.

"If you want that to continue," M. Ferry concluded, "take the responsibility."

The Socialists applauded M. Ferry, whereupon M. Briand announced that the Government submitted to the Chamber the question of confidence in the Government.

Obituary Notes.

DE WITT C. THAYER, a member of Lafayette Council, R. A., of Paterson, N. J., died suddenly yesterday at his home, 514 Tenth Street, Brooklyn, in his fifty-sixth year. He was born in this city, but had lived in Brooklyn for forty years. His widow and two daughters survive him.

FRANK PETERSON, a retired feed merchant of Brooklyn and a member of the Swedish-Norwegian Society of New York, died yesterday at his home, 686 Tenth Street, Brooklyn, in his eightieth year.

Captain CHARLES H. RIDER, 83 years old, died at Sailors' Snug Harbor, S. I., on Wednesday, and the funeral services will be held at the Port Jefferson (L. I.) Methodist Church this afternoon. Captain Rider was born at Bellport, L. I., and had followed the sea most of his life.

WALTER CHARLES KRITZBERG, a pressman for the Federal Printing Company and a member of the Franklin Association, No. 23, died from heart disease on Thursday at his home, 2,225 Eighty-fifth Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. SARAH DOANE CRAIG, widow of Serin Potter Craig, a merchant of Manhattan, and for many years a resident of Plainfield, N. J., died on Wednesday at her home, 80 St. James Place, Brooklyn, from pneumonia. Mrs. Craig was 67 years of age, and left a daughter, Miss Beatrice Doane Craig.

WILLIAM HENRY RYAN, for twenty-four years foreman of the lithographing plant of the Sackett & Wilhelm Company of Brooklyn, died on Wednesday at his home, 157 Halleck Avenue, Ridgewood, aged 49 years.

Miss ESTHER A. McNAMEE, a daughter of the late John and Catherine McNamee, and sister of the late John McNamee, engineer, contractor, and subway builder of Brooklyn, died on Wednesday at her home, 303 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn. Miss McNamee was the last of her family.

ALEXANDER BURGLAR, a retired baker, died last night at his home on Van Duzer Street, in Stapleton, S. I. He was born in Germany, and after retiring from the bakery business became interested in real estate. His wife, two sons, and a daughter survive him.

CHARLES AMES, a member of the Glen Ridge (N. J.) Board of Council for two terms and formerly connected with the banking firm of Baring, Magoun & Co., died yesterday at his home in Glen Ridge. He was one of the founders of the Glen Ridge Country Club. His widow and two sons survive him.

Mrs. ANNIE FOSTER, widow of Floyd Foster, died suddenly yesterday at her home, 73 Hawthorne Avenue, East Orange, N. J. Her daughter survives her.

FORREST REYNOLDS, a retired contractor of 116 Union Avenue, New Rochelle, N. Y., died yesterday in St. John's Riverside Hospital in Yonkers in his seventy-first year. Two sons survive him.

JOHN DUNN BUCKELEW, United States Consul at Stettin, Germany, during the Grant Administration, died on Thursday at Ocala, Fla., in his eighty-fifth year. He was a pioneer resident of Jamesburg, N. J. Mr. Buckelew served two terms in the State Legislature and was once Sheriff of Middlesex County.

Captain HENRY H. EVERTSON, one of the few commissioned officers of the Seventy-first Regiment who served during the civil war, died on Thursday at his home in Jersey City in his eighty-third year. He was a Mason and a member of the G. A. R.

Mrs. MARTHA CHESTER PRANKARD, wife of Carlton M. Prankard of Port Washington, L. I., died on Thursday at the home of her daughter in Farmstock, near Boston, Mass. In addition to her husband, she is survived by five daughters.

Colonel FRANCIS F. HAZELTINE, who commanded the Third Maine Regiment at the first battle of Bull Run, died on Thursday at his home in Boston, Mass., in his eighty-fourth year. Later he commanded a detachment of 100 men and repulsed a regiment of Confederate cavalry along the Texas border. Congress gave him a medal of honor for this service.

RODWELL B. DOBIE of 219 South Fourth Street, Brooklyn, a clerk in the employ of J. P. Morgan & Co., died suddenly yesterday in a restaurant in this city. He was 38 years old and is survived by his mother and a brother.

WILLIAM HENRY DANA, author, composer, teacher of music, died yesterday at his home in Warren, Ohio, in his seventy-third year. He was born in New York, and after being graduated from the Warren High School and the Williston Seminary at Easthampton, Mass., studied music in Kullak's Conservatory of Music in Berlin and in the Royal Academy of Music in London. Mr. Dana was one of the founders of the Music Teachers' National Association.

L. W. CRIPPEN DEAD.

Author and Correspondent Who Was Long a Member of The Times Staff.

Layton W. Crippen, a member of the staff of THE NEW YORK TIMES who had won distinction as a special correspondent and as a writer upon art and literature, died yesterday of heart disease after a protracted illness in his rooms at the Hotel Hermitage. He was in his fifty-second year. Mr. Crippen was an earnest student of art, literature, and metaphysics, and his writings on these subjects had won commendation.

He was born in Croydon, England, and spent his early life there. He came to New York about twenty years ago, becoming a reporter on The Tribune, which he left after some three years to join the staff of THE NEW YORK TIMES. While working on THE TIMES he became New York correspondent of The London Times, and later left New York to become The London Times correspondent in the West, making his headquarters at San Francisco.

Mr. Crippen accompanied Lord Northcliffe, proprietor of The London Times, on a tour of Canada and the United States and wrote a series of descriptive articles for the Northcliffe papers. On leaving the United States Lord Northcliffe took Mr. Crippen back to London, and for some time he was on the staffs of The London Times and The London Daily Mail. While with The Daily Mail Mr. Crippen went to Messina to describe the havoc wrought by the earthquake there. He also wrote the account of Bleriot's first aeroplane flight across the English Channel.

Returning to New York, Mr. Crippen again joined the staff of THE NEW YORK TIMES and was connected with this paper until his death. One of his most notable newspaper achievements was his description of the contents of the late J. Pierpont Morgan's library. His was the first complete and authorized description of Mr. Morgan's treasures of art and books. He was assigned to the task by The London Times, and, with the owner's permission, spent much time in studying the wonderful collection housed in the library. The result of his labors was printed in The London Times and in THE NEW YORK TIMES and attracted much attention.

Mr. Crippen also wrote two books that won recognition, "Fujiyama and Olympus," a work on art, and "Clay and Fire," a metaphysical discussion of the advantages of life and art in the older days.

The funeral will be held from St. Chrysostom's Chapel, 201 West Thirty-ninth Street, tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock. The Rev. C. N. Moller, vicar of the chapel, will conduct the service and the burial will be in the Kensico Cemetery.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 *Bryant.*

Engaged.

PHILLIPS—SIBLEY.—Mrs. Sibley, London, England, wishes to announce the engagement of her daughter, Marjorie, to James Farley Phillips of New York and Montreal.

LEA—PHILLIPS.—Helen J. Phillips to Frederick C. Lea.

Married.

GREENMAN—BREWER.—On Thursday, Feb. 17, 1916, at the First Reformed Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., by the Rev. Dr. James M. Farrar, Miss Elizabeth Greenman to Mr. Charles Davies Brewer.

JOHNSON—KANE.—At the Cathedral Church of St. John the Divine, on Feb. 17, by Dean Grosvenor, Seymour Johnson to Helen Dorothea Kane, daughter of Mrs. W. E. Glyn and the late Walter L. Kane.

NEILSON—GUNBY.—At St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Atlanta, Ga., at noon, Feb. 17, by Bishop C. K. Nelson, Mr. Louis Neilson of New York to Miss Daphne Gunby, daughter of E. R. Gunby of Atlanta.

WAYLAND—SAYLES.—At Charlottesville, Va., Feb. 17, Eleanor Huntington Sayles, daughter of Colonel and Mrs. R. W. Huntington, to Edwin M. Wayland of Heards, Albemarle County, Va.

Long Island.

MUNDER—HUEBNER.—Feb. 16, Louise I. Huebner to Frederick Munder.

STEVENS—BEACH.—Feb. 17, Riverhead, Carrie E. Beach to Romaine Stevens, Jr.

Died.

AMES.—On Feb. 18, 1916, Charles Ames, husband of Irene Bonynge Ames and son of Theodore and Charlotte Augusta Ferris Ames. Funeral services on Sunday, Feb. 20, at his late residence, Ridgewood Av., Glen Ridge, N. J., on arrival of D., L. & W. train leaving Hoboken at 1:30 P. M. Interment in Rosedale Cemetery.

BARKER.—Charles L., at his late residence, in Mahwah, N. J., in the 61st year of his age. Funeral services private.

BEACH.—At Chicago, Ill., on Feb. 17, 1916, George Mason Beach in the 76th year of his age. Services at Milford, Conn., on Sunday, Feb. 20, on arrival of 9 A. M. train from New York.

BLAKE.—Suddenly, on Feb. 18, Charles Blake, formerly of Turner, Me., in his 80th year. Funeral services will be held at Schaefer's Mortuary Chapel, 4,014 3d Av., Brooklyn, on Saturday, Feb. 19, at 8 P. M. Lewiston (Me.) papers please copy.

BLUMENTHAL.—Solomon, age 93. Funeral Sunday, Feb. 20, from his late residence, 8,701 23d Av., (Bensonhurst,) Brooklyn, 2 P. M.

BRAINE.—At her residence, Morristown, N. J., on Feb. 18, Emily, wife of Theodore Braine and daughter of the late Philo L. and Caroline Kane Mills. Funeral service on Monday, Feb. 21, at 10 A. M., at Grace Church Chantry, Broadway and Tenth St.

BUCKELEW.—At Ocala, Fla., suddenly, on Thursday, Feb. 17, John Dunn Buckelew, aged 84 years. Funeral service Presbyterian Church, Jamesburg, N. J., on Monday, Feb. 21, at 2 P. M.

BURT.—On Friday, Feb. 18, 1916, Warren Shaffer, beloved husband of Maria A. Burt. Services at his late residence, 805 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, Sunday, Feb. 20, 4 P. M. Interment private.

COURTNEY.—On Friday, Feb. 18, 1916, Virginia D. Courtney, daughter of the late Robert and Sarah Elvira Courtney. Funeral private. Interment at the Rural Cemetery, Albany, N. Y., Monday afternoon.

DEZENDORF.—Suddenly, at his home in Middlebush, N. J., Charles Warren, beloved husband of Mary Babcock Dezendorf, in his 81st year. Notice of funeral hereafter.

ELSNER.—Suddenly on Feb. 17, of heart failure, at Washington, D. C., Doctor Henry L. Elsner of Syracuse, N. Y. Cleveland and Baltimore papers please copy.

EVERTSEN.—At his residence, 52 Tonnelle Avenue, Jersey City, on February 17, 1916, Henry H. Evertsen, aged 82 years. Relatives and friends, also the members of Lafayette Post No. 14, G. A. R.; Lafayette Camp No. 14, Div. of N. Y. S. of V., and Veteran Association 71st Regt., N. G. of N. Y., are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of his son, Harry E. Evertsen, 157 Harrison Avenue, Jersey City, on Saturday evening at 8 o'clock.

FOSTER.—At East Orange, N. J., Feb. 18, 1916, Annie, widow of Floyd Foster and mother of Mrs. William W. Crabbe. Funeral services will be held at her late home, 73 Hawthorne Av., Saturday evening, Feb. 19, at 8 o'clock. Interment Amityville, L. I.

FRANK.—Alexander, 430 East 84th St., age 85. Funeral Sunday, Feb. 20, 10 A. M. Interment private.

GERSON.—Gertrude, dearly beloved wife of Ephraim and devoted mother of Irwin and Ruth Gerson, beloved daughter of Louis and Sarah Mayer. Funeral from her late residence, 601 West 164th St., Sunday, Feb. 20, at 10:30 A. M.

GOOCH.—On Feb. 18, 1916, William Wallace Gooch. Funeral services, THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d, on Sunday morning 10:30 o'clock. Interment, Melrose, Boston, Mass.

HAGEN.—On Friday, Feb. 18, Jeannette Youmans, beloved wife of Charles D. Hagen. Services at her late residence, 630 West 135th St., on Sunday, Feb. 20, at 2:30 P. M. Interment at Cedar Lawn, Paterson, N. J.

HAMMOND.—Frederick A., on Feb. 17, at Hot Springs, Ark. Funeral arrangements will be announced later.

HEALY.—At Caldwell, N. J., Feb. 18, 1916, John J. Healy, brother of Daniel J. and Elizabeth M., formerly connected with Adams Express Company, New York. Funeral from his late residence, 44 Smull Av., Monday morning, to St. Aloysius's Church. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

HEYMANN.—Henry, at his residence, 530 West 113th St., Feb. 18, in his 77th year, beloved husband of Rosalie and father of Louis H., Arthur, Emanuel M., Hugo R. Heymann, and Mrs. I. W. Shroder. Funeral Sunday, Feb. 20, at 2 P. M., from residence. Cincinnati and Chicago papers please copy.

Died.

HITCHCOCK.—At his residence, 780 Madison Av., Feb. 17, Charles Hitchcock, Jr., in his 34th year. Funeral private.

HITCHCOCK.—Association of Ex-Members of Squadron A, on Feb. 17, 1916, Saddler Charles H. Hitchcock, Jr. Funeral services at his residence, 780 Madison Av., private.
General CHARLES F. ROE, President.
Lieutenant GEORGE E. FAHYS, Secretary.

HOETZEL.—On Thursday, Feb. 17, Joseph, father of William and Edward. Services at late residence, 297 East 158th Street, Saturday, Feb. 19, 8 P. M. Interment Woodlawn.

HOUSTON.—At Washington, N. J., on Thursday, Feb. 17, 1916, Minnie Crowell, wife of David Houston, in her 27th year. Funeral services on Saturday, 2:30, at residence of Robert J. Houston, 97 South Grove St., East Orange.

JONES.—At Marion, N. C., on Thursday, Feb. 17, Nelson Curtis Jones, age 69 years.

KENNEDY.—Suddenly, George Griswold, second son of George Jewett and Lillian Robinson Kennedy, aged 1 year, 11 months, on Feb. 18, at his residence, Prescott Road, Prospect Park, White Plains, N. Y. Funeral private. Buffalo papers please copy.

O'CONNELL.—John, suddenly, on Feb. 16. Relatives and friends of the family, members of Xavier Alumni Sodality, the Catholic Club, the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick are respectfully requested to attend the requiem mass at the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, 71st St. and Broadway, Saturday, Feb. 19, at 10 A. M.

O'CONNELL.—Members of the Catholic Club of the City of New York are requested to attend the funeral services of John E. O'Connell at the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, 71st St. and Broadway, on Saturday, Feb. 19, 1916, at 10 A. M.
MICHAEL J. MULQUEEN, President.
PERCY J. KING, Secretary.

O'LEARY.—Walter Cornelius, beloved husband of Mabel Delmar of Lakewood, Feb. 12. Funeral services at Presbyterian Church, Lakewood, N. J., at noon Saturday. Interment Evergreen Cemetery.

O'NEIL.—In New York, on Feb. 17, Charles Ward O'Neil, aged 38 years, beloved husband of Ethel Hartshorne O'Neil. Funeral services at his late residence, 696 Ridge St., Newark, N. J., on Saturday afternoon, 2 o'clock.

PERRY.—Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York, office of the Secretary, 43 Cedar St., New York. It is with deep regret that announcement is made to the members of this society of the death on Feb. 16, 1916, of their late associate, William Alfred Perry, No. 1,608 on the roll.
HENRY GANSEVOORT SANFORD, Governor.
FREDERICK DWIGHT, Secretary.

RENVILLE.—Feb. 16, 1916, Mary Barnes, wife of the late James Renville and daughter of the late Catherine Forbes and William Barnes, Jr. Services Saturday, 19th, 2 P. M., at her late residence, 125 West 126th St.

RYAN.—Michael J., on Feb. 17, at his late residence, 74 40th St., Corona, L. I., former U. S. Customs employe, member of Knights of Columbus, No. 217, New Amsterdam Council. Funeral Monday, Feb. 21, at 9:30 A. M.

SALAMAN.—Feb. 18, 1916, of typhoid, on active service, Euston A. Salaman of London, England, Lieutenant Royal Field Artillery.

SCRYMSER.—On Thursday, Feb. 17, Emeline Scrymser, daughter of the late Robert L. and Emeline Scrymser. Funeral services at her late residence, 368 Adelphi St., Brooklyn, on Saturday, Feb. 19, at 2:30 P. M.

SILVER.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Feb. 17, Helen Mann, in the 93d year of her age, wife of the late Charles A. Silver and mother of Dr. Henry Mann and Lewis Mann Silver of New York and Dr. Edward V. Silver of Salt Lake City, Utah. Funeral from her late residence, 20 Sidney Place, Brooklyn, Saturday, Feb. 19, at 3 P. M.

SINGER.—Feb. 18, Louis E., beloved husband of Sophie Neusch Singer. Funeral services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d St., (Frank E. Campbell Building,) on Sunday afternoon, 1 o'clock. Relatives and friends, also members of Manhattan Council No. 15, Jr. O. U. A. M., respectfully invited.

SMITH.—John C., beloved father of Lavinia Reichenbach. Harlem Lodge, F. and A. M., and comrades of Oliver Tilden Post, G. A. R., invited. Services Sunday, 1:30 P. M., Congregational Church, 143d St., east of Willis Av. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery.

SMITH.—On Thursday, Feb. 17, 1916, John C. Smith. Members of Harlem Lodge, No. 457, F. and A. M., are requested to attend the funeral services of our beloved brother, which will be held at 1:30 P. M., Sunday, Feb. 20, at the Congregational Church, 143d St., (east of Willis Av.,) Bronx.
J. HOMER REED, Master.

SMITH.—At Hackensack, N. J., Feb. 16, 1916, Mary A. Fisk, beloved wife of Mahlon B. Smith. Funeral from her late residence, 393 Prospect Av., Hackensack, N. J., on Saturday, Feb. 19, at 3:15 o'clock.

TAYLOR.—On Friday, Feb. 18, Alma Horton, beloved wife of William J. Taylor, at her late residence, 278 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn. Notice of funeral later.

TENCH.—On Thursday, Feb. 17, 1916, Maude Alberta, beloved wife of Frank M. Tench and daughter of the late Andrew Gregory Hill of Niagara Falls, Ontario. Funeral from her late residence, 2,299 Andrews Av., on Saturday morning at 11:30. Toronto papers please copy.

TOBIAS.—Minnie, beloved wife of Harry Tobias, nee Minnie Striem, age 48. Funeral private, Sunday, Feb. 20.

TOTTEN.—Abraham Rappelye, on Wednesday, Feb. 16. Friends and relatives invited to attend services at the home of his sisters, 406 2d Av., Astoria, L. I., on Monday, Feb. 21, at 2:30 o'clock. Interment convenience of family.

WELLS.—On Feb. 18, 1916, at 601 West 168th St., Rebecca Wells, (nee Brewster,) widow of the late Asael Wells. Funeral private.

WORMS.—Feb. 18, Betty, widow of the late W. Worms, mother of the late Albert L. Woarms, in her 87th year. Funeral private.

WORRALL.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Feb. 16, 1916, at his home, Elms Four, near Port Washington, L. I., Petera B. Worrall, in his 72d year. Funeral services will be held at Rutgers Riverside Presbyterian Church, Broadway and 73d St., New York City, on Saturday, Feb. 19, 1916, at 10:45 o'clock in the morning. Interment at the convenience of the family. Kindly omit flowers.

New York, Feb. 18, 1916.

WORRALL.—At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the Importers' and Traders' National Bank of New York, held this date, the President announced the sudden death, on the 16th inst., after a very brief illness, of our Director, Mr. Petera B. Worrall, whereupon, on motion, it was unanimously

Resolved, That in the death of Mr. Worrall this bank has lost the services of a Director who for nine years has always been most faithful in serving its interests at all times, and who was endeared to every member of its Board of Directors by his genial and friendly disposition and by his recognized ability and uprightness as a successful merchant of this city, whose counsel, advice, and presence will be greatly missed from its board councils.

Resolved, further, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Mr. Worrall's family, with the expression of the grief of the Directors of this bank at the loss they and we have sustained in Mr. Worrall's death and our sincere sympathy in their great bereavement.
H. H. POWELL, Cashier.

BANKS.—Frederick, 129 East 130th St., Feb. 16. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

CALROW.—Catharine, 142 7th Av., Feb. 17. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

CARROLL.—Mary, Feb. 16, aged 39. Funeral 223 8th Av. today.

COONEY.—Francis, 158 West 61st St., Feb. 16. Funeral today, 10:30 A. M.

COURTNEY.—Nora, 419 West 26th St., Feb. 16. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

DEIS.—Fredoline, 593 East 137th St., Feb. 17. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.

DILLION.—James, Feb. 16. Funeral 2,748 Broadway today, 2 P. M.

DOUGAN.—Catherine, 780 3d Av., Feb. 17. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

DOYLE.—John J., 1,859 3d Av., Feb. 17. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

DUNN.—William H., Feb. 17, aged 52. Funeral 497 East 138th St., today, 2 P. M.

GERRITY.—Thomas F., 7 East Tremont Av., Bronx, Feb. 17, aged 64.

HANDY.—Mary E., 315 East 184th St., Feb. 16. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

HEIDER.—Anna, 502 East 165th St., Feb. 16, aged 19. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

HOLLINGER.—Luise, 1,216 3d Av., Feb. 17. Funeral notice later.

KENNEDY.—Thomas P., 810 Elton Av., Bronx, Feb. 16. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

KOERBER.—Sophia, 410 East 146th St., Feb. 17. Funeral service today.

KUMPF.—Rosalie J., 1,147 Hoe Av., Bronx, Feb. 16, aged 69.

LAWLESS.—Margaret, 56 Watt St., Feb. 16, aged 71. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

LEVINS.—Alicia, 332 East 37th St., Feb. 16. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

McCROKEN.—James, 10 West 103d St., Feb. 17. Funeral today.

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EXHIBITION OF ETCHINGS AND DRYPOINTS BY
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4 EAST 39TH ST. NEW YORK

Died.

McMANUS.—William, 102 Washington St., Feb. 16.

McWILLIAMS.—Catherine, 332 East 37th St., Feb. 17. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

MINER.—Dora, 240 West 116th St., Feb. 17. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

O'DONNELL.—Timothy, 596 East 136th St., Feb. 17. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.

O'MEARA.—John, 322 East 90th St., Feb. 17. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

PETERS.—Mary H., Feb. 16, aged 44. Funeral 2,343 8th Av.

RICH.—Mary S., 164 West 88th St., Feb. 16. Funeral today, 11 A. M.

RIDER.—Captain Charles H., Sailors' Snug Harbor, S. I., Feb. 16, aged 83.

ROELANDT.—John, Feb. 17. Funeral 171 8th Av.

SHELLY.—Frank J., 427 East 77th St., Feb. 17. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.

STEINERT.—Christina, 2,270 8th Av., Feb. 16. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

TROST.—Louise, 1,149 Hoe Av., Bronx, Feb. 17. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

Brooklyn.

ALFKE.—Anna, 244 77th St., Feb. 16, aged 78. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

BEARD.—Harry, 1,222 St. John's Place, Feb. 17, aged 23. Funeral tomorrow, 10:30 A. M.

BLOOM.—Felicia, 2,107 Beverley Road, Feb. 16.

BOTT.—George, 53 Nostrand Av., Feb. 17. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

BROWN.—Emeline L., 374 Ocean Parkway, Feb. 17, aged 60. Funeral today, 11 A. M.

CRAIG.—Sarah D., Feb. 16. Funeral 30 St. James Place today, 3 P. M.

DAVIS.—Sarah, 15 Ocean Place, Feb. 17. Funeral tomorrow.

DE LACE.—Frances, 8 Underhill Av., Feb. 17. Funeral Feb. 21, 9:30 A. M.

DONOVAN.—Elizabeth, 84 Fulton St., Feb. 17. Funeral Feb. 21.

GAILY.—Bridget A., 78 3d Place, Feb. 16. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

GERDTS.—John H., 280 Classon Av., Feb. 17, aged 66. Funeral private.

GREENE.—Robert H., 286 6th St., Feb. 17. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

GUNN.—James, 1,021 East 14th St., Feb. 17. Funeral notice later.

HANSEN.—Bolette M., 421 56th St., Feb. 17, aged 68. Funeral private.

HOLLAND.—Dennis, Williamsburg Hospital, Feb. 17, aged 13. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

JOHNSON.—Andrew, 972 Green Av., Feb. 17, aged 50. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

KAUFMANN.—Katherine, 228 Hoyt St., Feb. 16, aged 49.

KELLER.—Eliza, 68 Moffat St., Feb. 17. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

KELLY.—Joseph A., 643 Classon Av., Feb. 17. Funeral tomorrow.

KIEFER.—Charles G., 184 Patchen Av., Feb. 17, aged 37. Funeral service today.

KIRBY.—Captain Mark S., 133 McDonough St., Feb. 18. Funeral Feb. 21.

KRITZBERG.—Walter C., 2,225 85th St., Feb. 17. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

KRONER.—Amalia, 644 East 29th St., Feb. 17, aged 77. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.

LUTZ.—John A., Feb. 16, aged 74. Funeral 503 Atlantic Av. to-day, 9 A. M.

LYNCH.—Susan, 45 Garnet St., Feb. 18. Funeral Feb. 21, 9:30 A. M.

McMANUS.—Elizabeth, 550 Smith St., Feb. 17, aged 36. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

McQUIGGON.—Elizabeth J., 102 Huron St., Feb. 17, aged 62.

MANN.—William, 704 Gates Av., Feb. 17, aged 64.

MORGAN.—Patrick E., 657 Manhattan Av., Feb. 17. Funeral Feb. 21, 10 A. M.

MURPHY.—Genevieve F., 349 De Kalb Av., Feb. 16, aged 29.

PAIGE.—Eliza, 128 6th Av., Feb. 16, aged 78. Funeral tomorrow.

PETERSON.—Frank, 686 10th St., Feb. 18. Funeral service tomorrow.

POWERS.—John, 90 Sterling Place, Feb. 17. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

QUIRK.—Catherine A., 1,068 Putnam Av., Feb. 18. Funeral notice later.

SNYDER.—Elizabeth, 159 Tillary St., Feb. 17, aged 19.

TAYLOR.—Agnes L., 149 Clifton Place, Feb. 16. Funeral private.

THAYER.—De Witt C., 510 10th St., Feb. 18. Funeral service today.

VINCENT.—William, 18 Old Woodpoint Road, Feb. 17, aged 63. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

BEGLEY.—Thomas, 184 Newark St., Newark, Feb. 17.

BROWN.—Agnes, 54 High St., Jersey City, Feb. 16. Funeral service today.

CARR.—Thomas, 214 Astor St., Newark, Feb. 18.

CRARY.—George J., 1,009 Garden St., Hoboken, Feb. 17, aged 57.

FARRELL.—Edward F., Newark, Feb. 17. Funeral today, 8 A. M.

FLYNN.—Mary, Newark, Feb. 16. Funeral today, 8 A. M.

HOFHERR.—Joseph, Newark, Feb. 18, aged 39. Funeral notice later.

HUGENBRUCH.—Adolf, Hoboken, Feb. 16, aged 38.

HUNTENBERG.—Henry D., 319 New York Av., Jersey City, Feb. 16, aged 56.

JUNGE.—Auguste, Jersey City, Feb. 16. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

MEEKER.—William W., Newark, Feb. 17.

MIDDLETON.—William, Newark, Feb. 17.

MILLER.—Elizabeth S., Newark, Feb. 17. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

MORIARTY.—Jeremiah, 12 Goble St., Newark, Feb. 17.

MOYLE.—James A., 155 Sip Av., Jersey City, Feb. 17.

MUEGGE.—Wilhelmina, Hoboken, Feb. 16, aged 74.

O'NEIL.—Charles W., 696 Ridge St., Newark, Feb. 17, aged 38. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

QUIGLEY.—Daniel F., 286 Summit Av., West Hoboken, Feb. 17. Funeral tomorrow.

SCHULER.—Catherine, Newark, Feb. 17.

TRAUDT.—Frederick A., 366 South 19th St., Newark, Feb. 17, aged 85. Funeral Feb. 21.

VALENTINE.—Frederick, 303 Rose St., Newark, Feb. 17, aged 67.

Long Island.

BLEND.—Mary, Flushing, Feb. 15, aged 72.

BOEHM.—Helen, Astoria, Feb. 15, aged 4.

BOETTGER.—Margaret, Brooklyn Manor, Feb. 18, aged 58. Funeral tomorrow, 1:45 P. M.

BRIGGMAN. Everett G., Ridgewood, Feb. 15.

BUETHE.—Louise, Glendale, Feb. 17.

CAREY.—Ella M., Astoria, Feb. 15, aged 4[illegible].

CARSON.—Cora, 131 Radde St., Long Island City, Feb. 15, aged 69.

COSTER.—Henrietta, College Point, Feb. 16.

DAYTON.—Fannie, Southampton, Feb. 18, aged 77.

FRITSCHE.—Elise, 252 9th Av., Long Island City, Feb. 16, aged 69.

HOMMEL.—Amelia C., Maspeth, Feb. 1[illegible], aged 3 months.

MEANEY.—Martin, Ridgewood, Feb. 15, aged 28.

NODOSKY.—Joseph, Maspeth, Feb. 15.

OHL.—Hattie, 170 11th Av., Long Island City, Feb. 16, aged 23.

PALADINO.—Eleanor, 59 7th St., Long Island City, Feb. 15.

POPP.—Eva, Ridgewood, Feb. 15, aged 52.

QUINN.—Catherine, 125 8th St., Long Island City, Feb. 16. Funeral today.

SONNET.—Albert, 393 5th Av., Astoria, Feb. 15, aged 52.

In Memoriam.

CAMPBELL.—Theresa, mass St. Joseph's Church today, 7:30 A. M.

GORMLEY.—Mary A., mass St. Aloysius's Church, Newark, today, 8 A. M.

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FAVORS AIR SYSTEM FOR PUMP IN PARK

Abrams Asserts It Would Make High Station in Morningside Unnecessary.

PLANT COULD BE FAR AWAY

Equipment Is So Small That It Might Be Housed in an Abutment of the Wall or in a Mound.

The large surface pumping station planned for Morningside Park might be done away with by the use of compressed air, Herbert T. Abrams, manager of the Ingersoll-Rand Company and a pump expert for twenty-five years, declared yesterday. Mr. Abrams said that the compressed air system would not only remove the necessity for a high pumping station, but that it would be more economical than the floating pump system which the Board of Water Supply is planning to instal.

"It would be very simple to put a compressed air plant in the shaft," Mr. Abrams said. "All that would have to be done would be to drill a hole 250 feet long and about a foot wide at the bottom of the shaft. The air let in at the bottom of this hole gives additional lifting power.

"The compressor and motor could be housed in a building not over fifteen feet high. Even a building that size might be done away with by putting the compressor outside of the park and having it connected with the shaft by pipes near the surface. The compressor could be two or three miles away."

A reporter of THE NEW YORK TIMES suggested to Mr. Abrams that the compressor might be installed in a corporation yard owned by the city which is on the north side of 123d Street, between Morningside Park and Amsterdam Avenue. The yard, which is about 225 feet wide and mostly unoccupied, is only two blocks away from the shaft.

"That would be just the place for the compressor," Mr. Abrams said. "The system would work just as well, and the cost of piping from the shaft to the yard would be very little."

It was also suggested that the compressor, since it does not have to be directly over the shaft, could be put in a mound, as has been suggested in a letter to THE TIMES, or that it could be housed in an abutment to the wall on the west side of the park. Both plans, Mr. Abrams said, might be carried out successfully.

"Compressed air," Mr. Abrams added, "would be more economical than a floating pump system, because the initial cost is very much less. Since the pumping plant is for use only in cases of emergency, which are not apt to occur at shorter intervals than five years, the operating cost would not affect the problem to any great extent.

"The cost of a compressor is about $10,000. The cost of drilling the hole at the bottom of the shaft so as to give greater lifting power would not be more than about $6,000. So that the initial expense would be much less than the floating pump system which the engineers have adopted.

"Flexibility in respect to the location of the power plant is one of the most striking features of the air lift installation, since the loss in transmitting air to a well or group of wells is negligible providing the pipe lines are properly designed and installed.

"The compressed air system has been worked successfully at greater depths than 500 feet, and has pumped more gallons of water per minute than would be required in Morningside Park. A pumping capacity of 2,800 gallons a minute, which is about the same as that required of the floating pumping system in Morningside Park, would not be too great for the compressed air lift. The compressed air system is in operation successfully in Plainfield, Ocean Grove, Asbury Park, and Belmar, N. J."

Compressed air as a substitute for the floating pumps was suggested several days ago by William L. Saunders, Chairman of the board of the Ingersoll-Rand Company, who is Second Vice Chairman of the Naval Consulting Board. Mr. Saunders as a park lover is opposed to the idea of putting a structure forty feet high in Morningside Park.

The air was forced into the water through a tube, he explained, and started the flow of water through another tube which emerged at the top of the shaft. The water is forced upward by the expansion of the air bubbles.

The Board of Water Supply, in deciding upon the floating pump system for the Morningside Park drainage chamber, said that it would be most suitable on account of the minimum amount of machinery with a minimum cost of masonry. Pump experts assert, however, that the air lift machinery would be cheaper and there would be less masonry required. Furthermore, no costly large building would be needed to house the pump.

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DROPS MRS. SANGER'S CASE.

Federal Action Followed by Plans for a Celebration.

The Government entered yesterday before Judge Dayton in the Federal District Court a nolle prosequi against Mrs. Margaret H. Sanger, who was under indictment for sending improper matter through the mails. This consisted of copies of a publication, "The Woman Rebel," in which was an article on birth control. The case was set for next Monday, and its dropping caused jubilation among Mrs. Sanger's supporters.

Assistant District Attorney Content explained the Government had decided not to continue the case because there had been many assertions that the defendant was the victim of persecution, and that never had been the intention of the Federal authorities. The case was laid before the jurors as impartially as possible, and since they had voted an indictment there was nothing that the District Attorney could do but prosecute. Now, however, as it was realized that the indictment was two years old, and that Mrs. Sanger was not a disorderly person and did not make a practice of publishing such articles, the Government had considered there was room for reasonable doubt.

A hurried meeting of the Sanger Defense Committee was held, and the Bandbox Theatre at 205 West Fifty-seventh Street was engaged for tomorrow night for a celebration. Mrs. Sanger and some of her sympathizers will speak. Sada Cowan will read her play, "The State Forbids." On the committee are Mrs. Heaton Force O'Brien, Mrs. Elise Clews Parsons, Miss Jessie Ashley, Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes, Dr. Gertrude Slight, Miss Henrietta Rodman, Mrs. William Colt, Miss Helen Todd, Mrs. J. Sergeant Cram, Mrs. Allan Dawson, Mrs. Frank Cothren, Mrs. Florence Woolston, and Mrs. Albert De Silver.

YOUNG BRITISH AIRMAN HERE

Captain Ford, Only 22, Soon to Try for an Altitude Record.

Archibald B. Ford of London arrived here yesterday from Buffalo, where he has been acting as adviser to Glenn Curtiss in the construction of war aeroplanes. Mr. Ford came from London in October to recover his health after spending thirteen months in the aviation corps of the British army in France. At that time he expected to make an extended trip through the West, but when he reached Buffalo, to visit the Curtiss factories there, Mr. Curtiss induced him to remain, and he became one of the chief designers of the machines.

Since his arrival in this country Mr. Ford has been promoted and is now a Captain in the British army. He is only 22 years old and received his pilot's certificate in 1911, having been an amateur enthusiast for some time. A great deal of his time recently has been given to instructing aviators, one of his pupils being Vernon Castle, of whom he says that he is a "capable pilot, and in earnest in his desire to enlist and do his bit."

Captain Ford is soon to make an attempt at the world's height record, which is now 24,000 feet and held by a German. The machine used will be a Curtiss of his own designing. The attempt will either be made at Buffalo, near the Curtiss plant, or at Newport News.

"At such a height," says Captain Ford, "a pilot must use oxygen to assist respiration. A cold day is much the best for climbing, for the atmosphere seems clearer. At a height of from 15,000 to 20,000 feet it is possible for the aviator to see from seventy to eighty miles."

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS BALL

Police Guard Madison Square Garden from Anarchists.

Several thousand persons enjoyed the annual Charity Ball of the Knights of Columbus last night in Madison Square Garden. Because of the recent poisoning by Jean Crones or some one else of the Roman Catholics dining in Chicago, and also because of earlier bomb attacks on the Cathedral and Catholic churches in the city, an unusual number of policemen and detectives were on watch at the Garden. Captain Gildea of the Second Branch Bureau was in charge of thirty or more detectives, who wore evening clothes and mingled with the guests, while other detectives and the uniformed men watched outside the building. No one was admitted who did not have an invitation, and loiterers were made to move on. No disturbance marred the ball, however.

The program of the ball was opened with a concert by Josy's Military Band, after which there was an exhibition drill by the Second New York Regiment, Fourth Degree, Knights of Columbus, commanded by Captain Patrick J. Maguire, and the First New Jersey Regiment, Fourth Degree, Knights of Columbus, commanded by Captain John V. Ward.

The reviewing officers were the Rt. Rev. Mgr. M. J. Lavelle, who represented Cardinal Farley, and Frank L. Dowling, President of the Board of Aldermen. They were escorted to the reviewing stand by Frank W. Smith, Clerk of the Court of Special Sessions, and William E. Murphy, Chairman of the Ball Committee. The drilling companies were frequently applauded for excellence in the execution of movements.

HOSPITAL WARD DEDICATED.

Emily Blackwell Memorial Given to New York Infirmary.

The dedication exercises of the Emily Blackwell ward with the presentation of the Emily Blackwell tablet were held at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the New York Infirmary for Women and Children, 321 East Fifteenth Street. Dr. Josephine Walter presided and speeches were made by Mrs. Henry Villard, Dr. Stephen Smith, and Dr. Elizabeth M. Cushier. About seventy persons were present.

Dr. Smith, who is well known by his work on boards of health, delighted his audience by anecdotes of his early career. He was a classmate of Elizabeth Blackwell, a sister of Emily Blackwell, and is 93 years old.

The hospital was founded in 1853. About 125 persons living in New York contributed toward its support last year. Among the Trustees for this year are Mrs. Walter Alexander, Philip G. Bartlett, Mrs. George L. Cheney, Mrs. Villard, Mrs. Henry L. Slade, and Mrs. Henry W. de Forest.

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ORPHANAGE RECORDS SAID TO BE ALTERED

Charge Made at Charities Inquiry Involves Institution at Blauvelt, N. Y.

PROVOKES LIVELY CLASH

Kingsbury's Lawyer Denies Imputing Dental Card Changes to Nuns Who Conduct the Asylum.

Charges that record cards of the Asylum of the Sisters of St. Dominic at Blauvelt, N. Y., had been altered were made yesterday at the investigation of the State Board of Charities, which Commissioner Charles H. Strong, representing the Governor, was conducting in the Bar Association Building.

The question was raised as to whether the teeth of children at the asylum at Blauvelt had had proper attention. There had been a report from the City Department of Charities that the dental records of the institution were behind in December, 1915. The original records were sent for yesterday and handed to John M. Bowers, attorney of the State Board, by one of the nuns. They consisted of cards on one side of which was a chart of the mouth, with markings to show what teeth had received attention. Each card bore the name of a child and dates on which the child's teeth were supposed to have been inspected.

William H. Hotchkiss, attorney for Charities Commissioner Kingsbury, asked Sister Dominic when the records had first been asked for, and she said only the day before she had been informed that they would be required. Mr. Hotchkiss remarked that it would be well to have Abraham Oseroff, the Inspector who had visited the institution for the city, to come to the hearing and take a look at the record cards.

The Inspector was sent for and arrived late in the afternoon. He examined the cards, which were in three small japanned tin boxes, and then he whispered to Mr. Hotchkiss, whereupon Mr. Hotchkiss asked that Mr. Oseroff be put on the stand at once. Mr. Bowers objected.

"What is the particular purpose," asked the Commissioner, "of calling Mr. Oseroff now?"

Calls Cards "Doctored."

"In brief," replied Mr. Hotchkiss, "Mr. Oseroff tells me that these cards have been doctored since he last saw them."

"Do I understand," demanded Mr. Bowers, "that Mr. Hotchkiss charges that sisters in this institution have docored these records?"

"I made no such charge," returned Mr. Hotchkiss, "I said that Mr. Oseroff had stated to me that he has examined these cards, and that they have been doctored since he saw them."

Mr. Bowers picked up one of the boxes and turned with it, apparently with the intention of asking a question concerning it from one of the witnesses.

Mr. Hotchkiss called the attention of the Commissioner to the fact that the records had been taken from the table.

"What do you mean?" demanded Mr. Bowers. "Do you think that I am going to change the cards?"

"There is no necessity for your raising your voice to me in that manner, Mr. Bowers," was the rejoinder of the Kingsbury counsel. "I did not make any such inference."

The Commissioner then said that it would be well to put Mr. Oseroff on the stand so that the charge he had made about the cards might be sifted at once. Mr. Bowers remarked that he would cross-examine the Inspector at length, and after a conference it was decided not to put the witness on stand until later in the investigation, the cards, meanwhile, being given into the custody of Second Deputy Commissioner Doherty.

Mr. Hotchkiss made a final statement before the matter was dropped for the day.

Not Accusing Sisters.

"I wish to say on behalf of myself," he said, "that, in repeating Mr. Oseroff's statements, I had not the slightest thought of intimating that the Sisters of Charity have changed these records."

Sister Mary Regina of the Institution of Mercy in East Eighty-first Street said the girls were happy doing some such work as washing and carrying clothes, those tasks being regarded by the institution, but not by the city Department of Public Charities, as vocational training.

Sister Mary Chrysostom, principal of the school, said that the retardation among the pupils found by city inspectors was largely due to the influence of heredity and environment. She said that, in response to the demands by city inspectors, she had placed the so-called stupid girls in a class and had released them from household duties.

War News Denied to Inmates.

Dr. J. J. McDonald of 117 East Thirty-ninth Street, a member of the Board of Education, testified in behalf of the Dominican Convent of Our Lady of the Rosary at 329 East Sixty-third Street, of which he is the attending physician. He was told that one of the city's Advisory Committee who had visited the institution had said that its graduates were fit only for servants.

"That I deny in toto," was the rejoinder, "and yet to me the housewife is the noblest profession of all. We have been trying to standardize home making in order to give the girls at least an elementary knowledge of cooking."

He said that the library was not large, but was being increased, and that papers and magazines and clippings from periodicals were to be had, although from these all reference to the war had been eliminated.

"Do you mean," asked the Commissioner, "that girls in this institution, many of whom are 16 years of age, are excluded from all knowledge of the great struggle which is now going on in Europe?"

Dr. McDonald said they had a general idea of it, but not of details, because the institution did not wish to have the inmates "taking sides."

The hearing will be resumed at 10 o'clock next Monday morning. There will be no session today.

ANSWERS COURT ATTACK.

Kingsbury Says He Is Trying to Get Relatives to Care for Morales Boy.

John A. Kingsbury, Commissioner of Charities, yesterday issued a statement that he was arranging for relatives to take charge of Michael Morales, the thirteen-year-old newsboy who was found cold and almost starved. The Commissioner said it was his expectation of getting an aunt to care for the boy that had kept him from having Michael placed in an institution at once.

Justice Collins of the Children's Court had criticised the Charities Department for its conduct of the boy's case.

J. T. McGRAW REINDICTED.

National Committeeman Is Accused in a Bank Scandal.

GRAFTON, W. Va., Feb. 18.—A special Grand Jury here today indicted Charles R. Durbin, former President of the closed Bank of Grafton, for alleged embezzlement and misapplication of the bank's funds. Colonel John T. McGraw, West Virginia, of the Democratic National Committee, was indicted as being an accessory before the fact.

Similar indictments were found by a Grand Jury several weeks ago, but they were rendered void by a decision of the court, which held the jury had been improperly drawn.

WON'T MINT FRENCH COINS.

Government Also Refuses Orders for Other Belligerents.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18.—Uncle Sam is taking no chances on a breach of neutrality with belligerent nations of the world. Rather than risk the possibility of being accused of shipping contraband he has declined to honor inquiries from Europe for work to be done in the Philadelphia Mint.

It developed tonight that the French Minister of Finance recently addressed a communication to the United States Treasury Department at Washington asking whether this Government could mint 2,000,000 25-centime pieces. The order was for nickel "blanks" that were to have been stamped by dies after reaching France. The metal was to be bought in this country on account of the scarcity abroad.

Remembering General Lafayette, the authorities pondered over the matter and then delivered an ultimatum to the effect that the order could not be filled. A formal statement was issued that belligerent nations could not be served in this manner.

Adam Joyce, Superintendent of the Philadelphia Mint, parent of the three United States coinage plants, hinted tonight that the Government had probably been moved to decline the inquiries on the ground that, while the "blanks" might be intended for coins, as ordered, there was nothing to prevent their being converted into munitions once they arrived in Europe. The shipment of coins, therefore, might easily be construed as a violation of neutrality, aside from any question as to the contraband character of the goods.

It develops also that the State Department put its foot down on an inquiry for mint machinery from the Russian Government. This inquiry found its way into the Philadelphia Mint, through which it was to have been supplied had the order been accepted. With regard to Russia the same attitude was taken as in the case of France.

While the bars are up against belligerent nations, this Government is doing much minting work for Central and South American countries. A big order is being rushed to completion for Cuba, delivery to be made April 1, and other orders are being filled with South American Governments. The latter have turned to the United States because they have been cut off by the war from mints in England.

BRANDEIS HEARING PUT OFF.

Witnesses Are Not Ready to be Heard—May Call Editor.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—No witnesses were ready to be heard today before the Senate Judiciary Sub-committee considering the nomination of Louis D. Brandeis to the Supreme Court, and today's hearing was abandoned. The next hearing will be next Thursday. Austen G. Fox of New York, who has taken charge of the opposition to the nomination on behalf of fifty-four Boston citizens, will submit on Tuesday an outline of what he intends to present and a list of witnesses to be summoned for Thursday.

At an executive session of the committee today a request by Mr. Fox that Mark Sullivan, editor of Collier's Weekly, be called to testify on Moorfield Storey's testimony that Collier's paid Mr. Brandeis for his appearance in the Ballinger-Pinchot inquiry was held in abeyance to give Mr. Fox and G. W. Anderson, who represents the committee, an opportunity to agree, if possible, on a statement which would obviate the necessity of calling Sullivan.

CONTEMPT ORDER VOIDED.

Appellate Division Reverses Judge Who Fined an Attorney.

The Appellate Division yesterday reversed a contempt of court order signed by Judge Edward B. La Fetra of the City Court, in which he imposed a fine of $50 on a lawyer, David Bernstein, requiring that the attorney be committed for thirty days unless he paid. The Appellate Court's finding states:

"We feel bound to say that, with regard to the particular incident recited in the commitment, we are unable to discover that the relator (Bernstein) was either contemptuous or discourteous, and there is especially lacking any indication of that intent to defy the dignity and authority of the court, which is a necessary element of a criminal contempt. * * *

"We recognize very fully the annoyance to which the courts are sometimes put by the contemptuous, recalcitrant, and disorderly conduct of attorneys in the trial of cases, and which is frequently expressed rather by the manner of the attorneys than by their spoken words, which can be reproduced upon the record. We must, however, accept the law and the facts as we find them, and, so doing, are constrained to hold that the recitation of relator's misconduct as contained in the order brought up for review does not sustain it. The writ is therefore sustained and the order of commitment reversed without costs."

Bernstein was charged with disrespect, failing to abide by the court's rulings, and failure to apologize when asked by the court so to do.

ARREST STRIKERS IN FIGHT.

Police Seize Seven Men and Women at a Bronx Factory.

Reserves of the Tremont Police Station were called to subdue a fight in front of the factory of the Kroll Embroidery Company, 3,627 Third Avenue, the Bronx, yesterday. Striking lace and embroidery makers who quit their places in the Kroll plant two weeks ago, and who are affiliated with the International Ladies' Garment Workers, were blamed for the trouble.

The strikers, numbering about 100, were gathered about the gates when a dozen strikebreakers left the building at noon. Blows followed epithets, and stones and pieces of ice flew in all directions, breaking four large windows in the factory.

Policemen under Captain Wakefield dispersed the crowd after arresting seven men and women. Rose Dinda, 19 years old, of 351 West Fifty-fourth Street, and Michael Cardello of 341 East 146th Street were charged with malicious mischief and the five others with disorderly conduct. Cardello and Miss Dinda were held in $300 bail by Magistrate Koenig in the West Farms Court.

DEBATERS TO GO TO COAST.

Columbia Team Will Take 8,000-Mile Trip in April.

Columbia University's debating team will cross the continent, leaving on April 8, to debate the question of national preparedness, making a trip of 8,000 miles which, with the stops, will take more than two weeks. This is by far the longest trip ever taken by any Columbia debating team. The New Yorkers will debate at five colleges.

The question for debate is, "Resolved, That immediate material steps should be taken to enlarge the United States Army and Navy." The Columbia men will take the negative side.

Governor Hiram Johnson is expected to preside at the debate with the University of Southern California, which will be held in Trinity Auditorium, Los Angeles, on April 14. William Jewell College of Liberty, Mo., will be visited on April 12; Leland Stanford University, April 15; University of Utah, Salt Lake City, April 17, and Colorado College, Boulder, Col., April 18.

Prince's Cold Delays Trial of Suit.

While Prince Alexandre Miskinoff was waiting in the draughty corridors of the County Court House on Thursday to testify in his suit for a separation from his wife, he caught a severe cold. Word of his illness came to Justice Bijur yesterday and the trial was put over until Monday. The Princess, who is known as Mme. "Jack" Gouraud, and her counsel were ready for the trial.

ASSERTS NEW HAVEN MUST RETAIN BOATS

Ship Company Vice President Says Nobody Else Would Operate Them.

CLASHES WITH CLEMENTS

Interstate Commerce Commissioner Interprets Witnesses' Remarks to be Threats.

There were several clashes yesterday at the inquiry Interstate Commerce Commissioner Clements is conducting at the Merchants' Association into the petition of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company to be permitted to retain its New England steamboat lines, irrespective of the Panama Act. The colloquys arose over the question of what would become of the steamboats if the New Haven were forced to get rid of them.

While J. Howland Gardner, Vice President of the New England Steamship Company, a subsidiary of the New Haven which owns the steamboat lines, was on the stand Commissioner Clements raised the point that if there was a divorce of the steamboat lines and the railroad there would be an increase of competition.

"It seems to me," answered Mr. Gardner, "that if I owned the steamboats I would not put them up at auction, but would wait until some one offered me what they were worth."

"Do you make a threat of what the New Haven would do if it had to cut the steamboats loose?" asked Mr. Clements.

"I don't intend to make any threats," replied Mr. Gardner. Then he suggested that the dismemberment of the present arrangements would mean the "drying up" of competition, and spoke of the service now being rendered to shippers.

Commissioner Clements retorted that the witness was not answering the question put to him, whereupon H. H. Elder, counsel of the Interstate Commerce Commission, suggested that what Mr. Gardner had meant was that if the railroad had to sell its boats they would go to persons in foreign waters.

Mr. Gardner at once denied this, and said all he had meant was that the New Haven would sell its steamboats one at a time.

Mr. Elder reminded Mr. Gardner that, under the order of the District Court in 1914 directing the separation of the steamboat lines and railroad, the boats must be held by the New Haven subject to the decision of the commission.

Again the witness assured the Commissioner that he had never intended to make a threat as to the policy the New Haven would follow. In response to questions by Benjamin I. Spoch, general counsel of the New Haven, it was then brought out that the witness meant to say if the New Haven dropped its boat lines, no one else would buy and operate them, which would mean the New Haven's getting all the New England business on its rail lines. It would cost any new companies, Mr. Gardner contended, too much to operate the ship lines, provided they gave service anything like that which the present Sound line steamers afforded.

Later Mr. Elder tried to get from Mr. Gardner an admission that, putting aside the question of service now afforded by the New Haven, there would be an increase in competition if the steamboat lines were made independent.

Mr. Spoch contended that was a question of law, but when Commissioner Clements insisted Mr. Gardner admitted the divorce of the steamboat lines might result in an increase of competition by water, but said it would not last long, because the service rendered would be poor.

The New Haven operates through the New England Steamship Company twenty-five steamboats on the Fall River, the Providence, the New Bedford, the New London, the New Haven, and the Brideport lines, and these connect with nearly all the railroads of New England, the witness pointed out.

The New Haven has several piers in New York and a lighterage system, so, Mr. Gardner contended, it was able to provide the shippers with accommodations for handling of their goods that could not be afforded them by any other company. He produced photographs to illustrate the method of handling freight at the piers.

He rested the case of the New Haven for its union with the steamboat lines mainly on the importance of the facilities it could thus afford.

Louis M. Taylor, Secretary and Treasurer of the Wholesale Shoe League, was also a witness, and spoke of the delays and annoyances incident to shipment by rail, which the combination of rail and water routes avoided. He said the association had met on Thursday and passed a resolution in favor of the maintenance of the present system.

Mr. Taylor was sharply cross-examined as to whether the New Haven had inspired the action taken at the meeting. He admitted that a representative of the New Haven had asked that such a resolution be put on the calendar, but asserted that the resolution did represent the feeling of the wholesale shoe trade.

The hearing will be continued this morning at 10 o'clock.

HANS SCHMIDT DIES IN CHAIR

Anna Aumuller's Slayer Asks "Forgiveness of 'Those He Scandalized.'"

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, Feb. 18.—Hans Schmidt, the unfrocked priest, went to his death in the electric chair at daybreak today for the murder of Anna Aumuller in New York City.

He slept about three hours during the night. Less than an hour before he was taken from his cell he drank a cup of coffee. Father Cashin remained with him.

When the seventeen witnesses were seated, Principal Keeper Dorner went to Schmidt's cell and told him all was ready. Quickly he was on his feet and started with two guards on either side of him. Just before entering the death-chamber he called back to the twenty other death house inmates. "Goodbye, boys." They answered faintly.

Schmidt stepped directly in front of the chair and, facing the witness benches, began: "Gentlemen—," as the guards seized him and pressed him back toward the chair. "Just a minute," he exclaimed, excitedly, as the guards tugged at him. They loosened their grip somewhat and he went on:

"Gentlemen. I ask forgiveness of those whom I have offended or scandalized. I forgive all who have injured me."

Then, quickly, he stepped back and sat down in the chair and fixed his arms and legs in position as if to aid the guards in strapping him down.

"My last word is to say goodbye to my dear old mother," he concluded as the head-set was clamped down. He chanted the prayers after Father Cashin as Dr. C. W. Farr signalled executioner Hulbert to turn on the current. When three shocks had been given Schmidt was pronounced dead.

DANIELS'S BROTHER QUITS.

Had Recently Been Superceded as Federal Counsel in Land Suits.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 18.—Charles C. Daniels, brother of the Secretary of the Navy, who has been handling the several hundred cases brought by the Government to set aside land transfers made by Indians on the White Earth Reservation and who was succeeded recently by F. J. Kearful, announced today that he had decided to quit the Government service.

A letter from Mr. Daniels to the Attorney General declining an appointment as counsel under Mr. Kearful was made public. In this letter Mr. Daniels said he could not agree with the new policy of Mr. Kearful in handling the cases.

SHIPWRECKED CREW IN PORT

Capt. Fliernggregt, Medal Winner, Saves Men from Sinking Schooner.

Captain Joseph Legge and the crew of the 93-ton schooner Mabel D. Hines, rescued from their ship when it was sinking, arrived in port yesterday on the Dutch steamer Alphard, Captain Wilhelm Fliernggregt.

The schooner, owned in St. John's, N. F., was returning to this country from Spain with salt, when it encountered, west of Gibraltar, a series of terrific gales. At the end of forty days after the schooner had been battered into helplessness, it sprung leaks which filled the boat faster than the crew could pump out, and after six days at the pumps it was decided to abandon the ship when the Alphard was hailed.

Captain Fliernggregt and his crew under similar circumstances rescued the crew of the American schooner R. H. Pendleton last April, for which he was rewarded with a gold watch and chain and a medal by the Queen of Holland.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..6:43|Sun sets..5:35|Moon sets..6:26

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	7:45	8:11	1:41	2:08
Governors Island	8:04	8:27	2:13	2:40
Hell Gate	10:10	10:33	3:54	4:21

Arrived—Friday, Feb. 18.

SS Strathspey, Havre, Jan. 29.
SS Appenine, London, Jan. 29.
SS Almirante, Cristobal, Feb. 10.
SS Caracas, San Juan, Feb. 12.
SS Burstad, Cienfuegos, Feb. 10.
SS Frankrig, Cienfuegos, Feb. 3.
SS Hamershue, Clenfuegos, Feb. 3.
SS Modiva, Santo Domingo, Feb. 8.
SS Nordstjernen, Nipe, Feb. 10.
SS San Jacinto, Galveston, Feb. 12.
SS El Sol, Galveston, Feb. 12.
SS Oranje Nassau, Trinidad, Jan. 31.
SS Munorway, Matanzas, Feb. 12.
SS Chesapeake, Baltimore, Feb. 16.
SS Pathfinder, Jobos, Feb. 10.
SS Alpherd, Rotterdam, Jan. 22.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Oostdyk	Rotterdam	Jan. 26
Chorley	Havre	Jan. 26
Hindoo	Hull	Jan. 29
Kronstadt	Manchester	Feb. 2
Polynesia	Grimsby	Feb. 2
Strathleven	Havre	Feb 1
Ares	Amsterdam	Feb. 1
Gregory	Para	Feb. 5
Hova	Palermo	Jan. 28
Caroline	Havre	Feb. 4
Californie	Havre	Feb. 5
Kansas City	Bristol	Feb. 2
Saldanha de Gama	Para	Feb. 6
Lenape	Jacksonville	Feb. 16
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Feb. 16

DUE TOMORROW.

Philadelphia	Liverpool	Feb. 11
*New York	Liverpool	Feb. 12
Midland	Queenstown	Feb. 7
Whakama	London	Feb. 6
Algenib	Rotterdam	Feb. 5
Monterey	Havana	Feb. 16
Subdunka Perpsame	Para	Feb. 6
Mongolia	London	Feb. 6

DUE MONDAY.

*Lafayette	Bordeaux	Feb. 12
*Tuscania	Liverpool	Feb. 12
Finland	Liverpool	Feb. 9
Bermudian	Bermuda	Feb. 19
California	Havre	Feb. 5
Tivives	Jamaica	Feb. 15
Pastores	Cristobal	Feb. 14
Parima	Demarara	Feb. 14
Morro Castle	Havana	Feb. 17
Cacique	Bordeaux	Feb. 16
Bayamon	San Juan	Feb. 16
Coamo	San Juan	Feb. 16
Van Hogendrop	Manzanillo	Feb. 15
Neches	Galveston	Feb. 15
†Frederik VIII	Christiansand	Feb. 8

DUE TUESDAY.

Saratoga	Havana	Feb. 19
Cairnhill	Havre	Feb. 6
Merton Hall	Oran	Feb. 2
San Guglielmo	Naples	Feb. 8
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Feb. 19
Creole	New Orleans	Feb. 17

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
*St. Paul, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Tapajoz, Santos	6:00 A.M.	8:00 A.M.
Carolina, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Metapan, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Hubert, Para	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Vasari, Argentina	6:00 A.M.	9:30 A.M.
*Orduna, Liverpool	——	10:00 A.M.
Hindoo, Hull	——	12:00 M.
Comus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
Nueces, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Lampasas, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
El Valle, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL MONDAY.

†Bergensfjord, Bergen	9:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Melderskin, Buenos Aires	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Seguranca, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Santiago, Tampico	——	1:00 M.
Cretic, Naples	——	10:00 A.M.
Teikou Maru, Marseilles	——	3:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Espagne, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Evangeline, Bordeaux	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., FEB. 18.

SS Monterey, Havana to New York, was 85 miles N. of Nassau at 8 P. M. 17th.
SS Somerset, Tuxpam to New York, was 74 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Neches, Galveston to New York, was 984 miles S. at noon.
SS Creole, New Orleans to New York, was 98 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS El Alba, Galveston to New York, was 423 miles E. of Galveston Bar at 6 P. M.
SS Keene, Brunswick to New York, was 158 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at 6 P. M.
SS El Norte, Galveston to New York, was 277 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah to New York, was 143 miles S. at noon.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, was 170 miles S. at 7 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Rotterdam, at Rotterdam, Feb. 17.
SS Queen Mary, at Port Natal, Feb. 16.
SS Australian Transport, at Hongkong, Feb. 17
SS Bovic, at Liverpool, Feb. 18.
SS Bermudian, at Bermuda, Feb. 18.
SS Reapwell, at Oran, Feb. 9.
SS Ioannina, at Piraeus, Feb. 2.

Sailed.

SS Manhattan, from London, Feb. 17.
SS Bolmen, from Fayal, Feb. 16.
SS Euclid, from Manchester, Feb. 17.
SS Headcliffe, from Tyne, Feb. 17.
SS St. Cecilia, from Mejillones, Feb. 17.
SS Martin Saenz, from Barcelona, Feb. 10.
SS Ville de Tamatave, from Barcelona, Feb. 10.
SS Maria C., from Porto Ferrario, Feb. 8.
SS Troutpool, from Porto Ferrario, Feb. 8.
SS Winnecombe, from Copenhagen, Feb. 9.

Passed.

SS Menelaos, New York for Piraeus, passed Cape Spartel.
SS Sliedrecht, New York for Rotterdam, passed Prawle Point.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Sado Maru...Feb. 19
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and specially addressed mail for New Zealand, (via San Francisco)—Ventura...Feb. 24
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via San Francisco)—Matai..Feb. 25
Guam and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport....Mar. 1
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (specially addressed) (via Vancouver)—Niagara...Mar. 11

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Feb. 19, SS St. Paul.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Feb. 22, SS Espagne.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 5:30 P. M. Feb. 20, SS Cretic.
Greece—Close at 11:30 A. M. March 2, SS Ioannina.
Liberia—No sailing at present.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Norway—Close at 8:30 A. M. Feb. 19, SS Bergensfjord.

CITY TO INVESTIGATE MUNICIPAL BUILDING

Board of Estimate Acts After P. S. Commission Leases Floors Downtown.

ALL SPACE NOT OCCUPIED

Sinking Fund Commission Will Check Empty Offices and Cost to Date of Alterations.

In view of the fact that the Public Service Commission has obtained office space in two privately owned buildings at an annual rental of $110,000 a year, the Board of Estimate is going to find just how much unoccupied space there is in the Municipal Building and just what it has cost the taxpayers for the many alterations inside that building to meet the wishes of various heads of departments. Partitions have been torn out and the interior of some floors has been practically reconstructed to meet the ideas of the office holders.

This determination to inquire into conditions in the Municipal Building was decided upon yesterday at the meeting of the Board of Estimate. President Dowling of the Board of Aldermen introduced a resolution, which was adopted, that the board find out these facts.

This action came after Borough President Marks had expressed some surprise over the haste with which the lease for the new Public Service Commission quarters in the Equitable and City Investing Buildings had been signed. He sent a letter to the commission on Tuesday offering it the use of office space in the Hallenbeck Building, at Park and Pearl Streets, which the city owns. He also wrote to the Board of Estimate suggesting that the Hallenbeck Building would be suitable for the commission's use. The bringing before the board yesterday of this communication provoked the discussion.

When he was told by the Mayor that the lease had been signed for the commission's new office because the city officials could not find space in the Municipal Building sufficient to meet the demands of the commission, Mr. Marks said that had he known of it in time he would have been perfectly willing to have vacated his offices which occupied two floors of the Municipal Building and to have moved into the Hallenbeck Building or into the annex to the New York Life Building, which is also owned by the city.

In his letter suggesting the use of the Hallenbeck Building for the Public Service Commission, Mr. Marks said that building cost $700,000 when constructed, and contained 119,082 square feet of space distributed over ten floors.

"It represents an annual rental value to the city, if used for loft purposes, of 70 cents a square foot, or about $83,000 a year, or if used for office purposes, $110,000," said Mr. Marks. "With charges for repairs at a cost of $50,000 to $75,000 this building could be made available for departments now outside the Municipal Building."

The Mayor said he was sure after a conference with the members of the Public Service Commission that the Hallenbeck Building would not do.

The discussion that followed had to do with the amount of space in the Municipal Building, and the Mayor said there was no doubt that the original interior design was extremely poor. Controller Prendergast said many more offices were housed in the building than it was thought originally could be accommodated there.

This was followed by President Dowling's resolution asking the Sinking Fund Commission to report upon unoccupied space as well as the cost of alterations.

LINKS CLIMATE AND CITIZEN.

Dr. O'Malley Says the Former Determines the Quality of the Latter.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18.—Climate governs and determines the success, assimiliation, and progress of this country's new citizens, and any form of Americanization that leaves out this vital and controlling factor is without avail, according to a paper read by Dr. Austin O'Malley tonight in Houston Hall. He also asserted that white men could not do their best work further south than South Carolina, and that parallels of latitude were the natural lines of demarkation between success and failure for immigrants to the United States.

The meeting was under the auspices of the Organization Committee of the Catholic Students of the University of Pennsylvania, and an audience that numbered hundreds listened to the lecture, which was on "The Effect of American Climate on the Northern European Races."

Dr. O'Malley first defined climate in scientific terms, and then traced its influence on the racial elements that make up this nation. He was specific in his application of climate to the individual, and said that mental activity was best at a temperature of 38 degrees above zero.

Dealing with conditions as they exist in Pennsylvania, the lecturer said:

"There is no such thing as acclimatization, except through a process that involves thousands of years. Northern families die out in a few generations in Pennsylvania, especially the Irish and Germans. The Mediterranean basin man will survive here. American literature and art are affected unfaorably by the climate. We have little literature, and our best painters did their work in Europe. Our athletes are foreigners or first-generation men as a rule."

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Cretic..Feb. 20, 10 A.M. | Canopic..Mar. 1
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S. S. VERDI...........Mch. 4, 9:30 A. M.
BUSK & DANIELS, Gen. Agts., 8 Broadway, N. Y.

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City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y.
Uptown Ticket Office, Broadway & 23d St.

BIG STEAMER BENJ. B. ODELL UP THE HUDSON SUNDAY.
Enjoy the winter scenery and the thrill of breaking through the ice. Newburg, Beacon and return, $1. Franklin St., 9; West 129th St., 9:30 A. M. Tel., 4675—Franklin.

NATION LOSES POINT IN EASTLAND CASE

Court Refuses Application for Removal of Indicted Persons to Jurisdiction of Illinois.

SAYS EVIDENCE IS WEAK

Decides Defendants Could Not Possibly Be Convicted—State Will Push the Case.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Feb. 18.—Holding that the Government had failed to make out a case against the six men indicted in connection with the steamer Eastland disaster in Chicago last July, Judge Clarence W. Sessions, in the United States District Court here this afternoon, handed down a decision denying the Government's application for the removal of the accused persons to the jurisdiction of the Federal court for the Northern District of Illinois. By the terms of the decision the indictments against George T. Arnold, William H. Hull, Robert Reid, Charles C. Eckliff, Harry Pedersen, and Joseph M. Erickson are held insufficient, so far as they can be applied to hold the six men on the charges of negligence and conspiracy.

The court's ruling in summing up the reasons for refusing to permit the removal of the defendants says:

"The dead cannot be restored to life. The sorrows of the living cannot be lessened by claiming other victims. The majesty of the law cannot be upheld and vindicated by forcing men from their homes to stand trial among strangers upon accusations which there is barely a scintilla of proof to sustain. The evidence in this matter wholly fails to establish probable cause for believing these defendants guilty of any crime charged in the indictments."

An important part of the ruling fixes the actual jurisdiction for proceedings in connection with the disaster "within the body of Cook County and within the jurisdiction of the State of Illinois." This nullifies that part of the indictments brought under Federal statutes.

"By no fiction of law or fact can the Chicago River be regarded as Lake Michigan," says the court, "or as one of the high seas. Under present laws a crime local to that river is cognizable by the courts of the State of Illinois, and not by the courts of the United States. Moreover, the defendants were not on board the Eastland at the time of the alleged neglect and misconduct, but were at their homes in this district of the State of Michigan. It necessarily follows that none of the defendants could possibly be found guilty under this indictment if held for trial."

Of the criminal conspiracy charge the decision says:

"There is no proof which tends, even in a slight degree, to fasten such guilt upon any of the respondents. A combination of these defendants to destroy human life is both unbelievable and unthinkable. A conspiracy to commit an impossible crime is itself an impossibility. Every act charged and proved against these respondents was done in the usual and ordinary course of business, and is more consistent with innocence than with guilt."

The court disposed of the charge that the Eastland was known to be a "cranky and unseaworthy boat" by pointing to the fact that it was operated for years and carried thousands safely. "Under these circumstances, no one can say the owners, managers, navigators, and official inspectors of this steamer were not justified in believing she was seaworthy."

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—Federal authorities here, when informed of the adverse ruling on the petition for removal of the Eastland defendants, took the position that the decision was confined to the removal proceedings and had no bearing on the sufficiency of the indictments should the defendants come within the jurisdiction of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois, in which the indictments were returned.

State Attorney Hoyne said that the ruling of the Federal court at Grand Rapids would have no effect on the State indictments against those charged with responsibility for the disaster. He said the cases would be set for trial within a few weeks.

$45,000 BID FOR CANDY PLANT

Factory in Which Dr. Parkhurst Invested $82,000 Sold.

Valued at $275,000, the real estate, building, and entire machinery of the defunct American Candy Company, of which the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, pastor of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church in Manhattan, was Vice President, and in which he invested $82,000, brought only $45,000 at the bankruptcy sale in the factory building in Hamilton Street, Long Island City, yesterday morning. The sale was ordered by Charles A. Tipling, referee in bankruptcy, to satisfy a mortgage of $25,000 held by the Williamsburg Savings Bank of Brooklyn.

Henry C. Johnson, Jr., the auctioneer, who had charge of the sale, stated that, acting under the orders of the court, he would first sell the entire property in bulk, real estate, building, and machinery, and then resell it in separate lots, starting with the building and real estate and then taking the machinery, piece after piece, and the final result of the sale would hinge upon which method brought the higher amount. So that after the property was sold in bulk it was taken up in parcels, and the sale continued all day, and the total figures will not be known until this morning.

P. H. J. Daly, a real estate dealer, of 170 Broadway, Manhattan, was the successful bidder who got the property on the first sale for $45,000. Unless the sale by parcels exceeds this amount the property will go to Mr. Daly.

James Gray, trustee in bankruptcy; Henry W. Schutte, attorney for the trustee, and Miss Hazel M. Cole, attorney for Miss Elsie L. Moore of Albany, who bought $2,300 of stock in the concern, were disappointed in the small amount brought by the property, and unless this amount is greatly increased on the sale by parcels they will probably petition the courts to set aside the sale on account of the alleged inadequacy of the amount realized. It was rumored among those present that Mr. Daly had purchased the property for George W. Loft, candy manufacturer, of Manhattan.

CANNERS RESUME FIGHT.

Get a Hearing to Tell Why Women Should Work Longer Hours.

The fight of the canning interests of the State to extend the number of hours of work required of their employes, which aroused opposition in the Legislature last year, will be reopened before a joint session of the State Industrial Commission and the Industrial Council in Albany on next Thursday. Last year the Thompson-Bewley bill, giving the canners the right to work women and children seventy-two hours a week, was killed in the Legislature. This measure was denounced by the Consumers' League, the New York Child Labor Committee, and by other organizations of similar character.

The joint session of the Industrial Commission and Industrial Council to hear arguments on the subject was arranged at the request of the Canners' Association of the State. The session will be public, and representatives of labor organizations as well as of the canners will be present. Invitations have also been issued to twenty or more associations interested in industrial hygiene and social welfare.

DRY GOODS PRICES FIRM.

Wholesale Distribution in Excess of Same Period Last Year.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—Marshall Field & Co., in their weekly review of the dry goods trade, say:

"Current wholesale distribution of dry goods has been in excess of the same period of a year ago. Road sales for immediate delivery have been normal, but much greater for later Spring and Fall delivery than the corresponding period of a year ago.

"More customers have been in the market. Collections are normal. Prices are firm."

Should Watch Their Buying.

It is now generally agreed that a sellers' market exists in practically all lines of merchandise, and this has induced many retailers to load up on merchandise much more than they have done heretofore. This is as true of the shoe retailers as of any others, and a warning to them is struck by one of the best-known men in the wholesale business. This man advises the retailers to use more than ordinary care in buying now, in view of the rising prices and the rapidity with which novelties in this line are now introduced. Profit, he says, depends today on style more than it does on quality, and to prove it he cites this illustration: Of two stores not far apart, one offered real $4 and $5 black shoes at $2.95, with very few buyers, or even lookers. The other displayed white and colored shoes at $5, $6, and $7, the wearing quality of which was no better than the $2.95 black shoes, but this dealer was more than busy.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 18.—Fifty-one corporations, having aggregate capital stocks of $829,000, were chartered today. They include:

Marcus Ward, Inc., stationery, paper, supplies, novelties, products, $100,000; B. Hopper, R. W. Carroll, C. J. Grant, 944 East Tenth Street.

The Firm of John Matthews, a corporation, carbonated waters, mineral waters, soft drinks, soda water apparatus, $87,500; J. H., G. and G. Matthews, Jr., 333 East 26th St.

Benjamin Sweet Wright, Inc., Mt. Vernon, realty, $50,000; E. L. Nicholas, J. Nesbitt, B. S. Wright, 176 Archer Ave., Mt. Vernon.

Atlantic Asphalt Block Co., Inc., contractors, pavement materials, $100,000; G. F. Jebbett, T. S. Buckingham, J. J. Jansen, Jr., 37 Wall St.

Superior Trading Corp'n, Inc., merchandise, commission, $50,000; N. Yoorga, A. Tinfowitch, S. Detynfo, 309 Broadway.

H. J. Howe, Inc., Syracuse, watches, diamonds, jewelry, woodenware, silks, $25,000; T. E. Gregory, E. C. and H. J. Howe, 201 South Salina St., Syracuse.

Domenitz Fur Corp'n, fur manufacture, $30,500; H. Taub, M. and I. Domenitz, 49 West 29th St.

Automobile Rain Coat Co., Inc., auto garments, $15,000; A. and J. M. Zittell, I. I. Zeeman, 400 Manhattan Ave., Brooklyn.

Denmark's Vienna Hall, Inc., Brooklyn, public hall, wines, liquors, $10,000; J. Silverfenig, D. and H. M. Denmark, 147 McKibbin St., Brooklyn.

West Side Hardware Co., Inc., Buffalo, $25,000; J. Wolf, W. A. Gordon, J. W. Zwickel, Buffalo.

Shady Knoll Poultry Farm, Inc., Nassau, poultry, live stock, $25,000; J. L. Steele, C. W. Snook, T. L. Bradbury, 337 West 28th St., Manhattan.

Myrod Shoe Corp., department store, $10,000; A. E. Moloney, A. M. Sullivan, D. B. Luckey, 29 East 31st St.

Elizabeth Walker, Inc., millinery, dresses, finery, $10,000; J. C. Warren, L. Miller, E. Walker, 19 West 46th St.

Loyal American Publishing Corp., publishing, printing, $10,000; P. Reuling, A. Oberwager, Dr. W. Sheeman, 243 West 22d St.

Plaza Lunch Co., Inc., Queens, restaurant, cafe, lunch, bakery, $10,000; P. Wellins, S. Simon, H. Goldberg, 838 Jefferson Av., Brooklyn.

Vulcan Oil Co., Inc., petroleum, products, vegetable, fish, seed, nut oils, products, $10,000; J. Greenberg, M. Parues, S. B. Jacobson, 25 Broad St.

Advance Trading Corp., Niagara Falls, agents, equipping, contracting, $10,000; E. E. Good, R. H. Fountain, E. R. Metz, Niagara Falls.

Rogson Film Co., Inc., motion pictures, $7,000; A. H. Wagner, N. Frankel, E. Larkin, 604 Sackman St., Brooklyn.

Atlantic Bed Spring Co., Inc., Brooklyn, woven wire springs, couches, folding beds, chairs, $5,000; I. Lipschitz, J. Epstein, E. Miller, 90 Meserole St., Brooklyn.

Prospect Motor Van and Express Co., Inc., Brooklyn, transfer, moving, trucking, contracting, express, $10,000; E. C. Smith, J. H. Britt, A. I. Hurley, 235 15th St., Brooklyn.

Farragut Construction Co., Inc., Brooklyn, realty, construction, $10,000; F. A. Morris, J. C. Heuriques, G. Kline, 327 West 11th St.

Moore Wigman Co., Inc., Peekskill, realty, agency, brokerage, construction, managerial, $10,000; P. Strang, Jr., W. W. Wigman, W. D. Moore, Jr., Peekskill.

The Franco-American Sales Corpn., horses, other domestic animals, $10,000; B. H. Mintz, R. N. Lee, W. E. Allaun, Cranford, N. J.

Fairfield Associates, Inc., realty, grocery, brokerage, construction, $10,000; H. A. Lockwood, A. McVeigh, J. C. Waters, 1,309 Elmore Place, Brooklyn.

W. F. Masters Piano Delivery, Inc., transfer, express, $10,000; H. Pendleton, Jr., H. P. Winans, W. F. Masters, 210 West 35th St.

Draves Dairy Co., Inc., Wurtsboro, dairy produce, $5,000; S. Bluestone, J. H. and H. C. Draves, 116 Lewis St., Union Hill, N. J.

Quality Grocery Co., Inc., Port Richmond, $5,000; F. H. Innes, C. and O. Kuechmann, 91 Albion Place, Port Richmond.

Folk's Market, Inc., fish, meat, game, poultry, $5,000; M. Folk, E. and S. F. Hyman, Broadway and 74th St.

Schuchner & Staugel, Inc., fruits, vegetables, $5,000; S. and P. Schuchner, U. Staugel, 171 Attorney St.

Starr Bros., Inc., Kings County, wooden frames, household furniture, $5,000; C. Starr, N. Kelmenson, J. Zainzock, 121 Woodbine St., Brooklyn.

Lodovico Tarantelli Employment Bureau Co., Inc., Geneva, information, employment, aid, $5,000; A. and M. Marchione, L. Tarantelli, 297 Exchange St., Geneva.

Himmel Dress Co., women's wearing apparel, $5,000; T. Arnold, W. Himmel, M. Aronowitz, 9 East 98th St.

The Reliable Merchandise Co., Inc., merchandise, wearing apparel, $5,000; S. and S. J. Ostrovsky, I. Wildman, 10 Pitt St.

Riley Talking Machine Co., Inc., Utica, phonographs, talking machines, $5,000; G. F., S. H., and C. Riley, Utica.

United Supply Syndicate of America, Inc., perfumery, oils, liquors, barber shops, fixtures, $5,000; V. Maorino, L. Priolo, F. De Palma, 164 E. 4th St.

Authorizations: The Fabra Co., Bradford, England, chemicals, pharmaceutical products, foodstuffs, dyewares, cereals, machinery, $25,000. Representative, Werner Arthur A. Brassard, 29 Broadway, Manhattan.

Woolsey Construction Co., Inc., Davenport, Iowa, engineering, excavating, brick work, street paving, railroad, construction, $40,000. Representative, L. T. Hubbard, Arkay Building, Albany.

Capital increases: Dewey Building and Realty Corp'n, Buffalo, $15,000 to $80,000; E. G. Soltmann, Inc., New York, $1,000 to $20,000; Steinberg Bros. & Sons, Inc., New York, $6,000 to $12,000; Coastwise Warehouses, Inc., New York, $5,000 to $10,000; Anable Avenue Factory Corp'n, New York, $25,000 to $500,000; Clearwater Heights Co., Inc., Binghamton, $10,000 to $100,000; S. Hyman Co., New York, $150,000 to $200,000; W. F. Plass & Bro., Inc., New York, $10,000 to $100,000; Stowell Motor Car Co., Inc., Syracuse, $80,000 to $100,000.

Capital reduction: Holtzman-Martin Co., New York, $16,000 to $500.

Voluntary dissolutions: Utica Arrow Angler Co., Inc., Utica; Adolphe, Inc., Manhattan; Richards Apparel Co., Inc., Manhattan; Charles Goldstein Hat Co., Inc., Manhattan; Casseber Pharmacal Co., New York; The American Hydrolith Co., Brooklyn, Manhattan.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Feb. 18.—Charters filed here:

Gould Exploration Co., $5,000,000; to conduct a general mining business in all its branches. Incorporators, local Wilmington, Del., parties: F. D. Buck, George W. Dillman, and M. T. Herty.

St. Nicholas Mining Co., New York, $1,000,000; to acquire mining rights and to develop the same. E. F. Taylor, H. E. McNair, New York; W. C. Dalglish, Paterson, N. J.

Bath Hardwood Lumber Co., $500,000; to deal in lumber of all kinds and timber products of all kinds. Scott S. Baker, Clarence J. Jacobs, Harry W. Davis, local Wilmington, Del., parties.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 18.—Charters filed:

Mine Mount Co., Jersey City, real estate and construction, $250,000; Dean Sage, Eugene L. Mullaney, Walter G. Dunnington, Jersey City.

Karl E. Olsen & Son, Inc., Newark, to deal in lacquers and imitation of gold leaf products, $20,000; K. E. Olsen, Karl P. Olsen, Irvington, Charles H. Stewart, Irvington.

Paterson Mutual Express Co., Paterson, express business, $20,000; Percival J. Wood, J. Whitehead, H. E. Murphy, Paterson.

Orange Vulcanizing Co., Orange, to deal in automobile supplies, $50,000; J. J. Davis, A. Davis, P. T. Loughlin, Orange.

General Dye Wood & Extract Co., Jersey City, to deal in dyes, dyestuffs, and stains, $15,000; H. O. Coughlan, S. B. Howland, J. F. Curtin, Jersey City.

Eastern Development Co., Newark, real estate, $100,000; H. Harris, Montclair; Jacob M. Harris, Newark; Harry Greenberger, Morristown.

International Chemical Corp., South Orange, chemicals, $300,000; E. B. Clary, E. H. Leslie, E. Moss, Orange.

RETAIL DRY GOODS MEN IN SESSION

Trade Topics Discussed at the Convention of Their National Association.

PATTERN ABUSE WAS ONE

Directors Hold Four-Hour Session for Election of Officers—F. H. Rike Chosen President.

The National Retail Dry Goods Association, which at its opening sessions on Thursday spent much time in considering the organization's management, yesterday settled down to a discussion of trade topics. Alfred B. Koch, President of the association, presided at the two sessions held at the Hotel Biltmore.

At the afternoon session Myer Heller, Chairman of the Pattern Committee of the Indiana Retail Dry Goods Association, took up the pattern question. He said in part:

"I favor the complete disuse of the fashion sheet as soon as it can be strangled to death. The need once filled by the fashion sheet is now supplied by fashion books and Sunday papers. Women should be weaned from the fashion habit as fast as possible. Of course, they will miss it at first, but so will the drunkard miss whisky if prohibition comes.

"My investigations showed that fashion sheets are costing most merchants from 20 to 70 per cent. of the gross profits on pattern sales. Strange to relate, few Indiana merchants charge their fashion sheet expense against pattern sales. There is a simple remedy for this leak. Buy less fashion sheets. Then let us quit piling them at the front door where every passerby, including children, may take them because it is something for nothing. If given out only on request at pattern or dress goods departments, orders for fashion sheets could, I believe, be cut 80 per cent., and that without any perceptible effect on business."

Mr. Heller said that, instead of a free sheet at an estimated expense to merchants of over $1,000,000 yearly, retailers should substitute unadulterated pattern catalogs to be sold at a profit to them. State and town associations of merchants should adopt plans for reducing fashion sheet orders until this foolish expense is wiped out.

"I feel sure," concluded Mr. Heller, "that it would be no difficult matter to draft standardized pattern contract or order forms which would cure the ills of the pattern business and yet give pattern makers handsome profits on the necessary investment, skill, and labor. It is a safe guess that a standardized pattern contract would be so short that it could be written on your letterhead. Also that it would omit about everything found in the typical pattern contract. In closing, I wish to say that I am in favor of tissue paper dress patterns. I encourage the teaching of dressmaking in our public schools. I desire to sell piece goods and I approve of my customers doing some of their own sewing, for I know that most of the money saved will be spent for other home comforts, and in my store."

Following Mr. Heller's address, there were two papers read dealing with the Stevens Price Maintenance bill, now before Congress. Frank W. Whitcher, Treasurer of the National Shoe Founders' Association and Chairman of the sub-committee favoring price maintenance of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, made a plea for the enactment of the pending bill, introduced last month by Representative Daniel V. Stephens of Nebraska. This measure differs from the original Stevens bill, introduced two years ago by the Representative of that name from New Hampshire, only in the fact that the Stephens bill gives quantity discounts.

In his advocacy of the Stephens bill Mr. Whitcher said, in part:

"Price maintenance is not a restraint of trade, is not compulsory, but simply permits the manufacturer, if he so elects, to establish and maintain resale prices on his own products and protect his good-will, which is a valuable asset of his business. It stimulates the initiative and invention, and is of the greatest benefit to consumers by maintaining the standard of quality and rendering the best service.

"The public is not obliged to purchase the article unless it is satisfied with the quality and price. Price cutting is the policy of destruction and ruinous competition. On the other hand, price maintenance is the policy of construction, improvement of quality, with the endeavor to excel other standard identified goods."

F. H. Rike, President of the Rike-Kumler Company of Dayton, Ohio, who also is Chairman of the sub-committee opposing price maintenance of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, took the opposite view of the results to be attained by the passage of the bills now in Congress. He aroused much applause when he made the statement that "what we buy and pay for is ours, and can be disposed of as we will under rights inherent in the Constitution, and is supported by economic usage and precedent."

Mr. Rike said no one can or will deny that there are frauds and abuses in retail distribution, but these never can or will be abolished by legislation. He denied that the bills now in Congress pointed to a solution of the question. The remedy, he said, was to be found in distributing merchandise at a profit through liberal advertising and closer co-operation between manufacturers and merchants.

At the morning session C. Bertrand Thompson discussed "Scientific Management as Applied to Department Stores." Most of Mr. Thompson's remarks related to the results obtained in the scientific management of factories, but identical results, he insisted, could be got from the application of efficiency rules to the retail business. The educational work of the National Retail Dry Goods Association was described by Mrs. Lucinda W. Prince, the Director.

At the close of the afternoon session the Board of Directors went into executive session for the purpose of selecting officers for the ensuing year. After the board had been closeted for two hours, it was rumored that the internal dissensions regarding the policy of the organization as a whole, and its recent management in particular, had come up for discussion. After four hours of debate, the Directors emerged from the meeting room, and announcement was made of the election of the new officers.

At the same time it was stated that F. Colburn Pinkham, Secretary-Treasurer, the salaried executive of the association, had filed his resignation with the board. It was accepted as effective March 1. Mr. Pinkham's letter of resignation as given out read:

"In view of the desire of my friends in the association that I should continue to remain as Secretary-Treasurer in spite of the differences of opinion which have existed between myself and the majority of the present Executive Committee, I have withheld my resignation. After the meeting yesterday, I am convinced that it is my duty to myself to retire from the movement to which for five years I have given my best efforts to organize and develop. I herewith hand you my resignation, therefore, to take effect at the end of my term, March 1, 1916." Mr. Pinkham's successor will be selected today, it was stated.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, F. H. Rike, Dayton, Ohio; First Vice President, Alfred B. Koch, Toledo, Ohio; Second Vice President, B. F. Schlesinger, San Francisco, and Third Vice President, F. B. Eastman, Portland, Me. The newly chosen Executive Committee consists of Francis Kilduff, La Salle, Ill., Chairman; Alfred B. Koch, Toledo, and F. M. Ayres, Indianapolis.

Today, the convention is scheduled to conclude its work with the consideration of the building plan and sites, as well as the completion of unfinished business.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

COATS.—New samples; placing orders on snappy styles. 17 West 28th, 4th floor.

COAT CONTRACTOR.—Must be reliable and prompt on delivery. M 130 Times.

COATS, suits, dresses wanted for cash; large or small quantity. Call Greeley 4527.

COATS, Suits, Dresses wanted for cash; large or small quantity. Call Gramercy 4390.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at wash dresses and skirts; will place orders on good styles. Sixth floor, 12 West 31st.

SUITS.—Looking at new samples all week. 28 West 25th St., second floor.

SUITS, DRESSES, &c.—Spot cash for big jobs only, any quantity Winter coats, suits, dresses, waists, muslin underwear, children's wear, skirts for big department store; bring samples from 9-2. Solomon, Room 406, 45 John St., telephone 1333 John.

TAFFETAS, CREPE DE CHINES, and meteors, bought for cash. Broder, 28 West 27th.

WAISTS, dresses, suits, skirts, underwear for women; better-grade jobs bought for cash. Sumner, 8 Lispenard. Franklin 4343.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

COTTON GOODS, piece, for immediate delivery; wraps, all colors, at 11 and 12½ cents; plaid ginghams at 8 and 8½ cents. 105 5th Av., 10th floor.

DRESSES.—Street and afternoon for immediate delivery. Tip-Top, 134 West 37th.

FASTENERS FOR SALE.—All sizes. Lyons & Slater, 11 West 25th; 2433 Farragut.

RUGS, Carpets.—Specials, 9x12, $4; 27x54, 40 cents; stair, 17½ cents; rag, 17½ cents. Mill Agent, Chasseaud, 39 East 28th St.

WASH SKIRTS.—Latest styles and materials; must have cash. Phone 3138. Farragut.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..3@3¼ per cent. for the best names
Thursday...3@3¼ " " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

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Tea Tests Are Concluded.

The Board of United States Tea Experts, which has been preparing new standards to govern the tea importations of the country after May 1 next, concluded its work yesterday. During the week the experts tested a large number of teas to serve as standards of purity, quality, and fitness for consumption. Supervising Examiner Mitchell declined to say what recommendations the board will make to Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo. He said, however, that the board would hold a conference with Treasury officials at Washington on Monday, when the results of the board's tests may be made public.

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Prices Increased to Clothiers.

The advance in the price of clothing to the retailers for the coming Fall season is expected to be about 20 per cent. on the medium grades. On certain lines the increases may be more. The wholesale prices for the lower grades will be higher by even a greater percentage. Many of the manufacturers of popular-priced lines are keeping the changes they have made in fabrics a secret even from their own salesmen. One prominent house has been forced to make a number of substitutions, but what these are is known so far only to the members of the firm. The low end of the price range, which formerly was around the $6.50 mark, is now understood to have been moved up, through the advances made in woolens, to $7.50.

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Carpet Orders Are Heavy.

With the demand from all over the country, including the metropolitan district, larger than it has been for years, if not ever, the makers of carpets and rugs say that they are in a quandary as to how they are going to meet the demand that is made on them. While several raw materials that go into these goods are scarcer and higher than they have ever been known to be before, it appears that the shortage of colors is the most detrimental factor in the situation. Prices are being moved up by the various mills as their supplies run out, and in several instances premiums are being asked for goods containing much red, blue, green, or black. Not only is the demand general as to localities, but it is also general as to the kinds of goods that are wanted. One of the features is the improved business on carpets.

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Co-operation in Clothing Trade.

Clothing manufacturers are very much gratified over the enthusiastic way in which the retailers' conventions have been conducted. It is commonly believed now in the trade that, with the support of the retailers for the various measures tending to the uplift of the industry, much good can be accomplished. The relations between the manufacturers and the mills have been fairly well provided for by the joint committee established for the redress of grievances that may occur in the transactions between the mill owners and the wholesalers. With a well-organized retail organization co-operating with the manufacturers it is hoped that many of the evils that now exist will be eliminated and the entire chain of hands from the mill to the retail customer materially strengthened.

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Gray Goods Buying Continues.

Trading continued active in the local gray goods market, especially on printcloths in the staple end. This business, however, was confined somewhat to cleaning up odds and ends available at odd prices. February business was done on 39-inch 80 squares at 6⅝ cents, while spot 68-72s in that width again sold at 5⅝ cents. Spot sales of 38½-inch 64-60s were made at 4⅛ cents, while business for spot and March-April deliveries was put through on 38½-inch 60-52s at 4½ cents. There was not a great deal of life to the call for sheetings, but such goods as twills, sateens, Venetians, and fine-combed and carded cloths sold freely. Closing printcloth prices follow:

39-inch, 80-80s	6⅝c	38½-inch, 64-60s	*4½c
39-inch, 72-76s	6⅛c	38½-inch, 64-56s	*4¼c
39-inch, 68-72s	*5½c	38½-inch, 60-52s	4½c
39-inch, 56-44s	4⅝c	38½-inch, 60-48s	4⅜c
38½-inch, 64-64s	5c	27-inch, 64-60s	3½c

*Asked.

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A Strange Kind of Premium.

Much has been said of the grafting buyer from time to time, but it is thought that yesterday is the first time the bribing buyer has come to light. The story runs this way: A certain cutter wanted to get twenty-five pieces of navy blue taffeta from a well-known house and the same number of pieces of Georgette crepe. As he had not been any too good a customer in the past, the house allotted him only ten pieces of the taffeta and eight of the crepe, both fabrics being scarce. When the cutter was told of the decision of the house by the salesman he called on the Fates to witness his sorrow and went through several kinds of vocal gymnastics. He wound up by offering the salesman the best hat he could find in the city if he would use his influence to get the full quantity. The proposition did not meet the salesman's favor, so he did not get the new hat nor the cutter all of the silk he wanted.

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Large Collars Are Featured.

The poor Fall and Winter business that was done by most of the women's neckwear manufacturers has caused them to face about pretty sharply in the styles they are offering for Spring. High, close-fitting collars have almost entirely been dispensed with in favor of large flat and rolling types. Many of the new collars are on the sailor, Dutch, and Puritan order, while a novel note is struck in the postillion effect. Some of the new effects are large enough to qualify easily as capes. In the more staple effects there is a good call reported for vestees, fichus, guimpes, and collar-and-cuff sets. Windsor ties also continue in favor. Some of the new collars are elaborately trimmed with laces and embroideries, a dainty touch being the use of narrow real Irish lace, especially on collars of the postillion type. The season's favored materials are organdies, voiles, nets, silk crepes, piques, batistes, fine linens, &c.

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How Competition Is Met.

An instance was heard yesterday of how far a retailer will go to undersell his competitor. A customer, having occasion to buy some union suits of a standard make, was able to buy only part of his requirements in one store. The underwear was on sale and was marked down to $1.35 as seconds. Going to another store to make up his full purchase the customer was surprised to find the same goods marked $1.75. He informed the clerk of the difference in price asked in the other store, but also explained that the merchandise the competing house was selling consisted of seconds. Much to his surprise, when the goods were delivered he found a bill inclosed made out on the basis of $1.25 for each suit. He took the matter up with the store thinking that some mistake had been made, only to receive the reply from the clerk that "our department manager has fixed the price of this underwear at $1.25. He says if the other store can sell it at $1.35 we must price it at $1.25."

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Distrust Makes Trade Suffer.

Distrust of the big manufacturers by the smaller ones was said yesterday to be the reason that several trades suffer from cutthroat competition on the part of the little man. This is said to be especially true of the man who runs a "family" shop for the making of silks, laces, embroideries, or anything else. It is these men who, through their ignorance of cost calculation, break markets and do a great deal of damage to the trade every year. Efforts to educate them in the proper way to figure costs have helped some, but they have been hampered by the little man who is afraid that his big competitor is trying to "put something over on him." One case is cited of a small ribbon man, who was told that his costs were figured wrong, that his selling prices were too low, and that failure was staring him in the face. He replied to this information by saying that if he didn't sell at his present prices he couldn't sell at all, and that he would rather take a chance on failing than meet his bigger competitor on common ground.

BUSINESS NOTES.

A. Spilker, who was formerly connected with Sol. Klein, Chicago, has taken an interest in the Lederer Company of South Chicago, and will act as merchandise manager for the store. The company is making its local office with the Munzer-Lyon Company, Inc., resident buyers, 303 Fifth Avenue.

The February luncheon of the American Manufacturers' Export Association, 160 Broadway, will be held on Monday at the Hotel Biltmore at 12:30 P. M. The principal guest and speaker will be ex-Senator Theodore E. Burton of Ohio. The luncheon will be open to the business public.

Brown & Macrae, resident buyers, 1,270 Broadway, have added these new accounts to their list: The Wurzburg Dry Goods Company, Grand Rapids, Mich., and Politzer Bros., Pittsburg, Kan., and St. Joseph, Mo.

CITY LEGISLATORS AGREE.

Minor Proposals in the Mayor's Program Are Indorsed.

At the fourth of the conferences held in the City Hall between the Mayor and the members of the Legislature from New York City some progress was made yesterday afternoon in a discussion of the various bills to carry out the Mayor's financial program. Democratic and Republican Legislators voted unanimously to indorse the "principle and intent" of three bills on the Mayor's program. Even the adding of the word "intent" after "principle" was the subject of much talk, and Assemblyman Martin McCue said it "gave one more chance to duck." There was a laugh at this.

The measures indorsed in principle and intent were:

Amendment of the law relating to State aid in improving and maintaining town highways.

The proposed law amending the Education law so that the State share in the support and maintenance of schools for teachers in New York City as the State does in such schools outside the city.

The proposal to amend the law so as to give the city 50 per cent. of the tax collected upon automobiles and motor cycles in New York City.

The conference agreed to postpone until next Saturday morning discussion of a bill giving the city a share in the appropriation for new roads and also the proposal that the city receive its share in the stock transfer tax.

In the discussion over the stock transfer tax proposal one Senator said that so far as he knew Senator Mills was the only one against it. Senator Mills said it was no small matter when the State was deprived of $4,000,000 a year.

The Mayor said it was the intention to take up for discussion first only those proposals upon which there appeared a chance of agreement and to postpone those upon which there was marked differences of opinion until a later date.

Veilings and Veils Are Favored.

Reports from makers of veilings and veils say that an excellent Spring business is being done. Yard goods are especially active, the call for them being better than for several seasons. Imported goods are scarce and higher and domestic stock is also commanding better prices, from all accounts. Bordered veilings are in high favor, both in woven and chenille effects, the latter apparently being the more liked. While a good trade has been done on blacks and whites, there is a strong tendency toward such colors as nigger brown, navy, taupe, wine, French blue, and purple. In the veils, draped effects are very good, many of them showing elaborate scroll, flower, and fruit patterns on the shadow order. Hexagon effects lead the popular meshes. Ribbon decorations and unusual hand-run effects are seen among the novelties, which include the new tea and ruche veils. The former is made so that it leaves the mouth of the wearer exposed, while the latter is quite like the Fall veil that came down over the chin and ended in a velvet band that fastened around the neck. The new veil uses a ruche in place of the velvet band.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

JOSEPH HIRSCH.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Joseph Hirsch, dealer in clothing and men's furnishing goods at 517 Eighth Avenue. He made an assignment on Thursday. Liabilities are said to be $15,000 and good assets $6,000.

CLOTHILDE COHN of 600 West 165th Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $37,526 and no assets. All the liabilities were incurred as indorser on notes of the Buyers Sellers Automobile Company, Inc., of which Isaac J. Cohn of 600 West 165th Street was President. He filed a petition on Oct. 23, 1915.

NORMAN E. MANWARING, an actor and office manager of 142 West Forty-fifth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $8,552 and no assets. The debts were incurred in a restaurant business.

JOHN GRANT LYMAN.—Judge Hand has appointed John L. Lyttle receiver for John Grant Lyman, the missing stock broker of 68 Broad Street.

SCHEMEL & LOEB, dealers in leather and sporting goods at 1,380 St. Nicholas Avenue and at Yonkers, have filed schedules showing liabilities $10,114 and assets $2,029, realized from sale of real estate at 1,380 St. Nicholas Avenue and from sale of stock and fixtures. They also made an offer of composition to creditors of 25 cents on the dollar.

MARK L. SILVERSTONE, dealer in men's furnishing goods at 3,590 Park Avenue, has filed schedules showing liabilities $4,064 and assets $2,018. He also made an offer of composition at 25 cents on the dollar.

AARON H. BONDY, dealer in embroidery, of 1,183 Broadway, has filed schedules showing liabilities $9,160 and assets $980.

ADOLPH GELLER, trading as the New Supply House at Mount Vernon, has filed schedules showing liabilities $4,706 and assets $1,900.

IMPERVIOUS PRODUCTS COMPANY, contractor for waterproofing materials at 831 Greenwich Street, has made an assignment to Allen R. Meinhard. The company was incorporated in March, 1910, with capital stock of $20,000, and Harold W. Haines is Treasurer.

WILSON LUNCH, INC., restaurant at 128 Prince Street, has made an assignment to Abraham L. Levy. Max Seeman is Secretary.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 369 business failures in the United States during the week, against 363 for the previous week and 538, 316, 325, and 238 for the corresponding weeks of 1915 to 1912. The Middle States had 73, New England 42, Southern 117, Western 64, Northwestern 29, and Far Western 44. Canada had 36, against 64 for the preceding week. About 90 per cent. of the concerns failing had capital of less than $5,000, and 8 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., Feb. 18.—People's Milling Company of Chaumont filed a petition in bankruptcy today, with liabilities of $34,221 and assets of $4,680.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 18.—Joseph Schoessow, a farmer of Mequone, Wis., asked to be adjudged bankrupt in a petition listing liabilities of $15,435.61 and assets of $18,276.69. He claims $5,366 of his assets are exempt from creditors' claims.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts $100 and over.

Altenkirsch, Max—Bluthenthal & Bickart, Inc.	$164.27
Am. Electric Machine Co.—S. Phillips	1,146.67
Adams, Edgar C.—Bogert Flour Co.	369.06
Abramson, Joseph—C. S. Rosenberg	265.45
Baum, Seligman—G. E. Schwarz et al.	120.66
Battery Engineering and Construction Co., Inc.—W. H. Stonaker	2,641.85
Barry, Marian J.—T. Brophy	221.05
Barletto, Angelo, Daniel J. Meyer, and Pasquale Luechese—W. V. Kelly	197.66
Baum, Joseph M., Milton M. Goldsmith, and Chas. M. Rosenthal—A. S. Roth	684.31
Capozzolo, Nicola—House of Mercy, N.Y.	1,569.41
Crawford's Transfer, Edw. S. Crawford, Markus Schnurmacher, and William Selner—I. Levenson, costs	221.00
Cort Film Corp.—F. Perugini	193.33
Conkling, Joseph C.—F. L. Vose	1,959.88
Conkling, Wm. T.—Same	1,959.88
Crammond, Stewart—A. B. Cordner	231.91
Diblin, Eli—H. M. Kornbluth	963.69
Devlin, Wm. H.—M. Rinder	168.06
Engelsberg, Frederick — Empire State Liquor Co.	204.68
Elblight Co. of America—J. Alterman et al.	166.91
Friedman, Harry, adm.—City of N. Y., costs	170.15
Flynn, John J.—E. Rosen	148.03
Fifteen Twenty Broadway, Inc.—H. Popper	1,060.41
Faber Bedding Co., Inc.—F. Heister	250.00
From, Leon—S. Bender	145.93
Greenbaum, Moses—Importers and Traders' National Bank of N. Y.	620.18
Gabriel, Abraham—L. Van Boskerck	4,521.71
Graybill, James, ex.—Bayton Estates Corp.	165.02
Gadabout Motor Corp.—C. C. Ashton	255.63
Greenberg, Abe.—M. Augrist et al.	285.65
Glover, Curtis H.—Hahn & Co.	116.54
Hanne, Theo.—C. A. Phillips	541.74
Huffman, Sidney A.—Chelsea Exchange Bank	396.74
Hayes, George B.—U. S. Realty and Improvement Co.	1,490.03
Hill, Wm. J.—N. Y. & Q. Co. R. R., costs	123.07
Heyneman, Robert—Schwartzreich & Goodman Co.	263.91
Hawthorne Associated Factories, Inc.—Wisconsin Electric Co., Inc.	287.37
Jamaica Bay Mfg. Co.—Seaboard Coal Co.	1,785.73
Jacobs & Young, Inc.—M. O'Connell	600.00
Kettle, John—N. Y. & Q. Co. Ry. Co., costs	114.07
Kenna, Thomas—Terminal Clearing House Association	149.68
King, Vincent C.—L. Kenigstein	265.69
Koelble, Anthony F. O.—Canton Steel Ceiling Co.	124.71
Lambeck & Betz Eagle Brewing Co.—T. Shannon	618.25
Lacales, Nicholas—V. Damiano	173.40
L. Prager, Inc.—E. J. Rieser	522.58
Malawancluck, Max, or Max Malevanchik—Patterson-O'Brien Co.	336.91
Miller, Philip M.—J. J. Dazell	267.13
Mayne, Charles W.—E. Regensburg & Sons	101.59
Malamid, Moses, and Jacob Kirschner—Pittston Coal Co., Inc.	555.41
Nathan, Sam—Greenwald Petticoat Co.	522.60
Oestergren, Eva—Bonwit Teller & Co.	114.18
Premier Program Corp'n and James A. Whitman—F. Jorgensen	102.91
Pisko, Emanuel, and Max Stern—Z. Moshkowitz	113.96
Purcell, Kate—J. R. Powell	114.96
Realty Options Co.—M. Gecker	9,249.09
Ramday, John—P. Suan	521.39
Sokol, Julius—E. Ornstein	125.65
Spellissey, Wm. A.—W. H. Waters	104.41
Secular, James—Peltier Glass Co.	183.54
Snyder, Raymond B.—H. J. Collman	182.01
Sullivan, Patrick H.—H. Gronberg	509.08
Sword, Rowland P.—C. Kanarian	297.41
Silvester, Paul—W. Cannon	435.32
Schnibbe, Marten—J. Seeman	104.56
Schaffer, Osias—Westcott Express Co., costs	111.19
Steiber, Charles O.—Morris Iron & Steel Co	500.00
Singer, Jacob—Gelmer Bros. Co., Inc.	142.60
Schlesinger, Martha—J. Whitney	1,137.31
Tabachnikoff, Sam—S. Borten	374.95
Tabachnikoff, Isidor—S. Borten	260.99
Theatres Holding Co., Inc.—M. J. Grossman et al.	874.94
Von Hagen, Hugo—E. Streiff	8,121.68
Walls, James—Charity Organization Society of the City of N. Y.	394.78
Ward Baking Co.—A. Buccola	224.91
Weiss, Ada—M. Robinson	159.31
Cahill, Wm. J.—City of N. Y.	365.22
Circlet Co.—Same	157.06
Deutz Lithographing Co.—Same	272.69
Sabs Cigarette Co.—Same	365.22

In Bronx County.

Adeland, Abram—United Dressed Beef Co. of N. Y.	$240.85
Amanto, Dominick—C. Sileo	46.91
Blumberg, Abraham and David—A. Lubelsky	252.41
County Estates, Inc., and William L. Phelan—B. Kaplan	630.97
Dowling, John J.—City Real Estate Co.	240.14
Fanning, Thomas and George Donnelly—Dimock & Fink Co.	202.91
Germani, Grace—S. Ullman	17.72
Gadabout Motor Corp.—C. C. Ashton	255.63
Harlem Rowing Club—City of N. Y.	143.16
Horowitz, Samuel—H. Frogel	29.42
Jablowitz, Isidore and Morris Butinsky—G. Baum	74.79
Kovacs Const. Co., and Julian Kovacs—P. Silvestri	1,550.00
Kleid, Nathan—C. Honig et al.	38.91
La Rocca, Carmela and Francesco—T. Natale	45.72
Melrose Plumbing Co.—Farago Const. Co., Inc.	60.22
Mardece Const Co., and Abraham Rosenstein—M. Knox	4,403.37
Metropolitan Fire Proof Door & Sash Co., Frank Rosenberg and Pasco Bleicher—Muglers Iron Works	33.57
Metropolitan Fire Proof Door & Sash Co., Inc.—Same	81.05
McGarry, Mary—H. G. Silleck, Jr.	81.71
McCoy, James J.—O'Neill-Adams Co.	83.41
Offenthal, Charles—M. J. B. Construction Co., Inc.	88.72
O'Rourke, Patrick—J. L. Keating	89.04
Phelan, Frank S.—Tremont Hardware Co., Inc	39.67
Ross & Sisti, Inc.—B. C. Brown	88.36
Rogers & Hagerty, Inc.—T. Flynn	357.99
Sontag, Philip—J. Berliant	13.72
Two Hundred & Fourth Street Corp., and Julian Kovacs—P. Silvestri	1,567.00
Tuttle, Arthur Bloodgood—A. Tagliaebue	85.00
Teracino, Frank—J. L. Keating Co., Inc.	39.01
Uwanta Construction Co., Inc.—G. Morgenstern	2,399.54
Zimmerman, Leib—J. L. Keating Co., Inc.	49.55

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Burke, Alfred—McCready Pub. Co., Feb. 2, 1916	$197.16
Concrete Fireproofing Co.—B. Gottox, March 25, 1912	1,733.80
Carroll, J. Pratt—T. J. Peters, Dec. 14, 1915	3,688.12
Frazee, Harry H.—Harris, Silver, Baker & Co., April 10, 1914	718.25
Fowler-Brunjis Co.—F. Brunjis, July 23, 1915	479.01
Ghiz, Wolman—W. McNamara, Nov. 19, 1915	274.91
Holden Paper Co.—C. W. Mairs, Jan. 6, 1916	1,659.54
Herts, Henry B.—R. Kobler, Feb. 8, 1915	145.65
Kirwin, Patrick—H. Miller & Co., Sept. 11, 1914	197.48
Insurance Co. of North America—Simpson, Hender & Co., Jan. 12, 1916	105.75
Lalli, Michael, W. D. Stratton, and Charles Delsener—Sandy Hill National Bank of Hudson Falls, Nov. 1, 1915	325.92
Loewy, Nathan, and 157th St. Realty Co.—Otis Elevator Co., May 8, 1911	179.68
National Protective Legion—M. Gottreich, Jan. 18, 1916	383.22
Mereker, Melvin E.—J. H. Jasper, Inc. March 24, 1915	217.12
Same—Same, March 24, 1915	102.48
Same—Same, March 24, 1915	216.56
Rubin, Sigmund—A. Frankenstein, May 22, 1915	30.81
White, William E.—W. F. Kenny, Nov. 7, 1911	294.43
J. Pratt Carroll, Inc.—V. Berlin, Jan. 24, 1916, vacated	1,033.38
Lecouver Press Co.—J. J. Little & Ives Co., Oct. 13, 1915	2,508.30
Schultze, Max H. — Italian-American Trust Co. of City of New York, Nov. 6, 1908, canceled	20,609.18
Sosnowitz, Hyman—I. Reich, Sept. 29, 1909, canceled	182.45
Same—M. Laubheim et al., May 24, 1910, canceled	543.56

In Bronx County.

Farago Construction Co., Inc.—Melrose Plumbing Co., April 20, 1915, vacated	$89.72
Gibraltar Realty Co., Inc., Poseiden Realty Co., Inc., and Nicholas Hodes—William T. Hockey Sons Co., Inc., Oct. 28, 1914	328.16

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

BALTIMORE, Md.—J. E. Hurst & Co.; W. F. Traub, percales, ginghams, flannelettes, domestics; Latham.
BALTIMORE—Tregellas, Hertel & Co.; D. A. Moffett, white goods; Grand.
BAY CITY, Mich.—Hawley Dry Goods Co.; F. E. Chenel, carpets, upholstery; Marie Antoinette.
BILLINGS, Mon.—Roe Dry Goods Co.; D. Roe, dry goods, &c.; 1,239 Broadway; Latham.
BOSTON—A. Gainsborg & Co.; A. Gainsborg, clothing, furnishing goods; Aberdeen.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Mrs. M. F. Hirsch, waists; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—D. A. Mariner & Co.; J. E. Cotter, furs; Grand.
BOSTON, Mass.—Textile Products Co.; A. L. Baisley, laces, trimmings, domestics; Woodstock.
BOSTON, Mass.—The A. R. Warfield Co.; C. B. Snow, representing, dry goods, &c.; Remington.
BOSTON, Mass.—MacArthur & Co.; J. MacArthur, clothing, hats; Continental.
BOSTON, Mass.—Miss S. Moore, waists, neckwear, misses', infants' wear; Martha Washington.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Miss A. A. Murphy, dresses; 470 4th Av.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Joel, Gutman & Co.; A. J. Willard, linens; 200 5th Av.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Kleinhaus Co.; H. B. Beecher, boys' clothing; Wallick.
CARLISLE, Penn.—Carlisle Garment Co.; S. I. West, ready-to-wear; Herald Square.
CHICAGO—J. Solomon & Co.; E. Solomon, tailors' trimmings; Marlborough.
CHICAGO—H. G. Lepman Co.; C. H. Johnson, trimmed hats; Navarre.
CHICAGO—Lederer Co.; A. Spilker, general mdse.; L. Singer, cloaks, suits, dresses; Mr. Janowsky, silk, cotton dress goods; 303 5th Av., Room 1,907.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; O. J. Folk, general merchandise; 115 5th Av.; Broztell.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; R. M. Chamberlain, B. F. Walker, clothing; 104 Worth.
CINCINNATI—Wm. Valerius, cloaks, suits; Imperial.
CINCINNATI, Ohio—G. W. McAlpin Co.; E. A. Spingler, laces; 23 E. 26th; Prince George.
CINCINNATI, Ohio—S. Ach Co.; L. Ach, hats; 621 B'way.
CINCINNATI—J. Lazarus Co.; J. Lazarus, silk goods; 640 Broadway.
CLEVELAND—Sunshine Cloak and Suit Co.; C. K. Sunshine, cloaks, suits; 39 W. 32d.
CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; S. Runner, linens; 72 Madison Av.
CLEVELAND—Kohn Bros. & Co.; H. Kohn, piece goods; 640 Broadway.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Kaufman Bros.; J. M. Kaufman, ready-to-wear; 2-16 W. 34th, Room 1,217.
DECATUR, Ill.—Linn & Scruggs D. G. and Carpet Co.; Mrs. L. Dills, laces, neckwear, trimmings, ribbons; 31 Union Square.
DECATUR, Ill.—Osgood Dry Goods Co.; Miss M. Taylor, tailor, millinery; Martha Washington.
DETROIT—Fur Trading Post; N. Annis, furs; Latham.
DOUGLAS, Ariz.—F. Stolaraff, general merchandise; Navarre.
EAST LIVERPOOL, Ohio—Miss A. Haley, ready-to-wear; Broztell.
EASTON, Penn.—W. Laubach & Sons; C. M. Laubach, cloaks, suits, waists; F. H. Laubach, hosiery, gloves; 41 Union Square.
ERIE, Penn.—White Wholesale Millinery Co.; M. A. Solomon, millinery; 621 B'way.
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Spring D. G. Co.; Mrs. W. C. Bradshaw, sweaters, corsets, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 23 E. 26th.
GEORGETOWN, N. Y.—Herring, Jenkins & Co.; J. A. Herring, notions, ready-to-wear; Grand.
GLENS FALLS, N. Y.—Glens Falls Co.; D. McCarthy, mfrs. shirts, collars; Marlborough.
GLENS FALLS, N. Y.; Boston Store Co.; R. W. Bayle, cloaks; 1,133 Broadway; York.
GREENVILLE, Miss.—Leyser Co.; L. Riteman, ready-to-wear; 2-16 W. 34th, Room 1,217.
HAGERSTOWN, Md.—A. W. Barnhart & Co.; A. W. Barnhart, pants; Broadway Central.
HAMILTON, Ontario—T. C. Watkins Co.; W. V. Sparberg, ready-to-wear; J. A. Thompson, house furn. goods; J. G. McKechine, silks, dress goods, wash goods; J. C. MacLachlan, cloaks, suits, gowns; 23 East 26th.
HARTFORD, Conn.—Miss K. A. Ryan, laces, women's furnishing goods, waists, dresses; Park Av.
INDIANAPOLIS—Millar & Zwick; H. S. Millar, woolens; Cumberland.
KALAMAZOO, Mich.—Velleman's; A. Velleman, ready-to-wear; 72 Madison Av.
LAWRENCE, Mass.—Foster, Brown & Co.; G. A. Foster, ladies' suits; Albert.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—J. Brown & Sons; J. K. Mayer, muslin underwear, infants' wear, corsets, house dresses; 23 East 26th.
MALONE, N. Y.—K. E. Caldwell, ready-to-wear; 816 Broadway.
MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga.—B. R. Flemister, ready-to-wear; Churchill.
MILWAKEE—Kroeger Bros. Co.; S. J. Queenman, laces, dress goods, silks; Cumberland.
MONTREAL, Can.—National Garment Co.; W. Riser, Spring wash dresses; 39 W. 32d.
NEW BRITAIN, Conn.—Reiner, Pickhardt & Dunn; Mr. Reiner, dry goods; Great Northern.
NEW ORLEANS, La.—Williams-Richardson Co.; E. J. Gueringer, dress goods, linens; 43 Leonard.
NIAGARA FALLS—Amberg & Co.—M. Amberg, clothing, hats, furnishing goods; Marseilles.
NORFOLK, Va.—Watt, Rettew & Clay; E. E. Purvis, dress goods, silks; J. G. McCullagh, dry goods; 23 E. 26th.
NORFOLK, Va.—Watt, Rettew & Clay; E. E. Purvis, dress gods, silks; Miss N. Buckley, laces, ribbons, ladies' neckwear; Miss Simon, notions, jewelry; 23 E. 26th.
NORFOLK, Va.—W. T. Simcoe; R. S. Cofer, housefurn. goods, blankets; York.
NORWICH, Conn.—Reid & Hughes Co.; Mrs. G. I. Kinnan, millinery; 75 Spring.
OMAHA, Neb.—J. L. Brandeis & Sons; K. W. Louis, general mdse.; 1,261 Broadway.
PEORIA, Ill.—Block & Kuhl Co.; G. S. Applegate, laces, ribbons, gloves, hdkfs.; 315 5th Av.
PHILADELPHIA—J. Stokely & Co.; J. Stokely, umbrellas; Murray Hill.
PHILADELPHIA, Penn.—Northern Straw Works Co.; M. Kraftsow, mfrs. hats; B'way Central.
PHILADELPHIA, Penn.—Bernstein & Lipman; S. Bernstein, hosiery, underwear, knit goods; B'way Central.
PHILADELPHIA—McKinley, Horn & Co.; J. P. Horn, laces, hdkfs., knit goods; Grand.
PITTSBURGH—K. Solomon & Co.; Miss D. Feinstein, coats, suits, dresses, waists; 116 W. 32d.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; V. Eckland, stationery; 95 Madison Av.
PORTLAND, Ore.—Olds, Wortman & King; A. Palmer, toys; 432 4th Av.
PORTSMOUTH, Ohio—Anderson Bros. Co.; E. C. Hood, white goods, neckwear; 315 5th Av.
PORTSMOUTH, Ohio—Fashion Emporium Co.; A. Kline, clothing; Aberdeen.
READING, Penn.—Lord & Gage; W. E. Leonard, general merchandise; 23 E. 26th.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; A. L. Shaw, A. R. Ide, furs; 432 4th Av.
SAN ANTONIO, Texas—Joske Bros. Co.; J. K. Tull, toys, crockery; 148 W. 23d.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—R. Weill & Co.; Miss G. Cohen, muslin underwear, corsets, waists, &c.; 15 E. 26th.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Newman-Magnin Co.; B. Mayer, dress goods, silks, linens; 853 4th Av.; Continental.
SEATTLE, Wash.—McDougall & Southwick Co.; Miss M. A. Kelly, china, glassware; 23 E. 26.
SIKESTON, Mo.—Farmers' Supply and Clothing Co.; A. R. Smith, clothing; 1,182 B'way, Room 506.
SOUTH BEND, Ind.—Geo. Wyman & Co.; H. W. Eldredge, general mdse.; 1,170 Broadway.
ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—Hirshorn Millinery Co.; A. S. Hirshorn, millinery; Broadway Central.
STURGIS, Mich.—Gardner & Barton; A. W. Gardner, carpets; New Strand.
TAMPA, Fla.—Maas Bros.; J. Maas, dry goods; 148 W. 23d.
UHRICHSVILLE, Ohio—Baltimore Clothing Co.; Miss G. M. Thalheimer, women's ready-to-wear; Wallick.
UTICA, N. Y.—Mrs. A. Brand, millinery; Park Av.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Woodward & Lothrop; W. W. Everett, dry goods; 334 4th Av.
WATERBURY, Conn.—Musler & Liebeskind; H. Musler, ladies' dresses; C. White, furn. goods; 1,161 Broadway.
WESTERLY, R. I.—Westerly Furniture Co.; H. R. Mitchell, furniture; Murray Hill.
YORKTON, Texas—J. Schmidt, general mdse.; Bristol.
ZANESVILLE, Ohio—The Bon-Ton; S. Whit, ladies', misses', children's ready-to-wear; Flanders.

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BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DIStrict of New York.—Bankruptcy No. 22267. Notice is given that THOMAS P. CLARK, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, March 27th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, So. Dist. N. Y.—No. 22,875.—In Bankruptcy. HERBERT K. SOMBORN, Bankrupt. Creditors of said Herbert K. Somborn, are hereby given notice that on February 11th, 1916, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, March 2, 1916, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB SCHENKEL, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Friday, Febr. 25th, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 339 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of the Trustee's right, title and interest in and to the following-described property:

All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Brooklyn, County of Kings, City and State of New York, described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the Easterly side of Essex Street, distant 320 Feet Southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the Southerly side of New Lots Avenue, and the Easterly side of Essex Street; running thence Easterly, 100 Feet; thence Southerly, 25 Feet; thence Westerly, 100 Feet; thence Northerly, 25 Feet, to the point of beginning.

PARCEL 2.

Beginning at a point on the Easterly side of Essex Street, distant 370 Feet Southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the Southerly side of New Lots Avenue, with the Easterly side of Essex Street, running thence Easterly, 100 Feet; thence Southerly, 25 Feet; thence Westerly, 100 Feet; thence Northerly, 25 Feet to the point of beginning.

CHARLES L. BROOKHEIM, Trustee.
JULIUS H. REITER, Attorney for Trustee,
277 Broadway, New York.
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy,
Woolworth Bldg., N. Y.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New Jersey.—In the matter of JOSEPH SCHLESINGER and LOUIS FINKELSTEIN, individually and as partners, trading as SCHLESINGER & FINKELSTEIN, Bankrupts.—Notice of sale.

Take notice that the undersigned trustee in bankruptcy of said bankrupt will sell at public auction, subject to the confirmation of the court, the following assets of the bankrupt estate: Stock of dry goods, men's furnishing goods, and the like, as contained at the place of business of the bankrupt.

Terms and conditions of sale will be made known at the time and place of sale.

The sale will be held at the premises, No. 65 Prince Street, Newark, N. J., on Monday, the 21st day of February, 1916, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

ISIDORE KALISH, Trustee,
790 Broad St., Newark, N. J.
BILDER & BILDER, Attorneys for Trustee,
790 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DAVID GOROS, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Saturday, Feb. 19th, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 1,052 Tremont Ave., Borough of Bronx, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of stock of pipe, tools, torches, pipe racks, porcelain tubs, etc., used in the plumbing business.

MAX E. SANDERS, Trustee.
ROSENBERG, LEVIS & BALL, Attorneys for Trustee, 74 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HARVEY N. ROWE, doing business as H. N. ROWE & CO., Alleged Bankrupt.—No. 22,373.

To the creditors of Harvey N. Rowe, doing business as H. N. Rowe & Co., of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, alleged bankrupt:

By an order entered by the Honorable J. M. Mayer, Judge, on the 4th day of January, 1916, the adjudication in the above-entitled matter was vacated and set aside, and pursuant to an order of Honorable Learned Hand, Judge, dated February 14th, 1916, the above-entitled matter was referred to me as Referee for the purpose of composition before adjudication.

You are hereby notified that a meeting of creditors of the above-named alleged bankrupt will be held before me at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 2d day of March, 1916, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, examine the alleged bankrupt, pass upon the composition offered by the alleged bankrupt herein and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated New York, February 16th, 1916.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ABRAHAM MONTAG, Alleged Bankrupt. No. 22,488.

To the creditors of Abraham Montag of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, alleged bankrupt:

That pursuant to an order of Honorable Learned Hand, Judge, dated February 7th, 1916, the above entitled matter was referred to me as Referee for the purpose of composition before adjudication.

You are hereby notified that a meeting of creditors of the above named alleged bankrupt will be held before me at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 2d day of March, 1916, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, examine the alleged bankrupt, pass upon the composition offered by the alleged bankrupt herein and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated, New York, February 16th, 1916.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DIStrict of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the Matter of MARK L. SILVERSTONE, Alleged Bankrupt.—No. 22,887.

The above entitled proceeding has been referred to me as Referee in Bankruptcy under Section 12a of the Bankruptcy Act, to call a meeting of creditors for the purpose of offering a composition, allowance of claims, examination of the alleged bankrupt, and the preservation and conduct of the estate.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on February 29th, 1916, at 12 M. Creditors may attend, prove their claims, examine the alleged bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

February 18, 1916.
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 22807.—In Bankruptcy.—LOUIS E. BACKER, Alleged Bankrupt.

Take notice that on February 16, 1916, the above proceeding was referred to me to pass upon a proposed offer of composition prior to adjudication.

A special meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 67 Wall Street, New York City, on February 29, 1916, at 1:15 P. M., at which time creditors may attend, act upon the proposed offer of composition, prove their claims, examine the alleged bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

New York, February 18, 1916.
WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 22,88[illegible].—In Bankruptcy.—HENRY KRAUSS, Bankrupt.

Henry Krauss was duly adjudicated bankrupt on February 16th, 1916, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on March 1st, 1916, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated, February 18th, 1916.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 22,831.—In Bankruptcy.—ALBERT DE CANIO, Bankrupt.

Albert De Canio was duly adjudicated bankrupt on February 3rd, 1916, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on February 29th, 1916, at 10 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated, February 3rd, 1916.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District N. Y.—No. 22,862.—In Bankruptcy.—ALBERT H. WHYBROW, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Albert H. Whybrow are hereby given notice that on February 10th, 1916, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, March 2d, 1916, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District N. Y.—No. 22,478.—In Bankruptcy.—DAVID TAUB, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said David Taub are hereby given notice that on February 5th, 1916, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, March 2d, 1916, at 11:15 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District N. Y.—No. 22,874.—In Bankruptcy.—ROBERT W. ENDERS, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Robert W. Enders are hereby given notice that on February 11th, 1916, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, March 2d, 1916, at 10:45 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

To Yield 6.70%

Preferred stock of a well-known company, physical value of which is in excess of bonded debt and preferred stock. Earnings applicable to this stock 28%.

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February Bond Circular

We shall be pleased to send a copy of our February General Bond Circular to investors on request. This circular describes a comprehensive list of carefully selected municipal, railroad and public utility corporation bonds, which we recommend for investment.

Send for General Circular 90

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Hopkins Allen Arms
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Dealers in Investment and Other Securities of the United States, Canada, and Mexico.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Interest in Stocks Localized—Broad Scope of the Day's News.

Interest in yesterday's stock market was closely localized. Despite considerable activity in the copper group and in a few other issues, including Mercantile Marine, the total for the day was the smallest of the year. In this respect the stock market was in sharp contrast with the news of the day, for this covered a broad field, much of it having to do with matters concerning the new position which the United States is coming to occupy in international affairs.

The fact that these larger influences found little reflection on the Stock Exchange illustrated anew the fact that the stock market at the moment, so far as the list as a whole is concerned, is held between opposing forces which, while furnishing no controlling motive for selling, prevent, or at all events discourage, any expansion on a large scale of existing market commitments. New force is given at the moment to one of these restraining influences, namely, the relations of this Government to Germany, by the unexpected postponement of the settlement of the Lusitania case after it had seemed that the Administration felt certain of reaching an agreement with the Berlin Government. But if this puts a check on enlarged market operations, it has not on this occasion caused any concern sufficient to result in extensive liquidations. This time the new turn in the Lusitania matter is spoken of as bringing a deadlock rather than as creating a new crisis.

One reads of additions to European war credits—Great Britain is about to vote another $2,000,000,000 for the conduct of the struggle against Germany and her allies—without being able to grasp very clearly the meaning of such enormous figures, but the part that we are called upon to play in the financing of the war is made clearer by means of the smaller, but still very large, figures which measure the individual items in the American financing of the war expenditures of the Allies. Announcement of the repurchase of over $22,000,000 of Steel Corporation bonds is but one of numerous transactions, each of them substantial in amount and in the aggregate forming a very large contribution to the expenditures which Europe is now forced to undertake.

The report of German origin that Mr. Morgan's visit to London was connected with a plan for the purchase in bulk of the American securities mobilized by England was denied here. One assumption on which this report was based was the apprehension with which this market was said to be viewing the inflow of American securities. As a matter of fact, this inflow has exerted some cautionary effect upon buying here, but it has in no important quarter caused any apprehension. The market here has been too broad and the advantages of recapturing our securities too thoroughly understood for this very important movement to cause anything bordering on apprehension. It is, as a matter of fact, recognized as one of the necessary and profitable steps in the American market's attainment of the envied position of a creditor in international financial relations.

We are proving our present claim to such a position and increasing the likelihood of our keeping it permanently by other transactions in which we are taking part, including the shipment of gold to other markets, the most notable instance of which are the shipments to Holland. It will be natural to look for demands upon our gold supply from many sources when the restoration of peace makes possible the unimpeded operation of business and money market laws, but even now we are helping to supply those markets which need gold as a corollary of our own taking of gold in enormous quantity from the markets which are forced to buy here with the freedom dictated by the necessities of war. Not very long ago a story such as that printed from San Francisco yesterday that Japan in behalf of Rusisa was carrying $50,000,000 gold to this side of the Pacific would have been set down as an unbelievable rumor. Under the conditions which prevail today there was nothing inherently impossible or even improbable in the report.

So far as the transfer of British-held American securities to this market is concerned, it may safely be assumed that Great Britain, which has been so remarkably successful in comparison with other belligerent nations in protecting her exchange market, will handle the return of American securities owned in England in a way which will least tax the power of this market to absorb these home-coming securities. That is a fair assumption both from the way in which this phase of the financing of the war has been conducted so far and from the advice which is being obtained from this market.

LONDON MARKET IS STEADY.

Money in Small Supply and Discount Rates Are Firm.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Money in small supply. Discount rates firm. American exchange dull at 4.76½.

The stock market was generally steady with a slight recovery in the war loan. A good business is being done in rubber and low-priced copper shares, but Rio Tintos were flat with other inter-Bourse securities on the exchange scheme mentioned yesterday. Japanese bonds were the firm feature of the market.

American securities were quiet with only a fair business being done in Canadian Pacific shares.

German Bank Statement.

BERLIN, Feb. 18, (via Sayville.)—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany is as follows, according to the Overseas News Agency:

Gold reserve, 2,455,800,000 marks; increased 890,000. Commercial paper and Treasury bills, 5,387,000,000 marks; increased 147,000,000. Circulation and banking notes, 6,374,000,000 marks; decreased 73,500,000. Private deposits, 1,742,000,000 marks; increased 116,000,000. Gold reserve, covering circulation and banking notes, increased to 38.5 per cent. from 38.1 per cent. Money borrowed by loan banks on collateral decreased 136,700,000 marks to 1,480,500,000.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Feb. 18.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 61 francs for cash. Exchange on London, 28 francs 6 centimes.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Mo.	Fiscal Year.
Customs receipts	$11,149,103	$123,763,901
Ord. int. rev. rec'ts	18,548,455	240,373,153
Income tax	1,239,697	17,832,847
Miscellaneous	2,299,176	29,172,898
Total receipts	$33,236,433	$411,142,801
Excess of ord. disbursements over ord. receipts	8,254,863	61,258,158
Excess of total rec'ts over total disbursements	6,555,703	53,520,671
Expenditures	41,491,297	472,400,960

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, FEB. 18, 1916.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	412,433
Same day last year	150,574
Year to date	24,773,809
Same period last year	8,321,424
Average price and change 50 stocks	87.27 + .25
Same day last year	60.44 − .22

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	91.87	Jan. 3	84.47	Jan. 31
Same period last year	64.68	Jan. 22	60.07	Jan. 2
Range year 1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	78.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
22⅝	22¾	1,100	Alaska Gold Mines	22½	22¾	22⅛	22⅝	− ⅛
9¼	9½	900	Alaska Juneau	9¼	9½	9¼	9½	+ ⅛
30⅛	30½	400	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	30	30¼	30	30¼	...
81	81½	1,200	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	81¼	82	81¼	81½	− ⅜
70½	71	100	Am. Agricul. Chem	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	− ⅝
97⅝	98⅝	100	Am. A. C. pf. cash	98	98	98	98	...
70½	70¾	8,000	Am. Beet Sugar	69⅝	71	69¼	70⅝	+1⅛
61⅞	62⅛	4,500	Am. Can	62	62½	61½	62	...
110	111	100	Am. Can pf	111	111	111	111	+1½
69⅝	69¾	800	Am. Car & Fdry	69⅝	69⅞	69½	69½	+ ½

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
25 railroads	77.52	77.09	77.50	+ .33
25 industrials	97.28	96.43	97.05	+ .17
50 stocks	87.45	86.76	87.27	+ .25

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
Feb. 18	87.45	86.76	87.27	+ .25
Feb. 17	87.44	86.72	87.02	− .24
Feb. 16	88.01	87.07	87.26	− .62
Feb. 15	88.18	87.51	87.88	− .04
Feb. 14	88.70	87.78	87.92	− .73
Feb. 12	Holiday			
Feb. 11	89.01	88.26	88.65	
Feb. 10	89.06	88.26	88.66	− .01
Feb. 9	88.84	88.00	88.62	+ .04
Feb. 8	88.57	87.78	88.11	+ .51
Feb. 7	88.63	87.71	88.28	− .17
				+ .89

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

February—

	High.		Low.		Last.
1916*	89.06	10	85.46	1	87.27
1915	62.78	11	58.99	24	60.02
1914	78.14	4	69.33	26	70.49
1913	77.30	3	71.51	25	72.89
1912	76.61	20	72.54	1	75.84

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
1916*	91.87	Jan. 3	84.47	Jan. 31	87.27
1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.90	Feb. 24	91.50
1914	78.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.20
1913	79.10	Jan. 2	68.09	Feb. 1	68.06
1912	85.82	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.23
1911	84.41	June 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.60

*To date.

QUOTATIONS IN BERLIN.

New York Exchange Listed at 539 on the Boerse.

BERLIN, Feb. 18, (via Sayville.)—Official quotations of foreign exchanges were posted on the Boerse today as follows, according to the Overseas News Agency:

New York, 5.39@5.41; Holland, 236¾@237¼; Denmark, 154¼@154¾; Sweden, 154¼@154¾; Norway, 154¼@154¾; Switzerland, 104⅞@105⅛; Austria-Hungary, 67.95@68.05; Rumania, 84⅞@85⅝; Bulgaria, 77@78.

More Subway Bonds Marketed.

The syndicate of bond distributing houses which agreed in December to take $25,000,000 of the first and refunding 5 per cent. bonds of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, has been closed, and a new lot of $5,000,000 of the same issue has been taken from J. P. Morgan & Co., managers of the underwriting syndicate that agreed to provide $160,000,000 for subway construction in five years. When the smaller block has been disposed of it will bring the total placed by the distributing syndicate up to $80,000,000.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

German Stamped Bonds Rise.

Attention was called on the Stock Exchange yesterday to the sharp upturn of Japanese "second series" 4½ per cent. bonds bearing German stamps. At the same time the bonds without the German stamps rose more than 3 points. A theory behind the upturn of the stamped bonds was that seizures of securities by Great Britain might result in a complete embargo against Japanese bonds bearing the symbol of one-time German ownership, a development likely to cause embarrassment to speculators who were short of them. The German stamped securities sold as high as 77, against a minimum price for the week under 74. Frequently of late there has been a difference of 7 or 8 points between unstamped and German stamped bonds of this series, but yesterday's difference was no more than 3 points. Surprise has been expressed in the Street at times that greater arbitrage operations between the two sorts of bonds had not been in evidence, inasmuch as one was considered intrinsically as valuable as the other. With the substantial difference between their quotations, there seemed to be a good profit for holders of the unstamped bonds to sell and buy the stamped ones to replace them. An apparent reason why this switch has not been made on a large scale is the comparative scarcity of unstamped bonds. The bulk of the Japanese issues brought out here are understood to have drifted to Europe in recent years.

⁂

Dividing Profits in Good Times.

Stockholders of the Republic Iron and Steel Company received fresh evidence yesterday that in good times they were to receive income withheld from them in bad times. The dividend of 1 per cent. on the preferred stock for the quarter, in addition to the usual 1¾ per cent., went to make up part of the dividends not paid last year and the year before that. With this payment the dividends still in arrears will be 10 per cent., as 1 per cent. on account was disbursed last quarter. On three separate occasions in the last seven years the company has been forced to omit preferred stock dividends because of low earnings. Each time steps were taken to make up the loss as soon as business warranted it, making the cumulative provision back of the stock something not limited merely to a financial phrase.

⁂

Poor Man's Fertilizer.

James J. Hill is again in New York for a few days, after a short vacation at Jekyl Island. He said he had not been closely in touch with business conditions and had no views to express, but he commented on the fact that the Northwest has been having a real, old-fashioned Winter, with plenty of snow. "And snow," said Mr. Hill, "is called the poor man's fertilizer in the wheat country."

⁂

The Darkest Hour of Night.

There was so much gloom hanging over Wall Street at the close of business on Thursday that it was reasonably certain that prices would seek higher levels yesterday. When every one is bearish it is an infallible sign that stocks are a purchase, for at least a short turn. Traders whose eyes hardly leave the tape from 10 o'clock to 3 said that the market acted yesterday afternoon as though investment buying had set in again, though on a small scale. They reached this conclusion from the fact that sales in 100-share lots brought about a steady advance in prices. Short covering is usually done in larger lots, the average seller on the short side putting out lots of 1,000, 1,500, or 2,000 shares. The behavior of United States Steel on the Big Board and Midvale Steel on the Curb was more satisfactory than for several days past. But the public is not yet in the market to any large extent, as shown by the fact that yesterday's total transactions amounted to but a little more than 400,000 shares.

⁂

Rumors.

A surprisingly large number of stories get into circulation for which there is not the slightest foundation, according to the persons most concerned. James J. Hill laughed yesterday at what he called the preposterous story which traveled over the country to the effect that he had been asked to reorganize Belgium's finances; J. P. Morgan & Co. said there was not a shred of truth in the Vienna report that Mr. Morgan had gone to London to arrange for the taking over of the American securities being mobilized there, and interests in close touch with Standard Oil said there was no basis for the report that the Rockefeller group had offered to finance Brazil in return for exclusive oil concessions.

⁂

Mr. Shonts's Investments.

It is seldom that the head of a big corporation publicly asserts that he considers the securities of his corporation good for investment purposes. Mr. Shonts, on the witness stand before the Thompson Committee, was an exception. In telling of his margin account at his brokerage firm he said that he often invested in Interborough securities because he considered them good investments. Apparently a number of readers of Mr. Shonts's testimony followed his suggestion yesterday. Interborough consolidated preferred stock, which had been lagging considerably, jumped 3¼ points during the day and the common stock rose 1⅛ points.

⁂

The Rock Island Compromise.

The Noyes suit against the Reid-Moore Directors of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, which may be compromised for $750,000, is not to be confused with the $7,500,000 suit brought by Receiver Dickinson or a similar suit for practically the same amount brought by N. L. Amster of Boston and others against the Reid-Moore Directors of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company. The first suit involved the legality of a payment of $545,000 in dividends on the stock of the railroad company and also touched on the now famous Frisco transaction. The Dickinson and Amster suits relate to the purchase by the Railway Company of $7,500,000 debenture bonds of the railroad company. If the $750,000 is accepted by the court in compromise of the first suit, such a settlement, it is said, would not affect the status of the later suits. In the event of a judgment on the other suits, however, it is probable that the $750,000 would be subtracted from the amount of the judgment. If the $750,000 is paid on the first suit, it was said yesterday, the holders of the old collateral trust bonds of the railroad company would profit by the payment on a pro rata basis of the available surplus. The original holders of these bonds, except for a small minority, accepted stock of the railway company in payment for their bonds. These bonds, however, after being stamped by the Central Trust Company were returned to the holders. There has been no market for [illegible] and some of them recently [illegible] for each $1,000 bond. The inference that the holders of the stock of the old Rock Island Company would profit by any payment was not taken seriously. It was pointed out that the Central Trust Company had obtained a large deficiency judgment against the railroad company and that the $750,000 would be applied thereto. The story is current that the payment, if authorized, will be met in whole by two of the Directors involved in the suit.

Ohio Oil Co. Declares Dividend.

FINDLAY, Ohio, Feb. 18.—The Directors of the Ohio Oil Company today declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.25 a share and an extra dividend of $4.75 on its $15,000,000 capital. The dividend is payable March 20.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Total sales Feb. 18	$3,301,500
Same day last year	1,869,500
Year to date	174,797,000
Same period last year	87,254,500
Average price and change 40 bonds	87.19 + .11
Same day last year	82.85 − .11

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	87.35	Feb. 4	86.68	Jan. 3
Same period last year	83.97	Feb. 4	81.51	Jan. 2
Year 1915	87.62	Nov. 24	81.54	Jan. 2
Year 1914	89.42	Feb. 4	81.42	Dec. 2
Year 1913	92.31	Jan. 10	85.45	Dec. 18

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	99¾	..
2s, c, 1930	99¾	..
3s, r, 1918	102	..
3s, c, 1918	102	..
4s, r, 1925	110¼	111
4s, c, 1925	111	..
Pan 2s, r, 1936	99	..

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex.	130	140
Alb & Sus.	..	280
Am B Sug pf.	94	96
Am B S & Fdy	101	102¾
Do pf.	165	190
Am C & F pf.	117½	119
Am Coal	20	28
Am Coal P pf.	115	116½
Am Cot O.	53	54½
Do pf.	100	105
Am Exp.	120	130
Am L pf.	41	41½
Am M pf.	32	34
A S & R pf.	112½	113
Am Snuff	140	149
Do pf.	106	108½
A T & C.	63	69
Am T pf.	105½	108
Am Wr Pa pf.	11	13
Assets R.	5	6½
A M 1st pf	52	95
Assoc Oil.	65¾	66
Atl C L.	110½	113½
Bald L pf.	109	110
Booth Fish	..	35
Do pf.	..	79
Beth St'l.	465	467
Do pf.	130	140
B Un G.	129½	131½
Brown Sh.	52½	54
Do pf.	96	98½
Bush Ter.	116¾	118½
B, R & P.	90	95
Do pf.	111¼	..
But'k Co.	29¼	31¼
Burns Bros	82	87⅛
Do pf.	105	110
Canada So.	58⅝	60
Cal P pf.	61¼	62
Case (J I) pf.	85	87½
C R R of N J.	270	310
C & S A Tel	135	136½
Chi & Alt.	8	10
Do pf.	12	22½
C & N W.	129	130
Do pf.	172	180

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.
Tin	41.87½	42.25	42.00	....
Lead	6.27½	....	6.20	....
Spelter	21.00	21.50	21.25	....
Antimony	43.50	44.50	43.50	44.50
Quicksilver	$300.00	....	$300.00	....
Aluminium	57.00	60.00	57.00	60.00
Iron.No.2 X f'dry	19.50	20.00	19.50	20.00

Electrolytic copper, 90 days, was quoted at 27¼@27½c per pound in the open market. London quotations were:

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Copper, spot	108	0	0	106	10	0
Copper, futures	106	0	0	103	10	0
Tin, spot	180	0	0	181	0	0
Tin, futures	180	0	0	181	0	0
Spelter	102	0	0	102	0	0
Lead	32	0	0	32	5	0

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Acts as Trustee and Agent for Persons and Corporations.

Income Tax

The Guaranty Trust Company of New York assists customers and others in solving perplexing questions concerning the Income Tax Law requirements. Acts as agent for those who desire to be relieved of the trouble and annoyance of making out certificates and compiling annual returns.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT CERtificate of common stock numbered E-14474, dated November 27th, 1907, for five (5) shares of the Twin City Rapid Transit Company of Jersey City, New Jersey, issued in the name of J. Frank Locke, has been lost or mislaid, and application will be made to said company to issue a new certificate for the same on March 1st, 1916.

If the said certificate of stock has been found, please return the same to the undersigned on or before said date and a suitable reward will be paid. J. FRANK LOCKE, Brookfield, Vermont.

DIVIDENDS.

The Cuban-American Sugar Company.

A quarterly dividend of Two and One-Half Per Cent. (2½%) was declared this day on the outstanding Common Capital Stock payable April 1, 1916, to stockholders of record March 15, 1916.

Checks for the payment of the dividend will be mailed.

Transfer books will not be closed.

A. J. AKIN, Secretary.

New York, February 16, 1916.

The Cuban-American Sugar Company.

A quarterly dividend of One and Three-Quarters Per Cent. (1¾%) was declared this day on the outstanding Preferred Capital Stock, payable April 1, 1916, to stockholders of record March 15, 1916.

Checks for the payment of the dividend will be mailed.

Transfer books will not be closed.

A. J. AKIN, Secretary.

New York, February 16, 1916.

PENNSYLVANIA WATER & POWER COMPANY.
DIVIDEND NO. 9.

A dividend of 1% for the quarter ending March 31st, 1916, has been declared upon the capital stock of this Company, payable on April 1st, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 17th, 1916.

F. J. ALLEN, Secretary.

New York, February 18, 1916.

AMERICAN POWER & LIGHT CO.,
71 Broadway, New York.
COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 13.

The regular quarterly dividend of One Per Cent. (1%) on the Common Stock of American Power & Light Company has been declared, payable March 1, 1916, to Common Stockholders of record at the close of business of February 23, 1916.

M. H. ARNING, Treasurer.

SOUTHWESTERN POWER & LIGHT CO.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND.

The regular quarterly dividend of ONE and Three-quarters Per Cent. (1¾%) on the Preferred Stock of Southwestern Power & Light Company has been declared, payable March 1, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business February 21, 1916.

M. H. ARNING, Treasurer.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY.
111 Broadway, New York.

A quarterly dividend of One Per Cent. on the Common Stock of this Company has been declared and payable March 31, 1916. Transfer books close March 10th, and reopen March 16, 1916.

FRED R. FORTMEYER, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE OPENED by the Lighthouse Inspector, Tompkinsville, N. Y., at 2 o'clock P. M., March 7, 1916, for furnishing and placing rip-rap around West Bank Light Station, New York Lower Bay. Information by applying to above office.

FOR INVESTORS.

The Open Security Market of The Annalist brings together buyers and sellers of unlisted bonds and stocks. 10 cents—every Monday—$4 a year. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Trading Very Active, with Prices Slightly Higher—Continued Activity in Bonds.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 501,271 shares of stock and $826,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 101,340; oil, 179,706, and mining, 220,225. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
200	‡Aeolian-Weber	25	25	25	25
12,000	‡Aetna Ex., w.i.	20¼	21⅛	20	21⅛
700	Ajax Rub., Inc.	72⅝	73	72⅝	73
100	A.,G.&W.I.S.S.	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼
150	Balt. Tube Co.	109	109	109	109
30	Balt. TubeCo. pf.	91	91	91	91
2,800	Can. Nat. Gas.	1⅞	2	1⅞	1⅞
500	‡Car. Lt. & P..	6⅛	6⅛	6	6⅛
1,600	Carwen Steel..	8½	8⅝	8½	8⅝
400	‡Chandler Mot.	91⅝	92	91⅝	92
1,000	‡Chevrolet Mot.	130	131	130	131
600	C. of R. & H.	5¼	5¼	5⅛	5⅛
400	CrampShipbldg.	76	76	74½	74½
100	‡‡Crocker-W ..	105	105	105	105
6,000	‡Cuba CaneSug.	52	52½	52	52½
175	Driggs-Seab'y..	144	144	141	141
2,500	‡Electric Gun..	1½	1½	1⅜	1⅜
125	EmersonPhono.	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼
20	G'ntanamo Sug.	76	76	76	76
800	Haskell& B.Car	49	49	48	48
800	‡Int.Arms Fuse Secur. Corp...	18½	18½	18	18
200	‡Int. Mer. Mar.	16½	17	16½	17
100	‡Int. Motors..	19½	19½	19½	19½
600	Kath.Bronze pf.	21½	21½	21	21¼
70	Kelly Springf'd Tire	*70½	*71¾	70½	71¾
250	‡Lake T. B...	11	11	11	11
500	Man. Transit.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅛	1⅞
600	Marc. of Am..	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
2,000	‡Maxim Mun.	6⅛	6½	6	6⅛
9,300	‡Mid. Steel...	70¼	70⅝	70	70½
12,800	‡Mid. St. rts..	2⅛	2⅛	2	2⅝
4,000	‡Nevins Elec.	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅝
100	‡Poole Eng. & Mach. Co...	120	120¼	115	118
220	Red. El., Inc..	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅝
200	‡Sax. M. C. C.	70	70	70	70
100	‡Stand. Mot...	9	9	9	9
800	‡St. J. Lead..	15⅝	15¾	15¾	15¾
900	Sub. Boat v. t. ctfs......	36⅝	37¾	36⅝	37
400	Texas rts.....	17	17	16⅞	16⅞
13,000	‡Tob. Prod...	39	44	39	43⅞
2,600	‡U. C. S. w.i.	96¼	97¼	96¼	96⅞
2,500	Un. Prof. Sh.	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
1,900	‡Univ. M., w.i.	6½	6⅝	6½	6⅝
1,500	‡U.S.L. & H.C..	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
2,700	U.S. L. & H.C. pf.	5⅛	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝
800	White Mo. C..	50	50	50	50
1,500	World Film v. t. ctfs.	1⅞	1⅞	1¾	1⅞

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
1,500	Ohio Oil......	238	224	234	+15
2	Prairie P. L...	234	234	234	+2
20	S. Penn Oil..	373	370	372	+1
54	Stan.O.of N.Y.	215	212	213	−2
5	Vacuum Oil...	227	227	227	+1

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
5,175	‡Bar'tt O.& G.	3⅝	3	3⅜	+½
7,000	‡Cosden & Co. (Oil Ref.)...	26¼	24½	24½	−1
2,800	Empire Pet....	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+¼
35,000	‡Federal Oil...	1⅛	1⅛	⅞	−⅛
100	‡Houston Oil...	19½	19½	19½	−¼
700	‡Inter. Pet...	13	12⅞	13	−¼
66,000	‡‡Midwest Oil	68	60	60	−2
1,000	‡‡M'west O.pf.	95	92	92	+2
150	‡Midwest Ref..	60¼	60	60	
40,000	‡Muskogee Ref.	2⅛	2⅝	2⅛	+⅛
2,500	‡xSapu. O.&R..	15	14	14⅜	−1⅜
8,800	‡Vent. C. Oil..	10	9⅝	9½	+¼
600	‡Victoria Oil..	2⅛	2	2⅛	
8,000	Wayland O.&G	9¼	7¾	9¼	+1⅝

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,000	†Atlanta	20	20	19	19½
1,000	Butte C. & Z. v. t. ctfs.	8	8⅛	8	8⅛
2,000	Big Jim	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,500	Butte & N. Y.	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
1,500	†Caledonia ...	96	96	94	95
300	Can. Copper ...	1⅜	1⅞	1⅜	1¾
275	Calaveras	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝
100	C. de P. Cop...	40	41	39⅞	41
500	Con. Arizona S.	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
200	Con. N.-Utah..	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
200	‡Con C. Mines.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	‡Dom. Gold, (a prospect) ...	26	27	26	27
[illegible]	‡‡Emma Cop..	50	58	50	58
[illegible]	‡F. R. M. Co.	20	20	17	20
[illegible]	First Nat. Cop.	6⅜	6⅝	6⅛	6¼
[illegible]	†Goldfield Con.	93	*96	92	92
[illegible]	‡Gold. Merger.	16¼	17	16¼	17
[illegible]	Hollinger	25½	25¾	25½	25¾
[illegible]	Howe Sound..	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
[illegible]	Hecla Mining..	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
[illegible]	‡Inter. Mines.	16	17	16	17
[illegible]	‡‡Iron Blossom.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
[illegible]	‡‡Jim. Butler..	95	96	95	96
[illegible]	Jumbo Ext. ...	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
[illegible]	Ken. Copper..	54¼	55⅛	54¼	54⅝
[illegible]	Kerr Lake	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4¼
[illegible]	†Kewanas	18	18	17½	17½
[illegible]	La Rose Con..	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
[illegible]	Magma Copper.	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
[illegible]	†Maj. Mines...	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
[illegible]	‡‡Marsh Min...	36	36	35	35
[illegible]	‡McKinley-D ..	46	46	46	46
[illegible]	‡‡Mojave Tung.	5¼	5⅝	5¼	5⅝
[illegible]	‡‡Mon. Consol.	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
[illegible]	‡‡Mother Lode	21½	22	21	21
[illegible]	‡Nat. Z. & L..	2½	2½	2½	2½
[illegible]	‡Nevada Hills.	19	19	19	19
[illegible]	N. Utah Bing.	4¼	4⅜	4¼	4½
[illegible]	Nip. Mines Co.	6⅝	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝
[illegible]	‡‡Oatman Gold (a prospect).	61	67	61	67
[illegible]	‡‡Oatman Cres. (a prospect).	41	43	41	43
[illegible]	‡‡Oatman Ex. (a prospect).	13½	15	13½	15
[illegible]	†North Star...	15	15	15	15
[illegible]	N. Butte Div..	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
[illegible]	†Pe'son Lake.	25	25	25	25
[illegible]	†Ray Her.Min.	3	3¼	3	3
[illegible]	†Rex Con.Min.	25	25	25	25
[illegible]	†Roch. Mines.	59	59	58	58
[illegible]	Round Mount.	54	55	54	54
[illegible]	San Toy......	19	19	17	17
[illegible]	Seven Troughs Coalition	43	43	43	43
[illegible]	†Silver Tip (a prospect)	19	20	18	19
[illegible]	Stand. S.-L...	*1⅜	*1⅜	1⅝	1⅝
[illegible]	Stewart	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅜
[illegible]	Success Min.	88	88	86	87
[illegible]	Super.Min.Co. (a prospect).	34	34	34	34
[illegible]	Temiskaming	55	55	55	55
[illegible]	Tonopah Ext..	4½	4½	4⅞	4⅞
[illegible]	U. S. C. Min.	12½	13½	12½	13
[illegible]	U. V. Exten.	11½	12⅝	12½	12⅝
[illegible]	W. E. Consol.	77	79	77	77

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$175,000	‡Balt. & O. new 5s....	101⅞	101⅞	101¼	101⅜
[illegible]	‡Chic., Mil. & St. P. 4s.	95½	95½	95½	95½
[illegible]	‡Chi. Union Sta. 4½s...	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
[illegible]	‡Erie conv. 4s, w. i...	87⅝	87⅝	87½	87⅝
[illegible]	‡Erie Rights	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
[illegible]	‡Mid. Steel, cv. 5s, w.i.	99¼	99¼	99	99

‡Unlisted. †Sell cents per share. *Odd lot. ‡Ex dividend.

⁂

INDUSTRIALS.

Stocks in which no transactions were shown on the Curb record were quoted:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.
Amer. Drug Syn.....	12½	12⅝	12½	12⅝
Brit.-Am. Tob. ord...	15	16	15	16
Brit.-Am. Tob. ord.				
[illegible]	15	16	15	16
Can. Car & Fy......	65	68	65	68
Can. Car & Fy pf....	83	85	83	85
Curtiss Aeroplane....	46	48	46	48
Int. Dyestuff & Chem., ...	45⅝	46¼	45⅝	46¼
[illegible] Arms..	65	69	65	69
[illegible] 1st pf.	11	13	11	13
[illegible]	68¼	68½	68	68½
[illegible] w. i..	24¼	..	24½	..
[illegible] portation.	12½	13½	12½	13½
Peerless Truck & M.	26½	27	26	27
[illegible]	19	20	19	20
[illegible] ing	13	13⅛	13	13⅛
[illegible] w. i...	15¼	15½	15¼	15½
[illegible]	4⅝	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞
[illegible] inal....	18⅝	19	19	19¼
Wab.-Pitts. Term. pf.				
W. I.	48	49	48	49

⁂

OIL ISSUES.

Pierce Oil	16½	17	16½	17
Savoy Oil	9½	10½	9½	10½

MINING STOCKS.

Booth	38	40	39	40
Silver Pick	4	5	3	4

BONDS.

Pierce Oil 6s	84	85	83	85

⁂

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.
Aetna Explosive	58	64	58	64
Aetna Explosive pf..	81	84	81	84
[illegible]	255	263	259	265
[illegible]	242	252	242	252
[illegible]	102	105	102	105
[illegible]	118	122	118	122
[illegible]	340	355	345	355
[illegible]	73	83	73	83
[illegible] rs..	170	195	165	175
[illegible] ves.	320	340	320	340
[illegible] f...	102	110	102	110
[illegible]	835	855	835	855
[illegible] ew.	388	398	388	395
[illegible] f..	106	108	106	108
[illegible]	388	398	388	398
[illegible] f..	114	120	114	120
[illegible]	17	20	17	20
[illegible]	165	180	165	170
[illegible] pf.	100	105	100	105
[illegible]	495	..	495	..
[illegible]	470	480	465	475
[illegible]	2,450	2,550	2,450	2,550

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York....	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia..	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4
Richmond ...	4	4	4	4½
Atlanta		4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4
St. Louis....	3	4	4	4½
Minneapolis...		4	4	4
Kansas City..	3½	4	4	4½
Dallas		4	4	4
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

	Agricul. Over 90.	Trade Acceptances. Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	3½
New York...	5	3½	3½	.
Philadelphia..	4½	3	3	3
Cleveland ...	5	3½	4	3
Richmond ...	5	3½	4	.
Atlanta	5	3½	4	3
Chicago	5	3½	3½	3
St. Louis....	5	.	.	.
Minneapolis..	5	3½	3½	3
Kansas City..	5	.	.	3
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3
San Francisco	5½	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days ....2@2¼
Ninety days ....2@2¼

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
On call	2	1¾	2	1¾

ON TIME.

60 days.........2¼@2¾
90 days.........2¾
4 months.......2¾@3
5 months.........2¾@3
6 months.........2¾@3

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 to 6 months.................................
30 to 90 days.............................3 @3¼

Other Names.

4 to 6 months.............................3¼@3½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Sterling—				
Demand	$4.76⅛	$4.76	$4.76⅛	+.00⅛
Cables	4.76⅝	4.76½	4.76⅝	+.00⅛
Paris—				
Demand	5.88	5.88⅝	5.88	+.00¼
Cables	5.87⅞	5.87¼	5.87¼	+.00¼
Berlin—				
Demand	74.37½	74.25	74.25	−0.12½
Cables	74.43¾	74.31¼	74.31¼	−0.12½

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close— Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665	London	4.76⅛	4.76½
5.1826	Paris	5.88	5.87¼
95.28	Berlin	74.25	74.31¼
20.20	Austria	13.07	13.02
26.70	Scandinavia	28.30	28.35
19.29	Spain	19.12½	19.12½
5.1826	Switzerland	5.23⅝	5.23
40.19	Holland	42.275	42.43⅜
19.295	Greece	19.40	19.45
5.1826	Italy	6.70	6.70⅝
51.45	Russia	....	31.75
	China—		
....	Hongkong	46.35	46.50
....	Shanghai	63.00	63.12½
	India—		
32.44	Bombay	33.00	......
32.44	Calcutta	33.00	......
	Japan—		
49.84	Kobe	50.25	50.37½
49.84	Yokohama	50.25	50.37½
	Philippine Islands—		
50.00	Manila	49.75	49.87½
	South America—		
42.44	Buenos Aires	42.00	42.12½
32.44	Rio	22.50	22.62½

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.72	$4.70	$4.71¼	$4.69¼

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $486,040,066; balance, $32,257,385; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $650,642.

The local banks have lost $5,125,000 in their Sub-Treasury operations this week.

Domestic Exchanges.

Exchanges on New York at domestic centres; Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 30c premium; Montreal, $5 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 26⅞d, unchanged; New York, 56⅝c, unchanged. Mexican dollars, 43¼c.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting yesterday gross earnings for the second week of February showed the following changes compared with last year:

At. Birm. & At.......	$61,017	+ $11,437
Buff. Roch. & Pitts..	254,686	+ 82,076
Canadian Northern....	453,100	+ 72,600
Canadian Pacific.....	1,912,000	+ 278,000
Ches. & Ohio.........	873,114	+ 129,655
Chi. Ind. & Louis....	137,835	+ 27,424
Den. & Rio Grande..	451,600	+ 103,100
Mo. Kan. & Tex.....	579,731	− 138,182
St. Louis Southwest.	102,000	− 27,000
Texas & Pacific......	361,634	− 5,102
Western Maryland....	181,022	+ 37,558

The following is a summary of the gross earnings of the roads that have so far reported for the second week of February:

Eight roads........	$4,324,374	+ $741,850
Three roads.........	1,043,365	− 170,284
Total (11 roads)....	5,367,739	+ 571,566

LOUISIANA & ARKANSAS for December—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	$144,584	$133,877	$10,706
Net aft. taxes.	50,807	42,910	7,897
Surp. aft. chgs.	28,447	21,058	7,390
6 mos. gross..	874,397	844,646	29,750
Net aft. taxes.	278,684	237,383	41,301
Surp. aft. chgs.	141,009	93,763	47,246

NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD reports to the Massachusetts Public Service Commission for quarter ended Dec. 31—

Total op. rev..	18,997,741	15,780,372	3,217,369
Total exp.....	12,568,744	11,367,677	1,201,067
Rwy. op. inc..	6,708,029	3,762,845	1,945,184
Gross income..	7,119,575	5,121,865	1,997,710
Charges	5,908,754	5,394,541	514,213
Surplus	1,210,821	*272,675	1,483,496

*Deficit.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

BY-PRODUCTS COKE CORPORATION for the year ended Dec. 31—

Gross	$780,724	$509,343	$271,381
Net	607,984	332,478	275,506

CENTRAL DISTRICT TELEPHONE COMPANY, a subsidiary of the Bell Telephone system, reports for the year ended Dec. 31—

Gross	6,949,495	6,673,126	276,369
Net	1,733,618	1,542,103	191,315
Surp. aft. chgs. and divs.....	172,374	9,291	163,083

B. F. GOODRICH CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Net sales	55,416,866	41,764,008	39,509,347
Mfg., selling and gen. admin. exp.....	42,825,908	36,189,642	36,451,234
Net prof. from operation	12,590,957	5,574,367	3,058,113
Miscel. income.	467,690	562,930	491,317
Total income...	13,058,648	6,137,297	3,549,429
Depreciation ..	734,544	573,616	541,358
*Red. of pfd. stock	11,878	......	168,417
Int. on bills payable	46,546	123,254	239,907
Net profit	12,265,679	5,440,427	2,599,747
Preferred div..	1,960,000	2,068,500	2,100,000
Surplus	10,305,679	3,371,927	499,747
Ap. for conting.	1,700,000	......	......
Pfd. stock red.	1,100,000	900,000	......
Pension fund...	100,000	......	......
Prev. surplus..	3,177,910	705,982	806,235
Com. dividend.	......	......	600,000
Profit and loss surplus	10,583,589	3,177,910	705,982

*Reduction of treasury preferred stock from cost to par value.

Earnings of the principal New York traction lines for November, as reported to the Public Service Commission—

	Operat'g Revenue.	Street Ry. Operat'g Income.	Other Income.
Hudson & Man.	328,504	182,940	84,000
Interboro, sub.	1,677,641	1,079,681	39,304
Interboro, el...	1,373,264	662,558	9,692
B'klyn R. T...	2,238,674	776,026	90,113
N. Y. Con...	737,558	271,877	82,583
B'klyn Hts...	720,168	273,696	19,249
Bridge Op.Co.	23,040	9,219	......
B.,Q. C. & S.	135,837	38,550	10,391
Coney I. & B.	133,375	38,009	3,352
Coney I. & G.	2,042	*751	2,367
Nassau Elec.	417,399	121,505	19,731
South B'klyn.	69,062	23,918	2,488
N. Y. Rys.....	1,134,595	350,769	48,808
†Second Av....	68,419	14,662	....
Third Av......	320,226	134,160	83,877
†Dry Dock.....	40,076	7,136	52
42d St., M. & St. Nicholas.	164,776	73,445	296
Belt Line	66,940	21,955	125
N. Y. City Int.	59,144	17,558	178
Union	226,078	60,928	2,810
Westches.Elec.	43,360	3,211	42
Yonkers	62,156	18,552	84
N. Y. & Q. Co.	112,639	1,357	118
N. Y. & L. I..	32,247	4,886	63
Rich.Lt.& R.R.	28,301	4,371	17,165

*Deficit. †Receiver.

THE BUSINESS WORLD.

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CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

While the motor stocks were again under pressure in the early dealings on the Consolidated Stock Exchange, they rallied well toward the close. The efforts of the bears extended also to Baldwin Locomotive, but it recovered with the others later. In fact, the market as a whole showed a good tone toward the close. There appeared to be a lessening of fear regarding the international outlook.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
80	Alaska Gold...	22¾	22¾	22½	22¾
140	Allis-Chalmers.	30⅛	30⅝	30⅛	30⅝
50	Am. Agri. Ch.	70⅞	70⅞	70⅞	70⅞
690	Am. Beet Sug.	69⅛	71	69⅛	70⅞
920	Am. Can	62	62⅛	61⅝	62⅛
30	Am. Car & F..	69⅛	70	69⅛	70
370	Am. Locomo...	65⅜	65⅝	64⅛	65⅝
1,220	Am. Smelting.	100⅛	100⅝	99⅝	100⅛
4,960	Anaconda Cop.	89⅛	90⅛	88⅞	89⅞
4,780	Baldwin Loco.	109⅛	109½	107⅛	108⅞
120	Balt. & Ohio....	86⅝	87⅛	86⅝	87⅛
50	Batopilas	2	2	2	2
20	Brooklyn R. T.	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝
40	Brunswick D..	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
920	Butte-Superior.	92⅛	95	92⅛	95
110	Can. Pacific ..	168	169	168	169
1,420	Cent. Leather.	54⅝	55⅛	54⅝	55
170	Ches. & Ohio..	62	62⅝	61⅞	62⅛
190	C., R. I. & P..	19⅛	20⅛	19⅛	19⅞
410	Chino Copper..	58	58⅜	58	58⅜
110	Col. Fuel & I.	45⅛	45⅛	45	45⅛
60	Corn Products.	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
4,830	Crucible Steel.	81⅛	81⅛	80⅛	80⅛
90	Dist. Secur....	47⅛	47⅛	46⅞	47⅛
40	Dome Mines...	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
780	Erie	37	37⅞	37	37⅛
50	Goodrich Co...	71⅛	72	71⅛	72
30	Gt. Nor. Ore.	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛
110	Inspira. Copper	46	46⅛	46	46⅛
80	Interboro Con.	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
1,540	Int. M. M. pf.	69	70⅝	68⅞	70
40	Int. Nickel....	48	48	48	48
340	Maxwell Mot..	66	66⅛	64⅝	66⅛
1,590	Mexican Pet...	106⅛	106⅝	105⅛	106⅝
10	Miami Cop....	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝
110	Nat. Lead.....	68⅝	69	68⅝	69
20	Nevada Con...	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
150	N. Y. Central.	105⅛	105⅛	104⅞	105⅛
540	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	68⅛	69⅜	68	68⅞
60	Ontario Min...	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
210	Pitts. Coal ...	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛
80	Ry. St. Spg...	40⅞	41	40⅞	41
50	Ray Copper...	25⅛	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝
140	Reading	77⅛	78⅞	77⅛	78⅞
70	Rep. I. & S..	52⅛	53	52⅛	53
60	Shattuck Ariz.	37⅝	38⅜	37⅝	38⅜
110	So. Pacific....	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
70	So. Railway..	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
780	Studebaker....	146⅜	146⅜	144⅛	146⅜
50	Tenn. Copper.	57⅝	58	57⅝	58
470	Union Pacific.	133	134¼	133	134
50	U. S. In. Alc.	153	153	152⅛	152⅛
110	U. S. Rubber.	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛
6,690	U. S. Steel...	83⅛	83⅞	83	83⅞
340	Utah Copper..	84⅞	85⅝	84⅞	85⅛
30	Va.-Caro. Ch.	47	47	47	47
210	Westing. Elec.	66	66½	65	66⅝

36,890

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,100	Atlanta	.20	.20	.20	.20
500	Florence	.47	.47	.47	.47
500	Goldf'd Con....	.92	.92	.92	.92
300	Jumbo Ext....	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
500	Little Chief...	.08	.08	.08	.08
300	Mizpah Ext...	.19	.19	.19	.19
300	Round Mount.	.55	.55	.55	.55
700	Sierra Nev....	.25	.25	.25	.25
350	Tonopah Ext..	4.37½	4.40	4.37½	4.40
400	Union Cons...	.50	.52	.50	.52
1,000	United Gold..	.07	.07	.07	.07

5,950

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.
American Cigar......	110	115	110	115
American Cigar pf....	99	101	99	101
Conley Foil	325	380	325	380
J. S. Young..........	155	170	155	170
Johnson Tin F. & M..	140	170	140	170
MacAndrews & F.....	140	150	140	150
MacAndrews & F. pf.	98½	100½	98½	100½
Porto Rico-Am. Tob..	213	220	213	220
R. J. Reynolds.......	460	475	460	475
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf..	120	122	120	122

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Ang.-French..	5	Oct. 15,'20	94⅝	94¾	6.37
Argen. Govt..	6	Dec. 15,'16	101⅛	101⅜	3.75
Argen. Govt..	6	Dec. 15,'17	101½	102	4.85
Argen. Govt..	6	May 15,'20	101⅝	101⅞	5.40
City of Mont..	5	Dec., 1917	100	100½	4.70
City of Q'bec.	5	Apr., 1920	99¼	100⅛	4.85
Dom. of Can..	5	Aug., 1916	100⅝	101	3.00
Dom. of Can..	5	Aug., 1917	101¼	101½	3.90
French Rep...	5	Apr., 1916	100	100¼	3.50
Italian Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'16	99¼	99¾	6.30
Norway Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'18	101	101¼	4.00
Norway Govt.	6	Oct., 1917	101⅝	101¾	4.80
Norway Govt.	6	Feb., 1923	100⅛	101½	5.73
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100⅝	101¼	4.62
Switz. Govt...	5	Mar., 1918	100	100½	4.70
Switz. Govt...	5	Mar., 1920	99⅞	100¼	4.93

Company Issues.

Security.	Rate	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Ala. Power...	6	Feb., 1918	100	102	4.90
Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	101¼	102	4.05
Am. Locomo..	5	July, 1916	100⅛	101¼	1.00
A. T. & T.sub.	5	Apr., 1916	100¼	100½	1.00
Am. T. & T..	4½	Feb., 1918	100⅜	100⅞	4.10
Ana. Copper..	5	Mar., 1917	101⅜	101⅝	3.40
Ark.V.L.&P.	6	July 1,'19	97	98½	6.50
*Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1917	101	101¼	2.00
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1918	101⅛	101⅝	2.00
B. R. T.....	5	July, 1918	100⅞	101⅛	4.45
Can. Nor. Ry.	5	Sep., 1917	99¼	100	5.00
Can. Pac. Ry.	6	Mar. 2,'24	102⅞	103¼	5.45
Ches. & Ohio.	5	June, 1919	99⅞	100	5.00
Chi. & W. I..	5	Sep., 1917	100⅝	100¾	4.45
Chi. El. Rys..	5	July, 1916	94	96	18.70
Con. Pow....	6	May 1,'17	99¾	100½	5⅝
C. P., R. & L.	6	May, 1918	102⅝	103⅛	4.50
E. P. & L. C.	5	Mar., 1918	95	98	6.00
Erie	5	Apr., 1916	100¼	100½	1.00
Erie	5	Apr., 1917	101⅝	101⅞	3.80
Gen. Rubber..	5	Dec., 1918	100⅞	101¼	4.55
Gr. Rap. Ed..	5	May, 1916	100⅛	100⅜	3.44
Gr. Rap. Ry..	5	June, 1916	100⅛	100⅜	3.65
G. T. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	99⅝	100¼	4.90
Hocking Val..	5	Nov., 1917	101⅛	101⅜	4.15
Int. Harv....	5	Feb. 15,'18	101⅛	102⅛	3.90
Lack. Steel..	6	Mar., 1917	101¼	101⅝	4.40
Louis. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1918	100	101	5.90
Mich. Ry.....	6	June, 1919	101	101⅝	5.45
Mo. Pacific...	6	June, 1916	93	94½	..
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	99	100	6.00
Mor. & W....	5	Dec., 1918	100⅛	100¼	4.80
M. Gen. El..	6	June, 1917	100½	101	5.50
M W. Util..	6	Jan. 1,'25	95	96⅝	6.50
N. E. Nav....	6	May, 1917	99⅞	100⅜	5.95
N.Y.,N.H.&H.	5	May, 1916	100⅛	100⅝	2.00
Nor. States...	6	June, 1917	100⅛	101¼	5.05
Penn. Co....	4½	June15,'21	101⅝	101⅞	4.10
P.S.C. of N.J.	5	Mar., 1919	100⅛	100½	4.90
Rem.Arms.Un: Met. C. Co.	5	Feb., 1919	99⅞	100	5.00
Seab'd A. L..	5	Mar., 1916	100	100¼	1.00
Southern Ry..	5	Mar., 1917	101	101¼	3.80
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	100¼	100½	4.30
U.S.S.R.&M..	6	Feb., 1926	104⅛	104½	4.35
U.S Pub. Ser.	6	Apr., 1918	98	99¾	6.20
†Unit. Fruit..	6	May, 1917	101⅝	101⅞	1.80
United Fruit..	5	May, 1918	101	101¼	4.30
Utah Co......	6	Apr., 1917	101¼	101½	4.45
West. E. & M.	5	Oct., 1917	101⅛	101⅜	3.85
W. Penn. Tr.	6	Mar., 1917	100¼	101	5.10
W. Va.T.& E.	6	June, 1917	97	99	6.75
Western Pow.	6	Mar., 1917	99¼	100⅜	5.40
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	100	101	5.00
Win. El. Ry..	6	Jan. 15,'18	100	100⅝	5⅝

*To be called June, 1916, at 100¼ for 1917, 101 for 1918. †To be called May, 1916, at 101.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.
6s —Sept., 1916......	101⅝	101⅞	101⅝	101⅞
6s —Sept., 1917......	103⅝	104	103⅝	104
4½s—June, 1965......	107⅞	108	107⅞	108
4½s—March, 1963.....	107⅞	107⅞	107½	107⅞
4½s—Nov., 1957......	107⅛	107⅛	107½	107⅞
4½s—May, 1957.......	107⅛	107⅛	107¼	107⅛
4½s—Nov., 1917......	101⅛	101½	101⅛	101½
4½s—May, 1917.......	100⅝	..	100⅝	..
4¼s—March, 1964.....	102¼	102½	102⅜	102½
4¼s—March, 1962.....	102¼	102½	102¼	102½
4¼s—Sept., 1960.....	102¼	102½	102¼	102½
4¼s—Mar., 1930-60....	102¼	102⅜	102¼	102⅜
4s —May, 1959.......	98⅛	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
4s —Nov., 1958.......	98⅛	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
4s —May, 1957.......	98⅛	98⅞	98½	98⅞
4s —Nov., 1956.......	97⅞	98¼	97⅞	98¼
4s —Nov., 1955.......	97⅞	98⅜	97⅞	98⅜
4s —Nov., 1936.......	98	..	98	..
3½s—Nov., 1955.......	88	..	88	..
3½s—Nov., 1954.......	88⅜	89	88⅜	89
3½s—May, 1954.......	88⅜	88¾	88⅜	88¾

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS.

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
390	Adventure ...	1⅞	2⅜	1⅞	2¼
241	Ahmeek	102½	103	102½	103
265	Alaska Gold...	22⅝	22⅝	22½	22½
165	Algomah	1	1⅜	1	1⅛
300	Allouez	71⅞	72	71½	72
15,730	Am. Zinc	79	84½	79	84½
495	Ariz. Com....	9¼	9½	9¼	9½
425	Butte & Balak.	4½	4½	4	4
4,989	Butte & Sup..	92½	94⅝	92¼	94
1,578	Cal. & Ariz..	73⅝	75	73½	74⅝
12	Cal. & Hecla.	576	579	576	579
50	Centennial ...	17	17	17	17
52	Chino	57⅝	58⅝	57⅝	58½
1,360	Copper Range.	65	66	65	65⅞
455	East Butte...	14⅝	14¾	14½	14¾
20	Franklin	10	10¼	10	10¼
200	Granby	93¼	93⅝	93	93
10	Inspiration ...	46½	46½	46½	46½
140	Isle Royale...	29	29½	29	29½
135	Kerr Lake ...	4¼	4¼	4⅛	4
220	Lake	17½	18	17½	17¼
80	Lasalle	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4½
2,285	Mass Con....	12½	13⅝	12½	13⅛
35	Mayflower ...	3⅜	3⅜	3½	3½
110	Miami	36⅞	36⅞	36⅝	36⅝
5	Michigan	2	2	2	2
445	Mohawk	93⅝	95½	93⅝	95¼
10	New Arcadian.	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
70	New Idria....	19½	19½	19½	19½
280	Nipissing	6⅞	7	6⅝	6¾
241	North Butte..	29⅞	29⅝	29	29⅝
25	North Lake...	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅞
5	Old Colony...	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
560	Old Dominion.	70½	70½	70	70½
45	Osceola	93⅝	93⅝	93	93½
100	Pond Creek...	13	13	13	13
35	Quincy	95	95	95	95
20	Ray	25⅝	25⅝	25¼	25⅝
55	Santa Fe.....	3⅛	3⅛	3¼	3¼
2,585	Shannon	[illegible]	12⅞	11	12
60	Shattuck	38	38	37⅞	38
10	South Lake...	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
840	St. Mary's Ld.	[illegible]	71	67⅜	70½
275	Sup. & Bos...	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
50	Sup. Cop.....	[illegible]	21	20½	21
10	Tamarack	51	51	51	51
100	Trinity	[illegible]	10	9¾	10
2,115	U. S. Smelt..	[illegible]	63	61⅝	62½
272	U. S. Sm. pf..	[illegible]	50½	50½	50½
125	Utah Apex...	[illegible]	4⅞	4½	4⅞
525	Utah Con....	[illegible]	15½	15½	15½
125	Utah Copper..	[illegible]	85½	84½	85½
425	Victoria	4	4⅛	4	4⅛
20	Winona	4½	4⅞	4½	4⅝
120	Wolverine ...	66	66	66	66
25	Wyandotte ...	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜

RAILROADS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1	Boston & A...	198	198	198	198
33	Boston Elev...	85	85	85	85
10	Boston & L...	145	145	145	145
124	Boston & M...	44½	45½	44¼	45
10	Boston & M.pf.	71	71	71	71
100	C. J. & S.Y.pf.	106	106	105¼	105½
74	Fitchburg pf..	82⅝	83	82½	82½
10	Maine Cent...	101⅝	101⅞	101⅝	101⅞
52	Mass. Elec. pf.	37	37	37	37
114	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	68	69	67⅝	69
9	North. N. H..	105	105	105	105
2	Nor. & W. pf..	160	160	160	160
45	Rutland pf....	24	25	24	25
2	W. E.St.Ry.pf.	84¼	84¼	84	84

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
117	Am. Ag.Ch.pf.	97⅝	98¼	97⅝	97⅝
100	Amoskeag	70	70	70	70
100	Amoskeag pf..	100	100	100	100
10	Am. P.Serv.pf.	13½	13½	13½	13½
50	Am. Sugar....	112½	112½	112½	112½
268	Am. T. & T..	127⅝	127⅝	127⅝	127⅝
81	A. W. pf. cfs..	98	98	97⅝	98
160	A.,G.& W.I.pf.	46	46½	45⅝	45⅝
113	Edison	249*	249	249	249
155	Mass. Gas....	85	86¼	85	86¼
32	Mass. Gas. pf.	87	87	86½	86⅝
1	N. E. C. Y.pf.	55	55	55	55
67	N. E. Tel.....	136½	136	136	136
10	Nipe Bay.....	128	128	128	128
40	Pullman	163	163	163	163⅝
50	Reece Button..	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
15	Swift	126⅝	127	126⅝	127
41	Torrington ...	47	47½	47	47½
189	United Fruit..	145¾	146½	145⅝	146½
682	Un. Shoe M...	54½	54½	54	54½
125	U. Shoe M. pf.	29	29	29	29
300	U. S. Steel....	83	83⅝	83	83⅝
3,705	Ventura Oil..	9¼	9⅝	9¼	9⅝

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	A. T. & T.4½s.	106½	106½	106½	106½
12,000	A. T. T. 4s...	92¼	92⅛	92¼	92⅛
300	A.,G.& W.I.5s.	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛
3,000	N. E. C. Y. 5s.	80⅜	80½	80⅜	80½
8,000	Swift 5s......	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
4,000	West. Tel. 5s.	99⅞	100	99⅞	100

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado...	1	1½	La Rose....	.62	.70
Bay S G..	.19	.21	Majestic ...	1⅛	1¼
Bingham...	8	8½	McK-Dar..	.45	.49
Bohemia ..	2	2½	Mex Met..	.40	.42
Begole	.75	1.00	M of Am..	2⅝	3
Bost Ely..	.45	.50	New Balt.	3¼	3⅝
Butte & L..	.85	.87	N Cornelia	11⅝	12
Bost & M..	.48	.50	Nev Doug..	.92	.95
B & N Y..	3¼	3½	Old D rcts.	.50	.75
Calaveras..	3¼	3½	Ohio Cop..	.20	.25
Chief Con..	1⅝	1¾	Oneco	.95	1¼
Con Ariz..	1½	1⅝	Onondaga..	1⅝	1⅞
Con Cop...	1⅝	2	Riker	5¼	5⅝
Cortez	.70	.80	S W M....	1⅝	2
Cr Res....	.38	.45	Stew M....	.42	.46
Cal Cor....	5½	6	Unit Prof..	1½	1⅞
Davis-D ...	1⅛	1⅜	U V Ext...	18	18¼
Eagle & B..	1⅝	1⅝	Utah Met..	9⅛	9½
1st N C..	6½	6⅝	Tonop Bel..	4⅝	4⅞
G'field ...	.88	.95	Tonop Min.	6⅞	7⅛
Houghton..	2⅜	2⅝	Yukon G...	2½	2⅝
Iron Blos..	1⅛	1⅜	Truro	8	9

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
195	Arundel Sand & Gravel....	40½	40½	[illegible]	40
87	Balto. Trust...	156	158	[illegible]	157½
270	Balto. Tube...	110	111	[illegible]	109½
151	Balto. Tube pf	90	91	[illegible]	91
50	Chalmers Oil..	7½	7½	[illegible]	7½
144	Con. Coal	97½	98⅝	[illegible]	98⅝
7,010	Cosden	26	26	[illegible]	24⅝
120	Davison Chem	66⅝	66⅝	[illegible]	66
50	Houston Oil..	20	20	[illegible]	20
1	Mfrs. Finance.	44	44	[illegible]	44
1	Maryl'd Cas'ty	97	97	[illegible]	97
3	Mer. & M. Bk.	28¼	28¼	[illegible]	28¼
12	Mt.V.Cot.Mills	13	13	[illegible]	13
7	Mt.V.Cot.M.pf.	53	53	[illegible]	53
100	North. Cent...	88	88	[illegible]	88
25	Pa. W. & Pow.	74¾	74¾	[illegible]	74¾
400	Sapulpa Ref., (cash)	16½	16½	[illegible]	16½
905	S'p'lpa Ref., ex div. & ex rts	14¼	14¼	[illegible]	14¼
5	Sapulpa Prod..	15	15	[illegible]	15
350	Sapulpa Pr. pf	15	15	[illegible]	15
200	S'pulpa Ref. rts	1⅝	1⅝	[illegible]	1⅝
2	U. Ry. & Elec.	27	27	27	27
27,960	Wayland Oil..	7⅞	9½	7⅞	9½
25	W'land Oil pf.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Balt.Spar. Pt. 4½s	97	97	97	97
1,000	Chi. Ry. 5s...	99	99	99	99
1,000	City of Balt. 3½s, '80....	85	85	85	85
1,000	City of Balt. 4s, '54......	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
4,500	City of Balt. 4s, '58......	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
3,500	City of Balt. 4s, '61......	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
2,000	City & Sub. Wash. 5s...	102½	102½	102½	102½
500	Con. Coal 6s..	104	104	104	104
1,000	Con. Gas 4½s.	94	94	94	94
119,000	Cosden 6s	135	138½	133	133
2,000	Elk'n Fuel 5s.	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
1,000	Ga.S. & F. 5s.	102½	102½	102½	102½
1,000	Mer. & Min. Trans 6s ...	101½	101½	101½	101½
3,000	Milw. ref. 4½s	92½	92½	92½	92½
1,000	Mt. Ver. Cot. Mill notes..	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
2,000	Norf. Ry. & L. 5s	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼
10,000	Syracuse Gas 5s, '46......	101	101	101	101
21,000	Unit. Ry. & El. inc. 4s..	61⅞	62	61⅞	62
4,000	Unit. Ry. & El. 1st 4s..	83⅝	84	83⅝	84
400	Unit. Ry. & El. fdg. 5s..	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜
9,000	Unit. Ry. & El. notes ..	99½	99½	99½	99½

CHICAGO.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
12	Am. Shipb....	81	81	80⅞	81
100	Booth Fish....	27	27	27	27
50	Chi. P. Tool..	72	72	72	72
50	Chi. T. & T...	230	230	230	230
360	Dia. Match..	106	106	106	106
26	Deere pf......	96	96	96	96
20	Ills. Brick....	80	80	80	80
20	K. C. Ry ctfs..	27	28	25½	25½
35	Do pf.......	60	60	59½	59½
220	Lindsay Light.	10¼	10¼	10⅛	10¼
20	Mont. W. pf.	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝
175	People's Gas..	102⅞	103	102⅞	103
20	Pub. Serv.....	114	115	114	115
11	Do pf.......	103¼	104	102½	104
2	Sears R'buck..	180	180	180	180
120	Stewart War..	87	87	87	87
83	Swift & Co...	126⅝	127	126⅝	127
50	Un. Carbide..	175½	175½	175½	175¼

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	Chi. C. Ry. 5s.	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
5,000	Chi. Ry. 5s..	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
14,000	Chi. Ry. A 5s.	92	92½	92	92½
7,000	Chi. Ry. B 5s.	71	71	71	71
10,000	Edison 5s.....	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
3,000	Met. Gold 4s..	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛
1,000	Morris 4½s..	93	93	93	93
10,000	Un. Station 4s.	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
6,000	Swift 5s......	100	100	99⅞	99⅞

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
138	Am. Railways.	30	30	30	30
100	Am. Zinc	82¼	82¼	82¼	82¼
45	Baldwin Loco..	109¼	109¼	107⅞	107⅞
6	Buff. & Susq..	41	41½	41	41½
330	Cambria Steel.	81	81½	81	81
35	Chino Copper..	57½	57⅝	57½	57⅝
200	Elec. Stor. B..	65⅝	65⅝	65¼	65⅝
1,000	Erie	37½	37½	37½	37½
25	Ins. Co., N. A.	26	26	26	26
320	L. Sup. Corp..	11	11¼	11	11
245	Lehigh Nav....	77¼	77½	77¼	77½
40	L. V. R. R....	77½	77½	77½	77½
301	L. V. Transit.	21½	22	21⅝	22
240	L H. Tran. pf.	43	43	43	43
100	Nevada Con...	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼
563	Penn. R. R....	57⅛	57⅛	57	57⅛
35	Pa. Salt Mfg.	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
580	Pa. Steel pf...	99	99	98⅝	98⅝
100	Phil.Co.cum.pf.	44⅝	44⅝	44⅛	44⅝
524	*Phila. Electric	27⅞	28	27⅞	28
25	Phila. Electric.	28	28	28	28
20	Phila. Trac....	79¼	79¼	79¼	79¼
100	Reading 1st pf.	43	43	43	43
100	Southern Ry...	20⅝	20⅝	20¼	20¼
40	Tono.-Belmont	4½	4½	4⅛	4⅛
188	Tono. Mining..	6⅞	6⅞	6⅜	6⅞
5	Union Trac...	43½	43½	43½	43½
258	Un. Gas Imp.	89	89	88⅞	89
2,150	U. S. Steel....	83⅝	83⅝	83⅛	83⅝
3	West Jer. & S.	50½	50½	50½	50½
100	W. Cramp & S.	76½	76½	76½	76½
475	York Ry.	9½	9½	9½	9½
30	York Ry. pf...	36	36	36	36

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$800	Am. G. & E. 5s	92½	92⅝	92½	92½
1,000	C. Tr., N.J. 5s.	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
4,000	El. & P. Tr. 4s	81¼	81¼	81¼	81¼
1,000	Interst. Rys.4s	58	58	58	58
1,000	Key. Tel. 1st 5s	99	99	99	99
1,000	Leh. Nav. 4½s.	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼
2,000	L. V. gen. 4s.	93½	93½	93½	93½
1,000	Penn. gen.4½s.	102½	102½	102½	102½
3,000	Penn. con.4½s.	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
1,000	Peo. Pass. 4s..	83¼	83¼	83¼	83¼
4,000	Phila. Co. c. 5s	92¼	92¼	92	92¼
2,000	P. W. & B. 4s.	99½	99½	99½	99½
8,000	Phila. Elec. 4s.	84	84	84	84
1,000	Read. gen. 4s.	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼
1,000	Read. Term.5s.	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
6,000	Stand. Gas 6s..	99⅞	100	99⅞	100
17,000	Un. Ry. Inv. 5s	72	72¼	72	72¼
2,000	W. N. Y. & P. gen. 4s.......	82½	82½	82½	82½

*Ex dividend.

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
195	Am.W.G.M. ...	48	48½	48	48
10	Am.W.G.M.pf..	140	140	140	140
60	Am. Sew. Pipe	16⅜	16⅜	16½	16½
60	Am. W. G. pf..	105	105	105	105
110	Consol. Ice....	4½	4½	4⅜	4½
45	Columbia Gas.	14⅞	15	14⅞	15
175	La B. I. & S.pf.	124	124½	124	124½
40	Mfrs. L. & H..	51	51	51	51
210	Nat. Fireproof.	10½	10½	10	10
30	Nat. F. pf.....	21½	21½	21½	21½
339	Ohio Fuel.....	39	40	39	40
585	Ohio Fuel Oil..	17⅞	18	17⅞	18
40	Pgh. Brew.....	5	5	5	5
20	Pgh. Coal	31	31	31	31
30	Pgh. Coal pf...	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
50	Pgh. Plate Gl..	116	116	116	116
356	Pure Oil	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
10	Un. S. & S. pf.	125⅝	125⅝	125⅝	125⅝
360	West. Air Br..	138⅜	139½	138⅜	139½
100	W. P. T. & W. P. pf....	44	44	44	44

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Pgh. C. deb. 5s	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼
2,000	C.D.& T.1st 5s.	102½	102½	102½	102½

STEEL BONDS SOLD FOR BRITAIN HERE

J. P. Morgan & Co. Announce $28,800,000 Purchase by United States Co.

PRICE PAID NOT DISCLOSED

This Block Was Previously Held by the Carnegie Foundation Funds in Scotland.

J. P. Morgan & Co. announced yesterday that they had sold to the United States Steel Corporation for account of the British Treasury $22,800,000 of the corporation's first collateral trust 5 per cent. sinking fund gold bonds, due 1951. This block of bonds was previously held by the Carnegie Foundation Funds in Scotland and were sold by the Trustees of the funds about three months ago to the English Government in furthering the plan of mobilizing American securities for sale back to this country.

Ever since it was announced in cabled dispatches that the Carnegie bonds had been disposed of in Scotland, investment dealers on this side had been eager for information regarding them. The securities were part of the $304,000,000 issue made for the especial purpose of paying Andrew Carnegie and his partners for their properties when they sold out to the Steel Corporation, and they have since been considered one of the best industrial investments. Bond men were anxious to buy in the Scotch bonds, but nothing was heard of them until their transfer to the Steel Corporation became public.

The corporation took advantage of the opportunity of buying in their bonds at a time when deposits in bank amounted to considerably more than $100,000,000. It is understood that the block will be added to others held in the sinking fund, there to be kept alive. The interest paid on them will work to build up the fund available for the purchase of more bonds. The amount now devoted annually to purchases of the first 5s is approximately $5,200,000.

The operation of the sinking fund has brought about the retirement of $51,858,000 of the bonds, exclusive of the $22,800,000 comprised in the latest purchase. The bonds were issued in six series, of which a part are callable at any interest date at 115 and interest.

No information was forthcoming yesterday about the price paid by the Steel Corporation. The current quotation is 112 bid, 114 asked, and it was believed by dealers that the corporation had paid a price somewhere between these quotations. If as low a figure as 112 was paid J. P. Morgan & Co. received something more than $25,500,000 in the sale, to be credited to the British Government's account.

Central Leather's Income $8,465,104

The Central Leather Company reports a net income of $8,465,104 for last year, a gain of $1,749,973 over 1914. The balance for the common stock, after interest and preferred stock dividends was $4,295,966, an increase of $1,759,972. A factor of especial interest in the statement yesterday was the last quarter's showing, the dividend surplus being practically half the total for the full year. The balance of 1915 earnings was equivalent to 10.82 per cent. on the common shares for the complete year, of which 5.28 per cent. was accounted for by the final three months. It was learned yesterday that P. A. Valentine had resigned as Chairman of the company and also as a Director because of ill health. A successor will be elected at the annual meeting on Feb. 23.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Electric Power.......	23	25
Adirondack Electric Power pf....	76	78
*American Gas & Electric.......	130	135
*American Gas & Electric pf.....	50	51
American Gas Co...............	121	123
American Light & Traction......	370	375
American Light & Traction pf....	112	115
American Power & Light........	65½	67
American Power & Light pf......	86½	87
American Public Utilities.......	43	46
American Public Utilities pf......	73	76
American Waterworks & Electric.	7½	8½
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	14	17
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf..........	55	58
Associated G. & E. pf...........	45	60
Carolina P. & L................	28	30
Carolina P. & L. pf.............	97	99
Cities Service	114	116
Cities Service pf...............	75	77
Colorado Power	25	26
Colorado Power pf..............	99	101
Commonwealth P. R. & L........	61⅛	63
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.....	85	87
Consumers P. 5s, 1929.........	102	104
Consumers Power pf., (Me.)......	93	96
Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s......	95	97
Electric Bond Deposit pf.........	72	76
Electric Bond & Share pf........	99	100
Empire District Electric pf......	77	82
Federal Light & Traction........	9	12
Federal Light & Traction pf......	42	45
Gas & Electric Securities........	120	130
Gas & Electric Securities pf......	88	91
Great Western P. 5s, 1946.......	85	87
Northern Ontario Light & Power..	15	18
Northern Ont. Light & Power pf..	59	64
Northern Ontario Lt. & P. 6s, '31.	84	88
Northern States Power	46	46½
Northern States Power pf........	90½	92
Ozark Power & Water...........	20	30
Pacific Gas & Electric...........	63	63¾
Pacific Gas & Electric, old, pf....	91	93
Pacific Gas & Electric, new, pf....	89	92½
Republic Ry. & Light Co.........	21	23
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf......	67	70
Southwestern P. & L. pf..........	97½	100
Southern California Edison.......	88½	91
Southern California Edison pf.....	103	105½
*Standard Gas & Electric........	8¼	9
*Standard Gas & Electric pf......	31	31¾
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power.....	10	10¼
Tenn. Ry., Light & Power pf......	44½	45
Toledo Traction, Light & Power..	19	21
Toledo Traction, Light & P. pf....	50	55
United Light & Rys..............	50	53
United Light & Rys. 1st pf........	74½	76½
Western Power	17	18
Western Power pf...............	57½	59

*Par value, $50.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.
Anglo-American	15⅝	16¼	15⅝	16½
Atlantic Refining....	665	675*	670	680
Borne-Scrymser	300	320	275	285
Buckeye Pipe Line...	105	108	108	111
Chesebrough Mfg....	730	750	730	750
Colonial Oil	160	180	160	180
Continental Oil	270	275	270	275
Crescent Pipe Line....	44	47*	45	47
Cumberland P. L......	65	70	65	70
Eureka Pipe Line.....	230	235	230	240
Galena S. Oil........	150	155	150	153
Galena S. Oil pf......	135	138	135	138
Illinois Pipe Line.....	185	188	186	188
Indiana Pipe Line.....	105	108	105	108
Inter. Pet. Co., Ltd...	12¾	13	13	13¼
National Transit.....	31	33	31	33
N. Y. Transit........	200	205	200	205
Northern Pipe Line...	104	107	104	107
Ohio Oil	232	235	221	223
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co...	62	64	62	64
Pierce Oil	16½	17	16½	17
P. O. Conv. 6s, 1924.	84	85	83	85
Prairie O. & G.......	415	420	415	420
Prairie Pipe Line.....	230	235	230	235
Solar Refining.......	295	305	295	305
Southern Pipe Line...	210	215	210	215
South Penn. Oil......	370	375	370	375
Southwest Penn......	112	117	112	117
Standard Oil of Cal...	368	371	368	371
Standard Oil of Ind...	510	515	510	515
Standard Oil of Kan..	445	455	440*	450
Standard Oil of Ky...	355	365	350	360
Standard Oil of Neb..	350	370	350	370
Standard Oil of N. J..	507	512*	513	518
Standard Oil of N. Y..	212	215	214	216
Standard Oil of Ohio..	550	560	550	560
Swan & Finch........	130	135	125	130
Union Tank	84	86	84	86
Vacuum Oil	227	231	227	231
Washington Oil	48	53	48	53

*Ex dividend.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line..	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.25	4.00
Baltimore & Ohio.	1916-'23	4½	4.25	4.10
Buff., Roch. & P..	1916-'30	4½@5	4.28	4.18
Canadian Pacific.	1916-'28	4½	4.28	4.18
Car., C. & Ohio..	1916-'24	5	4.50	4.25
Ches. & Ohio.....	1916-'24	4½	4.55	4.38
Chi. & East Ill...	1916-'25	5½	4.38	4.20
Chi. & Northw...	1916-'23	4½	5.60	5.40
C., R. I. & Pac...	1916-'27	4½@5	4.20	4.00
C., St. L & N. O.	1916-'24	5	5.20	4.90
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5	4.30	4.15
Del. & Hudson...	1922	4½	4.50	4.30
Erie R. R.......	1916-'23	4½@5	4.20	4.10
Hocking Valley...	1916-'23	4 @5	4.45	4.25
Illinois Central...	1916-'23	4½@5	4.38	4.20
Louis. & Nash....	1916-'23	5	4.25	4.12
Mo., K. & Texas.	1916-'23	5	4.25	4.00
Mo. Pacific......	1916-'22	5	5.62	5.25
N. Y. C. Lines....	1916-'28	4½@5	6.00	5.00
Norf. & Western..	1916-'24	4½	4.38	4.15
N. Y., N H & H..	1916-'28	6	4.20	4.00
Penn. Gen. Fght..	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.35	4.20
St. L., I. Mt. & S.	1916-'24	5	4.15	3.95
St. L. & San F...	1916-'22	5	5.25	4.70
Seab. Air Line...	1916-'23	5	6.00	5.00
Southern Pacific..	1916-'23	4½	4.55	4.25
Southern Ry......	1916-'24	4½@5	4.25	4.10
			4.50	4.25

MIDVALE SUBSCRIPTIONS BIG

W. E. Corey, in Letter to Bankers, Explains Merger Further.

Subscriptions to the new offering of Midvale Steel & Ordnance 5 per cent. convertible sinking fund bonds continued to pour in yesterday at a rate that indicated that the issue, which may reach $50,000,000, would be twice subscribed by the time of closing the books. In a letter to the bankers, William E. Corey, President of the corporation, said that earnings applicable to fixed charges on this issue are running at the rate of more than nine times the annual charge. Mr. Corey made public more information about the new steel merger than has heretofore been available. In his letter he says:

"The Midvale Steel & Ordnance Company through the ownership of practically the entire capital stock controls Worth Bros. Company, and through the ownership of 99 per cent. of its capital stock the Midvale Steel Company. These companies own plants at Coatesville and Philadelphia, Penn., the steel capacity of which amounts to 650,000 tons a year. A considerable portion of the total tonnage consists of special products, such as boiler tubes, locomotive cars, marine forgings, etc., which command a high price. Through the ownership of all the capital stock of the Buena Vista Iron Company the Midvale Steel & Ordnance Company has valuable ore lands in Cuba, and through the Remington Arms Company at Delaware has rifle contracts with the British Government amounting to $80,000,000.

"The Cambria Steel Company, which is being acquired by the Midvale Steel & Ordnance Company, controls the property of the Cambria Iron Company, owning large plants at Johnstown, Penn., the finished steel capacity of which is in excess of 1,250,000 tons annually. This output consists of a wide diversity of commercial steel products. Through the acquisition of the Cambria Company control is also obtained of all the stock of the Penn Mining Companies of Michigan and Wisconsin, and a one-half interest in the Mahoning Ore & Steel Company, which has one of the largest ore deposits of the best grade on the Messaba Range. The Cambria Steel Company also owns or controls coal lands containing an estimated tonnage of 225,000,000 tons of steam and coking coal, and furthermore controls ships for the transportation of its raw material from the head of the lakes.

"On Dec. 31, 1915, the Midvale Steel & Ordnance Company, exclusive of the cash resources of the Cambria Steel Company, had a working capital of $18,500,000. The Cambria's balance sheet as of the same date showed a working capital of $14,000,000."

ERIE FINANCING APPROVED.

Stockholders Vote Issue of $19,627,130 Mortgage Bonds.

The stockholders of the Erie Railroad, at a special meeting held yesterday, voted their approval of the new bond financing announced recently by the Erie and the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., bankers for the road. Under this authorization, subject to approval by the New York Public Service Commission, the Erie will issue $19,627,130 4 per cent. fifty-year general mortgage bonds, convertible into stock after April 1, 1918, at 50. Stockholders of the Erie and holders of the Erie convertible bonds, series B, will have a right to subscribe to the new bonds at 85.

Of the 1,762,000 shares of Erie stock outstanding, a total of 1,040,390 shares was voted. Only 200 shares out of the 1,040,390 shares were voted against the projected financing. A block of 100 shares was voted in opposition to the plan by Clarence H. Venner, who, in the past, has interposed legal objections in a large number of financing and consolidation ventures of other corporations. The other 100 shares were voted in opposition to the plan by Mr. Venner's company, known as the Continental Securities Company. An official of the Erie stated yesterday that Mr. Venner had only recently become a registered owner of Erie stock.

A hearing before the Public Service Commission is set for Feb. 23, and it is expected that Mr. Venner and his company will then make further protests against the financing.

The $19,627,130 new bonds approved yesterday are made up, in part, of the $10,000,000 series C convertibles which were authorized some time ago. This series was convertible at 66 2-3, but the stockholders, by yesterday's action, authorized the Directors to change the figure to 50. The balance of $9,627,130 is to be taken from the $18,000,000 of new bonds which were formally authorized at the meeting and all of which bear the provision of convertibility at 50.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The United Gas and Electric Corporation has sold to Drexel & Co., Bertron, Griscom & Co., and Reilly, Brock & Co. of Philadelphia and New York $5,000,000 of its 6 per cent. thirty-year collateral trust sinking fund gold bonds, due 1945.

The Crocker-Wheeler Company has declared a special extra dividend on the common stock of 2 per cent., payable March 1. The dividend comes out of profits made in 1915.

A special meeting of stockholders of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad has been called for May 15 at Minneapolis to vote on the plan recently proposed by the Directors for a voluntary financial readjustment of the road.

The Guaranty Trust Company has issued in pamphlet form a synopsis of the war tax law of 1914, extended from Dec. 17 to the end of this year. All items taxable under the law are scheduled in alphabetical order, with the specific tax in each case indicated.

Carlisle & Co. have prepared a booklet on "Tungsten, Its Properties and Uses," for free distribution.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.06	Mexican	.18
Alpha Con..........	.03	Occidental Con.....	.75
Andes	.05	Ophir	.18
Best & Belcher.....	.02	Overman	.05
Caledonia	.29	Seg. Belcher.......	.03
Con. Cal. & Va.....	.08	Sierra Nevada......	.21
Hale & Norcross....	.03	Union Con..........	.45
Jacket Con.........	.13	Justice	.03

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.30	Comb. Fraction.....	.08
Halifax	.53	Diamondf'd B. B....	.02
Jim Butler.........	.95	Diamondf'd Daisy...	.03
McNamara	.04	Florence	.47
Midway	.15	Goldfield Con......	.93
Mizpah Ext.........	.18	Goldf'd Kewanas...	.16
Montana	.25	Goldf'd Merger.....	.15
North Star.........	.15	Jumbo Ext..........	1.15
Rescue Eula........	.06	Lone Star..........	.02
Tonopah Ext........	4.45	Silver Pick........	.03
Tonopah Nev........	6.50	Spearhead	.10
West End...........	.75	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills.......	.20
Atlanta	.20	Nevada Packard.....	.35
Booth	.39	Rochestern Mines...	.57
C. O. D............	.03	Round Mountain.....	.55

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot	11⅝	11⅞	Isabella ...	23¼	23¾
Elkton ...	34¾	36	Jackpot ..	7 1-3	9½
El Paso...	75	89	McKinney.	45½	48
Findlay ...		3	Portland ..	175	180
Gold. Cycle.	213	214	Vindicator..	225	240
Gold Dollar ..		5	Rav. B. H.	2	3
Gold Sov..	4¾	5¼			

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO. will be held at the office of the Company, 115 Fifth Avenue, New York City, on Monday, February 28, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors and for such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The transfer books will be closed from the close of business Monday, February 14, 1916, until the morning of Tuesday, February 29, 1916.

JOHN HIGGINS, Secretary.

THE ORINOKO MILLS.

To the Stockholders of the Orinoko Mills.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of The Orinoko Mills will be held at the principal office of the company, No. 215 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y., on the 25th day of February, 1916, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and passing upon the acts of the Board of Directors since the last annual meeting of stockholders, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

F. D. POLLAK, Secretary.

New York, February 17th, 1916.

To the Stockholders of J. Wener & Company:

Please take notice that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of J. Wener & Company, for the purpose of electing Directors of the company will be held at the office of Abr. A. Silberberg, attorney for the company, 258 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, at 10 A. M. on March 4th, 1916.

J. WENER, President.

Fajardo Sugar

(Porto Rico)

Some Reasons Why It Should Be Bought

1:—Higher prices now ruling for Sugar than were obtained for the average of last year's crop and still higher prices are predicted. This statement is based upon the opinion of the highest authorities in the Sugar trade and is explained in a great measure by the strong statistical position of the Sugar trade ensuring high prices for some years to come owing to the depletion of European invisible supply, conservatively estimated at over 1,000,000 tons by competent trade authorities, coupled with the fact that the European Sugar industry cannot approach to a normal basis till at least a year after conclusion of the War, owing to the destruction of refineries in Belgium, France and Poland. Practically all the available supply has been brought into use for the purpose of Domestic and Foreign Consumption.

2:—Crop will be largest in Company's history at about 32,000 tons as against 21,000 tons last year. The Crop is now immune from damage.

3:—Surmounting of difficulties which have caused suspension of dividends for the past three years. A dividend of 2½% on account of current year's crop was declared January 10th, payable February 1st. I am of the opinion that regular quarterly dividends of at least this amount will be paid from now on and that substantial extra dividends will be declared from time to time should Sugar maintain its present level. In common with all concerns engaged in Sugar production, this Company suffered from the low price ruling in 1913-1914; in addition to which a drought destroyed 20% of the Crop in the latter year. This misfortune will not recur, as a complete irrigation plant to supply 1,200 acres is already in operation, and an extension for a further thousand acres is in course of construction. Unlike most irrigation works, which are costly to operate, the proximity and distribution of the River Fajardo have enabled the construction, so far, to be carried out at a total cost of less than $15 per acre, and owing to the favorable contour of the land occupied by the plantation the irrigation itself is able to be conducted without pumps or artificial means, thus reducing the cost to a minimum.

4:—Book value of stock according to last annual report is $125 per share. Because the Company should earn over $30 per share this year the book value at end of current fiscal year should be over $155 per share. The property has been maintained in a most efficient manner by careful surveying and a system of experimental culture and planting resulting in the elimination of varieties of canes found to be unprofitable for varying localities. The assets are conservatively valued, and in many cases capital outlay has been charged to working expenses.

5:—Dividend record of the FAJARDO SUGAR COMPANY compares favorably with that of other better known concerns engaged in similar business. Since 1908 dividends aggregating $44.50 in cash and $140 in stock have been paid, making a total distribution, valuing the stock at $80, of $156.50, or an average over the whole period of 19¼%. (Since the distribution of the stock dividend the stock has sold at over 175.)

6:—Company has no bonded indebtedness, and no Preferred Stock. Total capitalization is $3,337,200 all in Common Stock.

7:—A ready market is ensured owing to the stock being dealt in on the New York Curb.

Present Market 82 Bid—Offered at 85

ERNEST SMITH

Specialist in Sugar Securities

25 Broad St., N. Y. Tel. 974 Broad.

Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company

To the Stockholders of Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company:

The directors have decided to extend to the stockholders of the Company the privilege of subscribing for $25,000,000 par value of the capital stock of this company, consisting of 500,000 shares of the par value of $50 each, the privilege of so subscribing to be on the terms and conditions herein and in the subscription warrants set forth.

The right to so subscribe will be accorded to stockholders who are registered on the books of the company at the close of business on the 21st day of February, 1916.

Each stockholder will be entitled to subscribe to the new stock, at the price of $60 per share, to the extent of one-third of the amount of the stock registered in his name at the time aforesaid, provided that, in respect of fractional amounts, no right to subscribe will be accorded except upon surrender of sufficient fractional warrants, on or before March 10, 1916, to aggregate a full share, and the issuance of a full warrant therefor.

On said 21st day of February, 1916, or as soon thereafter as practicable, there will be issued and mailed to each of said stockholders, at his address as the same appears on the books of the company, warrants in respect of such subscription rights.

Payments on subscriptions for full shares are to be made to the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, No. 140 Broadway, New York City, in New York funds, not later than the 13th day of March, 1916, on the terms and conditions set forth in the full warrants of subscription. Certificates for such stock will be delivered as soon as practicable thereafter.

Full warrants of subscription for stock will become wholly void and of no value if the right to subscribe is not exercised and payment thereon made on or before March 13, 1916, and fractional warrants will become wholly void and of no value after March 10, 1916.

The aforesaid $25,000,000 par value of stock has been underwritten by a syndicate, which has agreed to take the same, or such part thereof as the shareholders may not subscribe, at $60 per share, the company having agreed to pay to said syndicate a commission for such underwriting.

The issue of the stock offered as aforesaid will exhaust the present authorized capital stock of the company, leaving no stock for further issue to meet the possible future requirements of the company unless the amount of authorized capital stock be increased. It is contemplated and intended to finance the purchase of stock of the Cambria Steel Company through the funds which will be derived from the offering of $25,000,000 par value of stock above mentioned and the issue by the company of collateral trust bonds of approximately $50,000,000 in principal amount, which bonds, according to the present plans, will be convertible into capital stock of the company at the price of $100 for $50 par value of such stock. Under the circumstances, the Board of Directors have determined that it is advisable to increase the amount of the authorized capital stock of the company from $100,000,000 to $150,000,000 and have accordingly called a special meeting of the stockholders to consider such increase, to be held March 11, 1916, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and for the purpose of said meeting have ordered the stock transfer books closed at the close of business on the 21st day of February, 1916, to be reopened at the opening of business on the 13th day of March, 1916. Formal notice of said meeting, as required by law and the by-laws, will hereafter be mailed to each stockholder. If such increase in the capital stock be authorized at said stockholders' meeting there will be reserved from issue the amount necessary to satisfy the conversion privilege of the bonds to be issued as above mentioned, leaving approximately $25,000,000 par value of unissued stock to meet possible future requirements of the company.

By order of the Board of Directors.

WILLIAM B. DICKSON, Secretary,
Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company.

Dated, New York, February 11th, 1916.

To the Holders of the First Mortgage 5% Fifty-Year Gold Bonds of

GEORGIA & FLORIDA RAILWAY

The Georgia and Florida Railway having been placed in the hands of Receivers, the undersigned, at the request of the holders of a large amount of the above mentioned bonds, have consented to act as a Committee for the protection of the interests of the bondholders.

Holders of the First Mortgage 5% Fifty-Year Gold Bonds are requested to deposit their bonds with **THE BALTIMORE TRUST COMPANY of Baltimore, Md., the Depositary** of the Committee under a Deposit Agreement which has been duly executed by the Committee, and copies of which may be obtained from the Depositary or any one of its Agents. Certificates of Deposit will be issued for all bonds so deposited.

For the convenience of the holders of bonds, the Baltimore Trust Company, Depositary of the Committee, has upon request of the Committee appointed Central Trust Company of New York, and Richmond Trust & Savings Company, of the City of Richmond, Virginia, Agents of the Depositary to accept the deposit of bonds on its behalf.

Baltimore, Md., February 1st, 1916.

MUNFORD, HUNTON, WILLIAMS & ANDERSON, Counsel, Richmond, Va.
W. R. SULLIVAN, Secretary, 81 Pine Street, New York.
THE BALTIMORE TRUST COMPANY, Depositary, Baltimore, Md.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF N. Y., Agent for the Depositary, 54 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.
RICHMOND TRUST & SAVINGS COMPANY, Agent for the Depositary, 620 East Main Street, Richmond, Va.

FRANKLIN Q. BROWN,
DOUGLAS H. GORDON,
EPPA HUNTON, JR.,
H. C. HUFFER, JR.,
DUDLEY OLCOTT, II.,
S. C. ROWLAND,
R. LANCASTER WILLIAMS,
LANGBOURNE M. WILLIAMS,
Committee.

COTTON DECLINES ON LIQUIDATION

Many Holdings of Traders Sold for Failure to Renew Margins Over Night.

SOUTHERN SPOTS LOWER

Proposed Amendment to Futures Act Stirs Criticism in All Branches of the Trade.

After showing an early decline of about 7 to 11 points the cotton market yesterday turned steadier and closed around the best prices of the day at a net gain of 2 to 3 points. The opening break was due largely to over-night liquidation, resulting from the selling out of holdings for the account of traders who had not responded to margin calls. Around the low level the same buying which made its appearance on Thursday's collapse came to the rescue and absorbed all offerings. The purchases for the account of the trade interests were very heavy.

Southern spot markets were fractionally lower, but showed no especial weakness. Quotations from some centres were unchanged.

Liverpool was steady after an easy opening, and closed around the best prices of the session.

The proposed amendment of Chairman Lever of the United States Cotton Futures act came in for considerable discussion. In practically every part of the cotton trade the suggested changes have come in for criticism. Local cotton men are in the dark as to how the proposed tax on foreign operators is to be collected, and this, together with several other features of the proposed amendment, was made the subject of adverse comment.

According to the New York Cotton Exchange the intosight for the week was 249,321 bales, against 458,488 last year. The total for the season is 9,276,000, against 11,366,000 last year. Spinners' takings for the week were placed at 288,000, against 363,000 last year. The total for the season is 8,086,000, against 7,176,000 last year.

Sentiment is now very bearish. There is a general belief that although Southern holders may not sell on declines they will be inclined to liquidate on moderate advances from now on.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged, New Orleans and Augusta 6 points decline, and Norfolk, 25 points decline. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, with 5 points decline, with 11.55c for middling. Futures closed steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	11.53	11.39	11.52@11.53	11.50@11.51
May	11.78	11.64	11.77@11.78	11.74@11.75
July	11.98	11.84	11.97@11.98	11.95@11.96
Oct.	12.16	12.04	12.15@12.16	12.13@12.14
Dec.	12.30	12.20	12.29@12.30	12.27@12.28
Jan.	12.34	12.27	12.36@12.37	12.34@12.35

Total port receipts, 16,351 bales; last week, 29,111 bales; last year, 66,203 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
New Orleans	1,782	1,498	11,087
Galveston	6,307	8,181	18,110
Mobile	371	162	726
Charleston	286	644	1,096
Savannah	2,845	3,707	10,736
Wilmington	90	194	1,358
Norfolk	1,310	1,978	2,138

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	256	924	1,321
Memphis	675	2,045	3,603
St. Louis	31	1,617	5,034
Houston	4,896	4,758	19,715

Exports, 25,332 bales; total thus far this season, 3,248,255 bales; total last season, 4,905,305 bales.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.		Spots.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
571	Galveston	11.85	309,639	560,414
3,686	New Orleans	11.37	416,127	429,375
125	Mobile	11.12	20,601	53,195
100	Savannah	12.00	176,599	286,192
—	Charleston	11⅝	83,113	119,513
—	Wilmington	11½	43,892	58,786
161	Norfolk	11.38	133,787	79,601
215	Augusta	11.38	172,003	146,972
600	Memphis	11.75	229,585	223,425
—	St. Louis	11¾	17,538	37,362
5,309	Houston	11.75	187,510	199,976

The Liverpool market opened easy. There was a quiet demand business in spot cotton, with middling 7 points decline, at 7.89d. Sales, 5,000 bales. Receipts, 8,000 bales, all American. Market closed very steady.

PICKING LORIMER'S JURY.

Former Senator Directs Selection—Six Men Are Accepted.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—William Lorimer's ability as a judge of men is being utilized to the fullest extent in the selection of the jury which will try him on charges of wrecking the La Salle Street Trust and Savings Bank. The former United States Senator constantly scans the faces of the talesmen and intently follows the examination conducted by his counsel, Albert Fink.

When Judge Dever adjourned court today six veniremen had been tentatively accepted by both sides. Questioning of veniremen by Mr. Lorimer's attorney indicated that the defense would be based on the contention that he had no criminal knowledge of the bank's involved affairs, although it is admitted that it was his duty to keep informed of the facts. The examination of talesmen will be continued tomorrow.

TO FIGHT VIRGINIA TAX BILL.

Proposed Measure, It Is Said, Would Save T. F. Ryan a Huge Sum.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 18.—Strong opposition developed today to Senate bill 282, which relates to reports of examiners of records, and is intended to prevent them from going back further than 1912 in the uncovering of intangible property subject to taxation. If it becomes a law it will block the collection of assessments made prior to 1912. It is asserted that the passage of the bill would save Thomas Fortune Ryan several hundred thousand dollars which otherwise he would have to pay to the State and Nelson County, an aggregate of nearly $30,000,000 in taxable property having been uncovered.

John Lee of Lynchburg, representing Examiner Drummond of the Nelson district, was in conference today with Governor Stuart and other State officials, and it is understood that a vigorous fight will be waged against the bill in committee hearings next week.

To Discuss State Income Tax.

Senator Ogden L. Mills, Commissioner of Immigration Frederic C. Howe, and Professor E. R. A. Seligman will discuss the question "Shall the Personal Property Tax Be Abolished and a State Income Tax Be Substituted?" at luncheon today at the City Club, 55 West Forty-fourth Street. Lawson Purdy, President of the Tax Board, will preside.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18.—The weather:

N. Caro.—Fair and colder, with a cold wave Sat. Sun. fair and warmer; strong n. w. winds.

S. Caro. and Ga.—Fair and colder Sat. Sun. fair; fresh n. w. winds.

Fla.—Fair and cooler Sat. Sun. fair; moderate n. w. winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair and colder Sat. Sun. fair; moderate n. winds.

Tenn., Ky., and Ind.—Fair Sat. Sun. fair and warmer.

Ohio—Fair Sat. Sun. fair and warmer; fresh w. winds.

Lower Mich.—Fair Sat. and probably Sun.; warmer; light to moderate s. w. and . winds.

Upper Mich.—Probably fair Sat. and Sun.; warmer.

La.—Fair and colder Sat. Sun. fair.

Ark., Okla., E. and W. Texas—Fair Sat. and Sun.

Ill., Mo., and Wis.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; warmer.

Minn.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; warmer Sat.

Iowa—Fair Sat. and Sun.; warmer Sat., and in e. Sunday.

N. and S. Dak., Neb., and Kan.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; moderate temperature.

PACIFIC MAIL CO. REVIVED.

Ships Will Be Put Into the Central and South American Trade.

Liquidation of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, which was undertaken by the Southern Pacific Company, owner of a majority of the stock, on the ground that it was not profitable to retain the line under onerous burdens imposed by the LaFollette Seamen's act, has been halted, and the company will continue in operation. This announcement was made yesterday following a meeting of stockholders at 55 Wall Street.

The present owners of the majority interest in Pacific Mail are W. R. Grace & Co., who recently acquired 110,800 shares from the Southern Pacific Company for $10 a share, after the distribution of $25 a share from the proceeds of the sale of the company's four largest vessels. They have decided, in view of the fact that the Pacific Mail flag is well and favorably known to the trade in Central and South America, to keep the charter alive, and to continue the operation of the Pacific Mail Company.

To make this step legal the stockholders yesterday approved action by their Directors looking to the return of the seven smaller ships recently sold to the American International Corporation. These are the steamships Peru, City of Para, Newport, Aztec, San Juan, San José, and Pennsylvania. The sale of these vessels was effected by the Southern Pacific for a consideration of $1,250,000, and it was announced at the time that they would be operated for the new owners by W. R. Grace & Co. Soon afterward the remaining assets of the Pacific Mail Company were acquired by W. R. Grace & Co., who agreed to pay an additional $2.50 per share if the assets showed that value upon appraisal. The same terms were offered to minority holders.

The effect of the new arrangement is to cancel the recent sale of the seven smaller vessels to the American International Corporation, and leave them in possession of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, now owned and operated by W. R. Grace & Co. There is a close community of interest between the corporation and W. R. Grace & Co.

Officials of the American International Corporation explained that the decision to purchase the vessels had been reached through a desire to keep the American flag on the Pacific, and that when W. R. Grace & Co. obtained possession of the other assets the corporation was glad to cancel its purchase agreement. As a result, the only fleet of American owned vessels in the Pacific will remain intact. Conditions in the shipping trade have undergone such changes through the withdrawal of many vessels on account of the war that it now appears that the line to Central America can be operated at good profit.

LAST MORTGAGE BURNED.

Mrs. Whitman Helps the Little Mothers Celebrate Event.

A $1,400 mortgage, the last on the Happy Day House, the central home of the Little Mothers' Aid Association, 236 Second Avenue, was burned yesterday afternoon with appropriate ceremonies in the association parlors, with Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, wife of the Governor, as a special guest of honor, and many other women, friends of the "Little Mothers" looking on.

It was one of the happiest days of the Happy Day House. Sixteen years ago the beautiful old-time mansion in Second Avenue was purchased for $30,000, and the only unpleasant thing about it was that it was not fully paid for. The purchase of the house was made at the suggestion of Mrs. Charles E. Sprague, and it was Mrs. Sprague who yesterday, with a satisfied smile on her face, put the match to the papers whose disappearance meant that the Little Mothers owned their home free and clear. Representatives of Folsom Brothers, the real estate firm, which sold the Little Mothers the house, were present to see this final disposal of the last payment. The house has nearly doubled in value in the sixteen years it has been the home of the Little Mothers.

Mrs. Clarence Burns, who has been so many years the President of the Little Mothers, received the guests. The house was massed with flowers and Mrs. Whitman received a great bouquet of red roses. Mrs. J. H. Johnston, founder of the organization, which has made so many little girls in the city happy, was ill and not able to be present, but E. H. Johnston made an address to tell how pleased she was. There was music and songs, and refreshments were served.

BETHLEHEM TAKES IN PENNSYLVANIA STEEL

Pays $31,900,000 at the Rate of Par for Preferred and $27 a Share for Common.

E. G. GRACE MADE PRESIDENT

Schwab Continues to be Chairman of the Board—P. R. R. and Reading to Take Bonds.

Formal announcement of the purchase of the Pennsylvania Steel Company by the Bethlehem Steel Corporation was made yesterday, following a meeting of the Bethlehem Directors. At this meeting Charles M. Schwab, who has been both President and Chairman of the Board of Directors, relinquished the Presidency in favor of E. G. Grace. Mr. Schwab remains at the head of the merged companies as Chairman of the board.

This announcement was made regarding the sale:

"The purchase price aggregates approximately $31,900,000, which is at the rate of par on the preferred and about $27 per share on the common stock of the Pennsylvania Steel Company. This amount is to be paid in 5 per cent. twenty-year purchase money bonds of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, secured by mortgage upon the purchased property, with the reservation of bonds to retire underlying issues and to provide for improvements and additions.

"This acquisition is the outcome of the determination reached by the Bethlehem Steel Corporation some time ago to add to its output Bessemer steel products and other general steel lines, such as bridges, frogs and switches, girder rails, rail fittings, &c.

"For a number of reasons it seems that it would be better to accomplish these enlargements by acquiring the plant of the Pennsylvania Steel Company rather than to await the erection of additional plants at Bethlehem. The Pennsylvania Steel Company plant admirably supplements those at Bethlehem.

"The Sparrows Point plant gives to Bethlehem a plant at the seaboard which it has long desired for the development of its export trade. The purchase also brings favorable ore properties both in this country and in Cuba, and also important coal deposits."

The Pennsylvania Railroad, which held 27 per cent. of the outstanding issue of $31,337,500 of Pennsylvania Steel stock, and the Reading Railway interests, which held 11 per cent., will take the 5 per cent. purchase money bonds. Other stockholders, it is understood, will be paid in cash. The company has outstanding $20,587,500 of preferred and $10,750,000 of common stock. W. H. Donner, who held 38 per cent. of the entire stock, is expected to be included with those shareholders who receive cash.

J. Grant Lyman Case Postponed.

The examination of witnesses in the bankruptcy proceedings against Dr. J. Grant Lyman, which was to have been continued yesterday, was postponed until Monday. Judge Learned Hand signed an order amending his order appointing J. J. Lyttle of 45 Cedar Street receiver for John H. Putnam, so as to make it read John Grant Lyman, also known as John H. Putnam and Charles A. Curtiss, and doing business as John H. Putnam & Co. and Charles A. Curtiss & Co.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat market was moderately active and price changes were again feverish. At the outset there was a slight advance on a show of firmness abroad, but bears were more aggressive on account of larger receipts at primary points and the increased movement from Argentina, which was expected to have a considerable influence on sentiment abroad. Some reports from the West indicated that the country was selling a little more freely, and the cash demand was irregular. On the decline exporters again entered the market, however, and when it became evident that Europe was again buying wheat shorts rushed to cover, and there was a general revival of interest on the buying side. This brought about a sharp rally, and final quotations were only slightly off from the top and ⅞c to 1¼c net higher. In the local cash market No. 2 hard Winter wheat was quoted at $1.41¾; No. 1 durum, $1.48¾; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.50⅝c; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.58¼, free on board, New York.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	..	..	1.37⅞	1.37⅛	1.67⅝
July	..	..	1.30⅝	1.30⅛	1.38⅜

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	1.30⅛	1.28¼	1.29⅞	1.29	1.61⅝
July	1.24¼	1.22¼	1.23⅞	1.22⅝	1.32½

CORN.

The corn market was moderately active and, after an early decline of ¼c to ½c, prices rallied and closed firm with net gains of ⅝c. There was some export demand, and sales were estimated at about 100,000 bushels. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 88½c, cost, insurance and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	79½	78⅝	79¼	78⅞	77½
July	79⅛	78⅛	78¾	78⅝	78⅞

OATS.

The market for oats was influenced largely by the action of wheat and corn. Owing to an absence of new developments in the situation and, after an early decline, prices rallied and closed firm at ⅜c to ⅝c net advance. The local cash market was easy; standard quoted at 54c to 54½c; No. 3 white, 53½c to 54c; No. 4 white, 52c to 53c; fancy clipped white 54½c to 56½c; ordinary clipped white, 53c to 54½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	48⅝	48⅛	48⅝	48⅜	59⅞
July	46	45⅞	46	45⅝	55¼

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was moderately active and prices were firmer on scattered buying by reports of a better cash trade and in sympathy with the advance in grain. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 35,000, estimated for Saturday, 25,000; Kansas City received 6,500 and Omaha 16,500.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
May	10.32	10.22	10.32	10.22	10.62
July	10.50	10.40	10.50	10.40	10.80
Ribs—					
May	11.60	11.45	11.55	11.50	10.15
July	11.70	11.55	11.65	11.60	10.40
Pork—					
May	20.90	20.70	20.87	20.70	18.60
July	....	....	20.87	20.72	19.02

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was feverish, with some very nervous fluctuations in the near positions which were thought to reflect a rather complicated technical position. Early in the day February sold at 9.90, an advance of 30 points from the previous close, but later the same month sold at 9.65 and closed at this figure. The later positions showed narrower fluctuations, but the whole list was nervous, and final quotations were 5 points net higher to 4 points lower. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	9.60	9.50
February	9.90	9.65	9.65@9.85	9.60
March	9.70	9.67	9.65@9.68	9.63
April	9.46	9.45	9.45@9.46	9.50
May	9.48	9.40	9.38@9.41	9.42
June	9.45	9.43	9.41@9.44	9.40
July	9.49	9.41	9.41@9.42	9.43
August	9.50	9.41	9.44@9.45	9.43
September	9.48	9.44	9.44@9.45	9.46

COFFEE.

A radical change took place in the coffee market yesterday, as, after opening firm at an advance of 4@7 points and later showing slight further gains, prices suddenly broke sharply under heavy liquidation, and, while closing prices were slightly up from the lowest, they showed net losses of 13 to 17 points. The local cash market was inactive, as buyers were inclined to withdraw and await developments; but prices were nominally unchanged, with Rio 7s quoted at 9¼c. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
February	..	..	7.66@7.68	7.83
March	7.93	7.68	7.71@7.72	7.88
April	..	..	7.76@7.78	7.92
May	8.06	7.80	7.82@7.83	7.97
June	..	..	7.86@7.88	8.01
July	8.14	7.89	7.91@7.92	8.06
August	..	..	7.94@7.96	8.11
September	8.26	8.00	7.99@8.00	8.16
October	8.30	8.30	8.04@8.06	8.19
November	..	..	8.07@8.09	8.22
December	8.37	8.10	8.12@8.13	8.25
January	..	..	8.15@8.16	8.28

SUGAR.

The futures market has been unsettled today. After opening 1 point lower to an advance of 3 points, values eased off under a little realizing, and the market closed generally 3 to 6 points net lower, with sales for the day 7,700 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
February	4.16	4.06	4.13@4.16	4.10
March	4.15	4.10	4.09@4.10	4.14
April	4.20	4.19	4.13@4.15	4.19
May	4.24	4.20	4.18@4.20	4.23
June	4.24	4.24	4.22@4.24	4.28
July	4.33	4.27	4.27@4.29	4.33
August	..	..	4.31@4.33	4.37
September	4.43	4.40	4.37@4.38	4.40
October	..	..	4.37@4.39	4.40
November	..	..	4.35@4.37	4.38
December	4.38	4.38	4.35@4.37	4.38

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 6,214 packages. Some receivers had a little more stock for sale, and the market is not quite, so strong as on Thursday. Still, it looks as if a fairly good clearance will be made in about the range of our quotations. Held creamery is doing somewhat better. Ladles and packing stock are also relatively short and firm. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 34½@35c; higher scoring, 35½@36c; firsts, 30@34c; seconds, 27@29c; thirds, 25@26½c; creamery, held, extras, (92 score,) 29@29½c; higher scoring, 30@30½c; firsts, 27½@28½c; seconds, 26@27c; thirds, 23@25c; State dairy, finest, 33@34c; good to prime, 29@32c; common to fair, 22@28c; renovated, extras, 24½@25½c; firsts, 23@23½c; lower grades, 21@22c; imitation creamery, firsts, 23@24c; ladles, current make, firsts, 22@22½c; seconds, 21c; lower grades, 19½@20½c; packing stock, June make, fine, 21@21½c; current make, fine, 21c; No. 2, 20½c; lower grades, 18@20c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday 12,472 cases. A good deal of delayed stock came in yesterday, and further considerable shipments are due, which have not yet arrived. There has been a pretty good trading, but offerings have been ample and receivers are generally disposed to clean up closely. A freer and more urgent offering of some large lots at lower prices has weakened the position still further, and the market closed somewhat unsettled at the decline quoted. Storage eggs are also easier; a good deal of stock is coming in from outside points, and there are still moderate quantities held in local warehouses—enough to make any deficiency of supplies in the near future seem very improbable. Nearby white eggs easier under increasing pressure to force out the accumulations on hand. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 24@25c; extra firsts, 23@23½c; firsts, 22@22½c; seconds, 20½@21½c; thirds and poorer, 19½@20c; dirties, No. 1, 18@19c; checks, good to choice, dry, 15@16c; undergrade checks, 12@14c; refrigerator, best, 18@19c; fair to good, 16@17½c; lower qualities, 12@15½c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 28@29c; ordinary to prime, 23@27c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 23@28c; small whites, 23@24c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 23@26c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 24@26c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 22½@24c.

FOR INVESTORS.

The Open Security Market in The Annalist gives bid and asked prices of hundreds of unlisted bonds and stocks offered by well-known houses. The Annalist, every Monday, 10 cents—$4 a year. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

American Express Company to Erect Fifteen-Story Building on Its Present Site, 65 Broadway—Upper Riverside Drive Deal—New Operation Opposite Bryant Park—Vincent Astor Lease.

The long expected announcement of a high-class modern building on the site long occupied by the American Express Company at 63 and 65 Broadway was made yesterday by George C. Taylor, President of the company. The present structures, five-story buildings extending through to Trinity Place, will be torn down at once, and on the site will be erected a fifteen-story building for the exclusive occupancy of the American Express Company. The plot fronts 79.8 on Broadway, about the same on Trinity Place, with a depth of 204 feet.

It will be a noteworthy improvement in the vicinity, as on the south is the new 32-story Adams Express Building, and on the north the 21-story Empire Building. The new American Express Building will occupy the centre of the block on the west side, between Exchange Alley and Rector Street. The old structures to be replaced are among the few remaining landmarks in the lower Broadway section. Before the civil war they were occupied as a sugar warehouse by the firm of Peter Harmony's nephews. The buildings are said to be nearly a century old.

"Our reason for erecting the building is one of economy," said Mr. Taylor, "but it was brought on at this time by the different city departmental orders, which would mean an expense to the company of from $125,000 to $200,000 to take care of only part of our staff in the building which is the home office. Rather than spend such a large sum to house only part of our employes, and still leave us with only what might be called a second-hand building, we decided to make our plans fit the housing of all our employes downtown, that are now scattered in four different buildings. Many years ago we outgrew the old building."

Renwick, Aspinwall & Tucker are the architects. The new building is expected to be ready for use by Feb. 1, 1917.

Upper Riverside Drive Deal for Apartment.

Upper Riverside Drive will soon have a new high-class apartment structure as the result of a deal by which Jacob Axelrod, President of the West Side Construction Company, purchased from the Dime Savings Bank a plot of eight lots on the northeast side of Riverside Drive, about thirty-three feet north of 158th Street. It is the only plot of its size on the Drive that faces south. Plans are being prepared for a six-story structure, but they may be changed before work begins to one of ten or twelve stories.

The property has a frontage of 214.7 with a depth ranging from 128 to 200 feet, and it adjoins on the south and east the former holdings of the Loyal L. Smith estate sold in recent years to operators for apartment improvement.

The J. Romaine Brown Company was the broker, as it was in the sales of the Smith Estate. It has obtained for Mr. Axelrod a building and permanent loan from the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company and the entire transaction involves about $500,000.

Riverside Drive Corner Sold to Operator.

Max Nolanson, President of the Nason Realty Company, has purchased from the Halcyon Real Estate Company, representing the bondholders of the New York Real Estate Security Company, Irving Arms, a seven-story elevator apartment, on the north corner of Riverside Drive and Ninety-fourth Street.

The structure, which occupies a plot 76 by 140, was held at $375,000. M. Adler negotiated the sale.

East 38th Street Sale.

The American basement residence at 32 East Thirty-eighth Street, on lot 18.9 by 98.9, has been sold by William B. May & Co. for the Palher Realty Company, to an investor. It is now under lease to Schuyler Warren.

Left Opposite Bryant Park.

In her purchase of the old four-story dwelling at 64 West Fortieth Street by Mrs. Anne Belt of East Quogue, L. I., she controls, through a syndicate formed under the name of the Dolma Realty Company, a frontage of 74 feet by 98.9, including the four houses at 58 to 64 inclusive. The house at 58 adjoins the Republican Club, and plans are being prepared by the architects, Edward N. Necarsulmer, for a sixteen-story commercial building, costing about $600,000. It will face Bryant Park, near the Sixth Avenue corner. Clifford von Schurman was the broker in the sale of No. 64, which was purchased from George C. Smith of the publishing house of Street & Smith.

Uptown Flats Traded.

Ennis & Sinnott, operators, have resold 552 and 554 West 188th Street, a six-story apartment on a lot 50 by 95, to Helen Norris, taking in exchange 4 East 134th Street, a five-story flat on a lot 25 by 100, adjoining the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue. O'Reilly & Dahn were the brokers.

Investors Buying Tenements.

David Henry, in conjunction with A. M. Kirtland, has sold for the Equitable Trust Company, to a client, 420 and 422 East 124th Street, two five-story tenements, on a plot 50 by 100.

Bronx Sales.

The recently completed five-story new law tenement at 318 Tremont Avenue has been sold by the widow of Police Captain Foody to Frederick Brown. The structure occupies a plot 336 by 114.

Brooklyn.

A plot 100 by 158 on Myrtle Avenue, between Madison Street and Cypress Avenue, Brooklyn, has been purchased by Levy Brothers as a site for a vaudeville theatre planned to seat 2,500 persons. Thomas Lamb is the architect.

Tutino & Gerny sold for Rubin & Parker, to a client for investment, the two-story and cellar brick, one-family dwelling 2,126 East Fourth Street, on a lot 18 by 100.

B. J. Sforza sold for a client a plot 37 by 100, on the north side of Fifty-first Street, 332 feet west of Seventeenth Avenue.

Long Island.

It was reported that Mrs. Preston Pope Satterwhite has purchased the Gilbert M. Plympton estate, consisting of thirty-two acres, on Little Neck Bay, Great Neck. The price is said to have been $245,000. The Plympton estate adjoins the Satterwhite estate.

Edwin N. Rowley sold fourteen acres with three hundred feet of shore front at Stony Brook, L. I., to F. T. Steenken, who will improve the property and use the same as a country home.

Three plots at Douglaston Park have been sold by the Douglaston Realty Company to Harold S. Hayward and Charles R. Nostrand has sold to Louis C. Trilsch a plot 37 by 81, on the north side of Twenty-second Street, near Eighth Avenue, Whitestone.

Buys Historic Morristown Site.

Wilbur F. Day has purchased the property occupied by him on Park Place, Morristown, N. J. The restaurant there is on the site of the O'Hara Tavern, noted in Revolutionary days when Morristown was Washington's Headquarters. The price paid was $33,000.

Remington Typewriter Co. Leases Broadway Building.

A lease of more than ordinary importance in the lower Broadway wholesale district has just been closed by which the Remington Typewriter Company has taken on a twenty-year term from Vincent Astor the eight-story building at 374 to 378 Broadway, 75 by 150, covering the entire frontage on the south side of White Street to Cortlandt Alley.

The lease was closed through the Charles F. Noyes Company and the aggregate rental will be about $800,000. The building will be extensively remodeled from plans of Trancy & Swartwout at a cost of about $150,000. Possession will be given the lessees early in 1917.

The Remington Typewriter Company will consolidate all its departments in the building. The firm now occupies two floors in the East River Savings Institution Building at Broadway and Reade Street, practically the entire building at 325-331 Broadway, and space at 109-111 Leonard Street and 345 Broadway.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

4½ Mortgage

Money in large or small amounts for centrally located properties.

Chas. F. Noyes Co.

92 William St. Tel. 2000 John.

Wendel Estate Makes 15-Year Lease.

An interesting Broadway lease has been made by the Wendel estate, which has rented for fifteen years to the Chalmers Motor Company the four-story building on the northwest corner of Fiftieth St., fronting about 100 feet on each thoroughfare. The building was erected several years ago by the late John G. Wendel and never had a tenant up to the time of his death, over a year ago, as Mr. Wendel held rigidly to his policy of making only a three-year lease. Recently the structure was remodeled for small tenants, and one or two stores were rented on short terms. The building is of the best construction for automobile uses. The rental will be about $40,000 a year.

Commercial Leases.

Charles F. Noyes Company has leased the ground floor and basement of 116 Fulton Street for a long term of years to Victor Ashley and M. Kerr.

Ames & Co. have leased for the Terminal Realty Company the store in 137 East Thirty-fourth Street to Reeb Brothers, jewelers.

Shaw & Co. have leased for the Realty Purchase, Sale and Trading Company the store, 363 West 125th Street, to the H. Fischer Company.

George A. Bowman has leased for Peter D. Kiernan, trustee, the store at 125 West Forty-second Street, to Krakauer Brothers, piano manufacturers.

Pease & Elliman have leased the building, 75 Front Street, for the Republic Can and Metal Company, to the Lotos Tea Concern, Inc., which will occupy same for executive office and salesroom purposes.

Big Apartment Leases.

A prominent resident of this city has leased forty-four rooms and thirteen baths, comprising the entire tenth and half of the eleventh floors in the seventeen-story apartment house being erected at 420 Park Avenue by the Fullerton Weaver Company, between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth Streets.

The rooms are to be divided into three separate apartments, but represent the largest amount of space taken by any one family in an apartment house. Douglas L. Elliman & Co. negotiated the lease, which calls for an annual rental of $25,000.

Samuel G. Reid, who on Tuesday transferred his $250,000 residence at 875 Fifth Avenue to his daughter, Mrs. Henry J. Topping, has rented, through Pease & Elliman, half of the eleventh floor, comprising twenty-four rooms and six baths, in 907 Fifth Avenue, corner of Seventy-second Street.

$100,000 Brooklyn Flats.

Plans have been filed by Shampan & Shampan for two four-story apartment buildings to be erected on the north side of Willoughby Avenue, 200 feet east of Throop Avenue, on a plot of 100 by 100, for the Madison Construction and Improvement Company, as owner, to cost $100,000.

Realty Notes.

The recently reputed sale of the thirteen lots on the west side of Edgecombe Avenue, adjoining Trojer's Hotel at 155th Street and Edgecombe Avenue, has been denied by William V. Simpson, attorney for Mrs. Alice D. Blauvelt, who owns the property, having received it from her father, F. N. Du Bois.

Plans have been filed for altering the two three-story private dwellings at 429 and 431 West Forty-seventh Street into a chapel and dwelling for St. Albert's Chapel. The cost will be $7,500. The Rev. J. F. Stillemans is the owner and architect.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Cherry St, 122, n s, 67.6 ft e of Catharine St, 22.8x104x24.10x104, five-story brick tenement and stores; withdrawn.

108th St, 108 East, s s, 76.6 ft e of Park Av, 50x3.6x50.11x21.5x100.11x25.4, four-story brick tenement and stores; North River Savings Bank against J. Pawel et al.; Action 1; H. B. Fischer, attorney, 141 Broadway; T. J. Bannon, referee; due, $9,929.35; taxes, &c., $286.93; to the plaintiff for $7,000.

108th St, 110 East, s s, 101.10 ft e of Park Av, 25.6x100.11x25.11x100.11, four-story brick tenement and stores; same against same; Action 2; same attorney; H. H. Herts, referee; due, $10,456.87; taxes, &c., $287.80; to the plaintiff for $7,000.

By Henry Brady.

Christopher St, 181, n s, 53.11 ft e of Weehawken St, 23.6x63.6, 3-story brick tenement and stores; adjourned to Feb. 29.

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

124th St, 244 West, s s, 274.9 ft e of 8th Av, 25.3x100.11, four-story tenement; J. Dauenhauer against P. Bernhardt et al.; W. L. Dauenhauer, attorney; J. F. Curnen, referee; due on judgment, $15,994.47; taxes, &c., $505; to the plaintiff for $13,500.

By Daniel Greenwald.

124th St, 410 West, s s, 235 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x100, five-story brick tenement; A. Thayer et al., trustees, against T. Ferrett et al.; J. W. McElhinney, attorney; J. A. Bolles, referee; due on judgment, $24,530.01; taxes, &c., $700; to the plaintiff for $20,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By J. J. Donovan.

183d St, 480 East, n e corner of Washington Av, 100x40, five-story brick tenement and stores; Thomas Regan against Alfred C. Bachman et al.; Daniel Daly, attorney; Otto J. Kalt, referee; due on judgment, $8,813.52; taxes, &c., $565.80; subject to a mortgage of $36,000; to the plaintiff for $40,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Rochelle St, 438.11 ft e of City Island Av, for a two-story brick dwelling, 36.10x28.10; Otto J. Schwarzler, 1,100 Brook Av, owner; Charles Schaefer, Jr., 401 Tremont Av, architect; cost $7,000

Crotona Park East, n e corner of Wilkins Av, for a six-story brick tenement, 77.10x96; Kleban Leader, Inc., Isaac Leader, 4,014 Park Av, President, owner; Goldner & Goldberg, 391 East 149th St, architects; cost $70,000

Alteration.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

47th St, 429 and 431 West, to two three-story dwellings; the Rev. J. F. Stillemans, 10 Bridge St, owner and architect; cost, $7,500

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, FEB. 18.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

CHERRY ST, 122, n s, 22.8x104x24.10x104; Giuseppe Taravella to John J. Donahue, 3 Exchange Place, Jersey City, b. and s. c. a. g., mtg $17,000, Feb. 17; attorney, Max Keve, 150 Nassau St....$1

CORTLANDT ST, 70, n s, 23.6x66.3; Martha Josephthal to Bella Moses, 1 West 70th St, ½ part, Feb. 1; attorney, E. Moses, 19 Cedar St....$1

SUTTON PLACE, 34 and 36, w s, 40.5 ft s of 59th St, 40x86.6; Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co. to James M. and Mary E. Duggan, 336 East 59th St, joint tenants, b. and s., all liens, Feb. 17; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway....$100

2D AV, 2,276, s e corner of 117th St, 300 East, 25.5x84.10; Jules J. Vail, Paris, France, to John McKee, 113 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, mtg $18,000, c. a. g., Dec. 22, 1915; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$100

9TH AV, 500, s e corner of 38th St, (354 West,) 24.9x100; Expert Mort. Co. to Katharine F. Lindemann, Hillview, Old Jerome Av, Yonkers, N. Y., Feb. 7, mtg $34,000; attorneys, Ferguson & F., 41 Park Row....$1

3D ST, 66 West, s s, 25 ft w of West Broadway, 25x100; Leah, wife of Morris Goldstein et al, to Carrie Moglia, Fort Lee, N. J., mtg $34,000, all liens, Jan. 28; attorney, C. E. Sutherland, 100 William St....$1

4TH ST, 281 East, s s, 213.10 ft w of Avenue C, 24.9x96.2; Amelia F. Blakley to Catherine T. Leary, 25 William St, White Plains, N. Y., all liens, Feb. 18; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway....$100

34TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 10th Av; 34th St, n s, 250 ft w of 10th Av, 25x98.9; Frank Fox, Jersey City, heir to Hy and George Fox, deceased, to George and Benjamin Fox and Martha Fox Law, 509 W 34th St; attorneys, Marbury & Fox, 66 Broadway....$1

SAME PROPERTY; same to same, quitclaim, Feb. 18; attorneys, same....$1

38TH ST, 32 East, s s, 206.6 ft e of Madison Av, 18.6x98.9; Palher Realty Co. to Edw. W. Humphreys, 9 East 65th St, Feb. 11; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.$100

38TH ST, 246 and 250 West, s s, 325 ft e of 8th Av, 75x98.9; Expert Mort. Co. to Katharine F. Lindemann, Hillview, Old Jerome Av, Yonkers, N. Y., mtg $89,000, Feb. 7; attorneys, Ferguson & F., 41 Park Row....$1

55TH ST, 157 East, n s, 95 ft w of 3d Av, 20x100.5; Jacob Hofmann and wife, to Elise Hofmann, 157 East 55th St, mtg $9,000, all liens, Feb. 8....$100

100TH ST, 54 and 56 East, s s, 233.3 ft w of Park Av, 40x100.11; Max Ferber to Fanny Schwartz, New York City, mtg $42,500, Dec. 28, 1908; attorney, Samuel S. Isaacs, 117 Columbia St....$100

101ST ST, 100 East, s e corner Park Av, 16x100.11; John H. Rogan to Marie W. Hancox, 115 East 53d St, Feb. 18; attorneys, Phelps & East, 30 Broad St....$8,000

110TH ST, 213 East, n s, 185 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11; George F. Harriman, referee, to J. Frederic Kernochan and another, trustees, Stephen S. Whitney, 862 Park Av, Feb. 17; attorney, Hy. F. Miller, 44 Pine St. $13,500

110TH ST, 215 East, n s, 210 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11; same to same, Feb. 17; same attorney....$13,000

114TH ST, 433 East, n s, 420 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.10; Filomena Curzio to Mennett Curzio, 68 South Washington Square, Jan. 27; attorney, Eugene Curzio, 501 East 115th St. $1

131ST ST, 121 West, n s, 238 ft w of Lenox Av, 18x99.11, foreclosure Feb. 16; Alfred Steckler, Jr., referee, to Samuel Robert, 906 Park Av, and Arthur L. Semel, Cedarhurst, L. I., trustees for George I. Semel, Feb. 18; attorney, Osmund K. Fraenkel, 55 Liberty St....$7,000

144TH ST, 160 West, s s, 137.6 ft e of 7th Av, 37.6x99.11; Joseph E. Kennedy to Federal Arms Corporation, mtg $39,000, Jan. 3; attorney, Kennedy-Stroh Corporation, 120 Broadway....$100

Bronx.

COLLEGE AV, w s, 380 ft s of 169th St, 20x85; Phelan Bros. Construction Co. to Phelan Estates, Inc., at Willis Av and 148th St, Feb. 17; attorney, M. J. Sullivan, 3d Av. and 148th St....$1

ELTON AV, n s, 100 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50x100; Wellington R. Barrett to Estelle E. Barrett, 343 E. 152d St, and another, ½ part, Feb. 17; attorney, J. G. Stevenson, 27 Cedar St....$1

JACKSON AV, 583, w s, 24.7x100; Michael McCullough and another to Frances M. Riche, 485 Jackson Av, mtg $2,300, Feb. 17; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$100

LOT 304, map of Unionport; William Seitz to Frank Gass, 2,248 Powell Av, mtg $5,000, Nov. 12; attorney, Frees & McE., 3,029 3d Av....$100

LOTS 46 to 48, Section 3, map of George H. Huber; George H. Huber to Utility Realty Co., 30 East 42d St, Jan. 17; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100

LOT 15, Block 55, map of Morris Park; George Stevenson to Annie Stevenson, 506 West 111th St, Feb. 17; attorney, Annie Stevenson, 506 West 111th St....$1

LOTS 128 and 129, map of Broadway-City Line Prop.; George Stevenson to Annie Stevenson, 506 West 111th St, Feb. 17; attorney, Annie Stevenson, 506 West 111th St....$1

LOTS 100 to 102, first map Westchester Heights; Simeon M. Rosenblatt to Bernard Lichtenstein, 137 West 86th St, Feb. 11; attorney, I. M. Levy, 233 Broadway...$100

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 849, n w s, 50x100; Edward A. Maass to Annie S. Maass, 51 Brookside Av., Ridgewood, N. J., Feb. 1; attorney, G. M. Schinzel, Myrtle Av. and Hart St., Brooklyn....$100

WALTON AV, w s, 275 ft n of Cameron Pl, 25x95; Cornelius J. Earley to B. T. Realty Co., 309 Broadway, mtg $2,500, Feb. 9; attorney, Lawyers' Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$1

2D AV, w s, 243 ft s of 5th St, 142 ft to Bronx River x227x500x100; also 2d Av, w s, 243 ft s of 5th Av, 125x100; Michael J. Cohalan to Joseph K. Walter, 136 West 120th St, correction deed, April 21; attorney, United States Title Guarantee Co., Court and Remsen Sts, Brooklyn....$1

137TH ST, 376 East, s s, 25x100; Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co. to Rose Israel, 722 East 9th St, Feb. 17; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

143D ST, 381 and 383, n s, 56.3x99.8; Steinmetz Construction Co. to Benjamin Diamond, 413 E. 146th St., and another, Feb. 1; attorneys, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$1

171ST ST, n s, 100.5 ft e of Park Av, 50x100; Emma A. Mayhew to Andrew C. Jung, 672 Eagle Av., Feb. 17; attorneys, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway......$1

188TH ST, n s, 226 ft e of Washington Av, 4x126.7; John O'Leary to Glengariff Construction Co., Inc., 991 East 167th St, Feb. 17; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$1

235TH ST, 138 East, s s, 25x100; Sigmund Ernst et al. to Sparta Realty Co., Inc., 406 East 149th St, mtg $5,500, Feb. 16; attorney, Cohn & P., 406 East 149th St..$100

235TH ST, n s, 335 ft w of Katonah Av, 25x100; Carmela Janotti to Jennie Zullo, 2,108 Prospect Av, mtg $4,500, Feb. 16; attorney, J. L. Zoetzl, 4,102 White Plains Av....$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AVENUE B, w s, 111.11 ft s of 2d St, 25x80x irregular; Samuel Horn to Marks Kirshbaum, 113 East 91st St, Feb. 15, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway....$6,000

CANAL ST, s e corner of Eldridge St, 62.6x25; Samuel Levinsky to Citizens Savings Bank, 56 Bowery, Feb. 18, due May 15, 1921, 4½ p. c.; attorney, John A. Beall, 141 Broadway....$25,000

CHERRY ST, 122, n s, 22.8x104; John J. Donahue to Giuseppe Taravella, 142 Cherry St, Feb. 17, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Max Keve, 150 Nassau St....$3,500

GOUVERNEUR ST, 42, e s, 24x102.3; Rose Solomon, individually and as executrix, to Abraham Ginsburg, 1,573 Fulton Av, prior mtg $24,400, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, M. N. Krakower, 320 Broadway....$1,100

MADISON AV., s w corner of 40th St., 54x120; Lillia B. Hyde to Mutual Life Insurance Co., 32 Nassau St, Feb. 17, due as per bond; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway....$175,000

SUTTON PLACE, w s, 40.5 ft s of 59th St, 40x86.6; James M. Duggan to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co., 175 Remsen St, Brooklyn, due as per bond, Feb. 17; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway....$12,000

WEST END AV, n e corner of 80th St, 77.2x100; J. C. Mayer and another to Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., 1 Madison Av, Feb. 18, due March 1, 1921, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Woodford, B. & B., 1 Madison Av. $375,000

WILLIAM ST, n e corner of Spruce St, 23.11x97.4; William St, 184, 186, and 190; Spruce St, 27, n s; Frankfort St, 31, s s, 147.7 ft e of William St, 14.9x—; New Yorker Staats-Zeitung Corporation to German Savings Bank, 157 4th Av, Feb. 5, due as per bond, supplemental mortgage as collateral security for four mtgs; attorneys, Amend & A., 119 Nassau St....$1

1ST AV, w s, 25.5 ft s of 51st St, 25x85; Timothy J. M. Murray to New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway, Feb. 8, 3 years, 5½ p. c....$9,000

2D AV, s e corner of 117th St, 25.5x84.10; John McKee to Jules J. Vail, Paris, France, Dec. 22, 1915, due Jan. 11, 1919; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway....$18,000

17TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 44.6x92; Robert Benjamin to Abraham Cohn, 1 West 89th St, Feb. 15, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, J. I. Berman, 346 Broadway....$5,000

116TH ST, s s, 87 ft w of 2d Av, 23x100.11; The 80th Street Realty Corporation to Robert Hamilton, 240 Milford St, Brooklyn, Feb. 16, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, G. B. Winthrop, 96 Broadway....$3,000

131ST ST, s s, 185.4 ft e of Lenox Av, 16.8x99.11; Phebe E. Smith to Grace L. Fowler, 240 West 134th St, Jan. 11, prior mtg $7,100, installments; attorney, Walter J. Conway, 7 West 135th St....$240

Bronx.

ANDERSON AV, n w corner of 162d St, 57.3x irregular; Anderson Bldg. Corpn. to Rockland Realty Co., 509 Willis Av, Feb. 17, 15 months, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$55,000

ANDERSON AV, w s, 57.3 ft n of 162d St, 35x irregular; same to same, Feb. 17, 15 months, 6 p. c.; attorney, same....$35,000

GRAND AV, n e corner of 184th St, 48x100; Mercedes Building Co. to City Real Estate Co., 176 Broadway, Feb. 17, 1 year 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$38,000

GRAND AV, e s, 48 ft n of 184th St, two lots, each 51x100; two building loan mtgs, each $34,000; same to same, Feb. 17, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, same....$68,000

HOE AV, 1,552, e s, 37.6x100; Robert Benenson to Mary S. Croxson, 106 Pierrepont St, Brooklyn, Aug. 28, 1915, 1 year; attorney, S. G. Thomas, 40 Wall St....$28,000

LOTS 471 and 472, map of Minneford Park; City Island Homes, Inc., to Agnes M. Johnston, 1,558 55th St, Brooklyn, Feb. 17, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$4,200

LOTS 46 to 48, map of George H. Huber; Utility Realty Co. to George H. Huber, 1,917 7th Av, Jan. 17, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$7,800

LOT 304 map Unionport; Frank Gass to William Seitz, 1,063 Clay Av, Nov. 12, 1915, due as per bond; attorneys, Frees & McE., 3,029 3d Av....$5,000

NAPIER AV, w s, 50 ft s of 236th St, 50x100; Bronx Development Co. to North Side Mortgage Corpn., 390 East 149th St, Feb. 10, due as per bond; attorneys, Clocke, K. & R., 391 East 149th St....$1,250

PROSPECT AV, 1,911, w s, 50x100; Trojan Building Corporation to Abraham Dorb, 552 Riverside Drive, and another, Feb. 17, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, H. Gottlieb, 299 Broadway....$7,000

SEDGWICK AV, w s, 100 ft n of 180th 37.6x107.6 to Cedar Av x38.2x100; same to same, prior mtg $1,947, Feb. 14, due as per bond; same attorney....$1,100

SEDGWICK AV, w s, 25 ft n of 180th St, 38.2x116.11; Edna B. Lewis to Ellen C. Hinsdale, South Hadley, Mass., prior mtg $2,000, Feb. 14, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$1,100

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 174.4 ft s of Home St, 50x100; Jackson Construction Co. to Gilbert D. B. Hasbrouck, Kingston, N. Y., prior mtg $16,000, Jan. 19, due as per bond; attorney, W. B. F. Rogers, 27 Cedar St....$1,100

187TH ST, 376 East, s s, 25x100; Rose Israel to Charles R. Ranken, 368 Greene Av, Brooklyn, Feb. 17, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$8,000

143D ST, 381-383 East, n s, 56.3x99.8; Benjamin Diamond to Steinmetz Construction Co., 1,416 Glover St, prior mtg $43,000, Feb. 1, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$9,000

188TH ST, n s, 226 ft e of Washington Av, 4x126.7; Glengwiff Construction Co., Inc., to Harlem Savings Bank, 124 East 125th St, Feb. 17, 3 years, given as additional security for $28,000; attorney, E. S. Clinch, 41 Park Row....$28,000

235TH ST, n s, 360 ft w of Katonah Av, 25x100; Carmela Jannotti to Jennie Zullo, 2,108 Prospect Av, Feb. 16, due as per bond; attorney, J. L. Zoetzl, 4,102 White Plains Av....$500

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,838, store and basement; Bernard Loth to Nathan Ball, 41 West 83d St, 3 years, from Feb. 16; attorneys, Eidlitz & Hulse, 31 Nassau St....$3,960

AVENUE A, 25, store floor; Charles Vogelin to Harry Feltman, 25 Avenue A, 3 years from March 1, 1916....$2,000

CLINTON ST, 207; Henry St, 207; 6 rooms; Joseph Kashowitz to G. Ginsberg, 185 Henry St, 3 years from May 1, 1916....$720

GRAND ST, 133, store and part of cellar; Emma A. Mayhew to Louis Strebel and another, Jersey City, N. J., 5 years from Nov. 16, 1919....$1,500

LEXINGTON AV, 201, store and part of basement; George H. Shaffer to Robert Phair, 349 East 18th St, 4 years from Feb. 1, 1916; attorney, W. H. Stewart, 1,639 3d Av....$1,500

MADISON ST, 253-255, store and basement; Joseph Spektorsky to Charles Davidson, 53 Madison St, from March 1, 1916, to April 30, 1921; attorneys, Levenson & B., 299 Broadway....$1,320

NASSAU ST, 170, two upper floors; Sun Printing and Publishing Association to Monroe Clothes Shop, Inc., 1,476 Broadway, 21 years from May 1, 1916; attorney, W. B. Marx, 257 Broadway....$12,000

PARK ROW, 207, theatre; Robert W. Goelet to Louis Gordon, 209 Park Row, 21 years from May 1, 1916; attorney, H. J. Krinsky, 346 Broadway....$2,500

1ST AV, 2,095, store and basement; Antonio Sorge to Harry Shear, 2,095 1st Av, 5 years from March 1, 1916....$1,080

8TH AV, s w corner of 130th St; Henry Albers to Eugene O'Beirne, 300 West 130th St, 5 years from Feb. 28, 1921; attorney, W. H. Stewart, 1,639 3d Av....$2,400

8TH AV, 623-627, and 40th St, 305-307 West, all; Louis W. Weill to Bofan Amusement Corporation, 2,139 8th Av, from May 16 to Nov. 1, 1936; attorney, Lawyers Trust Co., 160 Broadway....Net $13,000 and $14,000

10TH AV, 780, store, &c.; Michael Farrell to John Rouse, 666 10th Av, 10 years from Feb. 1, 1916; attorney, W. H. Stewart, 1,639 3d Av....$1,800

47TH ST, 315-317 West, 5th floor; Wendell L. Nichols to Hygrade Auto Works, 734 Cauldwell Av, 3 years from March 1, 1916; attorneys, Herbert & G., 60 Wall St..$2,000

Bronx.

MORRIS AV, 637, s w corner of 152d St, store; Agnes Rizzuto to Constantino Giorgi, 85 Christopher St, 6 years from May 1, 1916; attorney, Constantino Giorgi, 85 Christopher St....$1,200

3D AV, 2,856, n e corner of 149th St, all; also rear part of 3d av, 2,858; Charles Kling to Charles Hirtz, 1,000 Faile St, and another, 8 years 4 months and 30 days from Jan. 1, 1916; attorney, H. H. Rittabusch, 80 Maiden Lane....$5,300

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 1,137 and 1,139, and 6th Av, 502 and 504; Sachary I. Feinberg against Walter F. Hopper and Hopaltrum Realty Co., owners; Isaac A. Hopper, Inc., contractor; Feinberg & Feinberg, sub-contractors....$1,300

BROADWAY, 1,237 and 1,239, and 6th Av, 502 and 504; Lee Heating Co. against Walter F. Hopper, owner; Isaac A. Hopper, Inc., contractor....$2,337

BROADWAY, 1,237 and 1,239, and 6th Av, 502 and 504; Theodore W. Morris & Co. against Walter F. Hopper and Hopaltrum Realty Co., Inc., owners; Feinberg & Feinberg, Inc., contractors....$1,404

49TH ST, 26 WEST; William H. Downs against Trustees of Columbia College, owner; C. E. Wheelock, contractor....$24

3D AV, 482; Harry Berman against Henry Tischman, owner; Marcus Weinberg, contractor....$125

83D ST, 15 West; William H. Downs against Cornelia H. De Langley, owner; Miss L. Winterer, contractor....$18

Bronx.

MULINER AV, e s, 128.6 ft s of Neil Av, 25x100.2; Christian Vorndran's Sons against Harmony Construction Co., Inc., and Jacob Cohen, owners and contractors....$85

TREMONT AV, 455 and 457; Mugler's Iron Works, Inc., against Fox Amusement Co., owner; Bart Schiavonne, contractor....$225

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

LENOX AV, St. Nicholas Av, 111th, and 112th Sts, block, &c; Louis Yavno et al against Gramont Holding Co., Inc., contractor, Jan. 17, 1916....$680

PEARL ST, 537, and Elm St, 36 to 40; James De Fago against Chas. E. Quackenbush et al, Jan. 22, 1914....$50

72D ST, 118 West; Flushovalve Co. against Edw. W. Browning et al, May 24, 1915, $175.50

72D ST, 42 West; Dira Isseks against Edward West et al, May 29, 1915....$100

73D ST, 236 West; Flushovalve Co. against Edw. W. Browning et al, May 24, 1915, $175.50

72D ST, 42 West; Flushovalve Co. against Edw. W. Browning et al, May 24, 1915, $175.50

72D ST, 42 West, and 73d St, 126 West; J. D. Johnson Co. against Edward West et al, May 24, 1915....$3,943.77

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

Bronx.

ANDERSON AV, n w corner of 162d St, 52.3x106.6; Rockland Realty Co. loans Anderson Building Corporation, to erect one five-story apartment, with stores....$55,000

ANDERSON AV, w s, 57.3 ft n of 162d St, 35.6x104.5; Rockland Realty Co. loans Anderson Building Corporation, to erect one five-story apartment....$35,000

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

132D ST, n s, 250 ft e of 7th Av, 25x99.11; German Savings Bank in the City of New York against Charles Seifred et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Amend & Amend.

Bronx.

BUSH ST, n s, 134 ft e of Creston Av, 24.4x91.9; Mary H. Weight against George E. Buckbee et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Williamson & Bell.

LOT 41, map of Mount Morris Park, 24th Ward; Louis Keller against August Schmidt et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, T. I. Schwartzman.

162D ST, s e corner Jerome Av, 128.4x144; James A. Thompson against George H. Huber action to compel specific performance of contract; attorneys, Callahan & Haggerty.

LEGAL NOTICES.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: Whereas, WILLIAM M. K. OLCOTT, ABRAHAM GRUBER, WILLIAM H. BONYNGE, TERENCE J. McMANUS, IRVING L. ERNST, and THEODORE B. CHANCELLOR, up to the time of the death of the said Abraham Gruber on December 10th, 1915, and continuously for more than three years just prior thereto, practiced law and transacted business at No. 170 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, under the firm name of OLCOTT, GRUBER, BONYNGE & McMANUS; and

Whereas, Said firm had and its successor firm continues to have business relations with foreign countries; and

Whereas, The business of said firm continues to be conducted by the undersigned;

Now, therefore, the undersigned, who were partners in said firm, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, do make, sign, and acknowledge this certificate and do declare that the persons intending to practice law and deal under the name of OLCOTT, GRUBER, BONYNGE & McMANUS, with their respective places of residence, are as follows:

William M. K. Olcott, 58 West 84th Street, New York City.

William H. Bonynge, 20 Bentley Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.

Terence J. McManus, 450 Summit Avenue, Hackensack, N. J.

Irving L. Ernst, 151 West 86th Street, New York City.

Theodore B. Chancellor, 732 Argyle Road, Brooklyn, N. Y.

And do declare that the principal place of business of said OLCOTT, GRUBER, BONYNGE & McMANUS is located at No. 170 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York.

Dated New York, February 3d, 1916.

W. M. K. OLCOTT,
WM. H. BONYNGE,
TERENCE J. McMANUS,
IRVING L. ERNST,
THEODORE B. CHANCELLOR.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

On this 3d day of February, in the year one thousand, nine hundred and sixteen, before me personally appeared WILLIAM M. K. OLCOTT, WILLIAM H. BONYNGE, TERENCE J. McMANUS, IRVING L. ERNST, and THEODORE B. CHANCELLOR, to me known and known to me to be the individuals described and who executed the foregoing instrument, and they severally duly acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

H. M. SPENCE,
Notary Public, Kings Co. No. 53; Certificate filed N. Y. Co. No. 50; Kings Co. Register No. 6045; New York Co. Register No. 6174.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Craftsman Homes

With Hollow Tile Garage

ONLY $5,800

Open fireplace, steam heat (American Radiator Ideal Boiler), parquet floors, electric lights, &c. Most artistic, best built homes in Greater New York for the money. Beautiful decorations.

High-class, restricted community; only 3 minutes' walk from Kings Highway Station of new Sea Beach Subway NOW RUNNING from Municipal Building, Park Row, N. Y. Fare, 5c.

Send for Booklet "B," or, better still, call and be convinced. You'll be well pleased. Phone Bath Beach 635.

Otto Singer, 248 Kings Highway, B'k'n.

FLATBUSH

$18,000—Prospect Park South—$18,000

In the highly restricted and most fashionable section of Brooklyn, (close to Beverly Road Station of Brighton Beach "L"), I have a house that can be bought away under cost to produce today, built to order by one of Flatbush's best builders. Plot 50x100, 12 rooms and 2 baths, steam heat, electricity, gas, fancy hardwood trim, parquet floors, centre hall and open fireplace.

$500 Garage on Premises.

Value over $20,500; will take $18,000.

Greatest value for your money in the Park. Reasonable terms. If you want to live in a swell neighborhood inspect this house.

FRANK E. FOSTER 849 Flatbush Avenue, near Linden Ave.

Open Washington's Birthday.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Kew Gardens

Surrounding Kew Gardens Station.

15 Minutes from Herald Sq.

via Penn., L. I. Electric Express Service.

NEW HOUSES $9,000 to $22,500

On Convenient Terms.

Villa Plots of Exceptional Beauty.

Information on request from JOHN J. BRITTON, Marbridge Building, Broadway & 34th St., N. Y. Telephone Greeley 5250. Representative at Kew Gardens office every day. Convenient trains leave Penn. Station, 33d St. and 7th Ave., via L. I. R. R. WEEK DAYS—8:17, 9:00, 10:00, 11:05, 11:50 A. M.; 12:30 (12:52 Saturday only), (1:15 Saturday only), 1:25, 2:06, 3:00, 3:45, 4:07, 4:29, 5:00 (5:11 except Saturday), (5:18 Saturday only), 5:33 P. M., &c. SUNDAY—8:25, 9:05, 10:00, 11:17, 11:34 A. M.; 1:08, 1:56, 2:12, 3:03, 4:11, 4:45, 5:25 P. M., &c. Returning at frequent intervals.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

GOOD FARM.

Old-fashioned country town, excellent soil for small farming; just suited for poultry plant; house in good shape, needs small addition for large family; suitable for 4 just as it stands; will sell very cheap, $150 cash, balance $12 monthly; one hour from city. B. Russell, 349 East 14th St.

A SURE WINNER

Corner property; old-fashioned country house, 20 rooms, no improvements; 3 acres; 300 feet on Merrick Road, 430 feet on County Road; great possibilities for gentlemen's mansion or business purposes; fine old trees and orchard. Owner, 515 World Bldg., N. Y. C.

FREEPORT, L. I. Cozy, six-room house; electric light, hot water heat, tiled bathroom, etc. Best neighborhood. Plot 44x150. Price $4,200. Terms to suit. Make appointment to inspect.

J. J. FUREY, 101 PARK AVENUE, N. Y. Tel. 1788 Murray Hill.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Bargain in Offices

Will sacrifice 8,400 sq. ft. of office and showroom space, 12th floor, top, corner, overlooking Madison Sq., permanent South and West light, also North light.

Heat, light and janitor service included. Immediate possession. Lease to May 1st, 1917. Phone Dean Widner, Murray Hill 1282.

Make Offer for Whole or Part.

Every Subway Terminates Here.

41 Park Row and 147 Nassau St.

Junction Park Row, Spruce & Nassau Sts.

OFFICES TO LET

Apply E. A. TREDWELL, on premises.

16-Story Modern Office Building.

3 Sides Open on 3 Streets—Continuous Service.

(Opposite City Hall Park)

The Havemeyer Building

Popularly Known as

26 Cortlandt Street

with entrances at 25 Dey St. & 25 Church St.

Offer at Very Low Rentals

Several Desirable Suites and Small Offices

W. B. DUNCAN. Agent, on Premises.

110 EAST 23D ST. (Near 4th Ave.)

Offices and Salesrooms Suitable

Silk & Velvet Trade.

Best Location in City. Apply on Premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

For rent: Two beautiful furnished apartments for balance of season or shorter period. Hotel Service.

THE LORRAINE

2 EAST 45TH STREET.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—TRIAL desired in the County of New York.—GEORGE WILLIAMS, Plaintiff, against ELIZABETH WILLIAMS, Defendant.—Action for a Divorce.

To the above named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated, January 24th, 1916.

HARRY LYONS, Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To ELIZABETH WILLIAMS, above named defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable Joseph E. Newburger, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated January 27th, 1916, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of New York County of the City of New York, on the 27th day of January, 1916.

HARRY LYONS, Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Sec. 3,082, R. S. U. S., and Par. 347 Tariff Act, October 3, 1913, I have seized and hold 329 black feathers of wild birds, 24 black feathers (small); 67 Bird of Paradise feathers, 1 pillow and cotton.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on March 6, 1916, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated, February 17, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL,
U. S. Attorney.

STORY OF THE WAR.

Current History, published monthly by The New York Times, provides readers with the story of the previous four weeks that is holding the world. Articles of war by Cabinet Ministers, Ambassadors, soldiers, poets, and novelists of all nations. 25c.—$3 a year. Volumes I. and II., $3 each, (postage extra.) Times Square, New York.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—A storm that formed over the region of the Great Lakes Thursday night advanced eastward to the Atlantic Coast and Friday night its centre was over New England. It is moving rapidly eastward. This disturbance has been attended by snows and rains in New England and New York and light snows in the lake region and the Upper Ohio Valley.

It has been followed by much colder weather in the lake region and the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys.

Storm warnings were displayed Friday morning on the Atlantic Coast north of the Virginia Capes, and cold-wave warnings have been ordered for the Atlantic States from North Carolina northward to Maine.

Fair weather and temperatures above the seasonal average continue in all districts west of the Mississippi River.

Indications are that the weather will be fair Saturday and Sunday generally east of the Mississippi River.

Much colder weather is indicated for the Atlantic and East Gulf States Saturday. This change to colder weather will be of short duration and the temperature will rise Sunday over the greater part of the country east of the Mississippi.

Winds for Saturday and Sunday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate to fresh west to northwest gales; Middle Atlantic Coast, northwest gales; South Atlantic Coast, strong west winds, except fresh off the Florida Coast.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York, Southern New England, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair and colder with a cold wave Saturday. Sunday fair, with rising temperature.

Western New York—Fair Saturday. Sunday, fair and warmer.

Northern New England—Snow followed by clearing Saturday, colder with a cold wave. Sunday, fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	24	36	4 P. M.	33	40
6 A. M.	21	36	6 P. M.	31	40
9 A. M.	23	36	9 P. M.	29	34
12 M.	29	38	11 P. M.	27	30

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 36; for the corresponding date last year it was 27; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three year, 31.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 36; at 8 P. M. it was 38. Maximum temperature 43 degrees at 5:30 P. M.; minimum 30 degrees at 10:15 P. M. Humidity, 80 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 62 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.72 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.43 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
12:30—209 E. 76 St.; Mrs. Benedict	Slight
1:10—149 Lenox Av.; Boris Stein	Slight
10:00—631 W. 48 St.; Ralph Prozenito	Slight
10:20—202 W. 53 St.; S. Penedetto	Slight
P. M.	
12:30—126 Attorney St.; H. Hirschtrett	Slight
1:50—141 Madison St.; John Loquin	Slight
1:50—649 Lenox Av.; Bertha Stein	None
3:00—631 2 Av.; not given	Slight
3:45—110 W. 147 St.; Beam & Allen	Slight
6:35—Amsterdam Av. and 125th St.; auto, Empire Steam Laundry	Slight
7:05—Willis Av. and 132 St.; New Haven R. R.	Slight
9:30—228 W. 30th; Norman Keelmer	slight
10:00—251 W. 144th; Isaac Greenberg	slight
10:00—8 E. 27th St.; Harris & Barnett	slight
11:00—964 Ogden Av.; Levinstein Bros.	slight
11:20—1,685 2 Av.; Isaac Flagburg	$500

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—1st Lt. O. Place, 13th Cav., detailed to Signal Corps, March 15, is relieved from present duties, effective on or about that date, then to Ft. Bliss, Texas, for duty with Field Co. I, Signal Corps.

1st Lt. G. S. Gillis, 12th Inf., detailed to Signal Corps, March 9, is relieved from present duties, effective on or about that date, then to Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, for duty with Telegraph Co. H, Signal Corps.

1st Lt. L. P. Quinn, 6th F. A., to Walter Reed Hospital, sick.

Major H. L. Morse, Ord. Dept., to Walter Reed Hospital, sick.

Col. C. H. Murray, 9th Cav., from duty in Philippines, to San Francisco from Manila on April 15, thence to his home preparatory to his retirement from active service.

1st Lt. F. P. Stone, now on leave at Letterman General Hospital, will report to commanding officer of that hospital for temporary duty for one month, at expiration of which he will revert to a status of absence, with leave.

Changes in stations and duties of Signal Corps officers: 1st Lt. W. E. Prosser from Field Co. I, Ft. Bliss, Texas, effective upon relief from command of that company by 1st Lt. S. C. Megill, 5th Cav., detailed to Signal Corps, Feb. 22 next, and then proceed to San Francisco and take first transport for Hawaii for duty with Field Co. E, Signal Corps; 1st Lt. J. C. Moore from duty with Telegraph Co. H, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, effective May 15, then via Seattle to Ft. Gibson, Alaska, for duty as officer in charge, Second Section, Washington-Alaska cable and telegraph system, relieving 1st Lt. C. H. Mason, who, upon being relieved, will proceed to Seattle and report to the Adjutant General of the Army for further orders.

Leaves: Lt. Col. B. B. Buck, 9th Inf.; Maj. Gen. W. C. Gorgas, Surgeon General, 3 days' further extension; Col. C. H. Murray, 9th Cav., from date of arrival at San Francisco, to Aug. 25, inclusive, and 1st Lt. D. Olmstead, 3d F. A., 2 days.

Navy.

Lieuts.: F. W. Milner placed on retired list; H. Jones, the Buffalo, to command the Tallahassee, and R. L. C. Stover, Naval Station, Guam, home, wait orders.

Jr. Grade Lts.: E. C. Lange to New York Yard April 3, connection the Arizona and duty on board when commissioned; A. M. R. Allen, Norfolk Yard, to Asiatic Station via April transport; W. F. Lafrenz, the St. Louis, to Naval Station, Guam; G. E. Brandt, the Saratoga March 20, to connection the Oklahoma April 26, and on board when commissioned; W. H. Trammel to temporary duty receiving ship at Philadelphia April 4, connection crew for the Oklahoma and duty on board when commissioned, and J. D. Maloney to Norfolk Yard March 6.

Ensigns: H. A. Ward, the Tennessee, to the Maine; R. Asserson, the Sacramento, to temporary duty Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill., and Z. W. Wicks, Training Station, Great Lakes, to the Sacramento.

Machinists: B. F. Ranger, receiving ship at Norfolk, Va., to the Tennessee, and H. H. Fowler, receiving ship at New York March 1, to the Missouri.

Chief Carp. W. E. Fitzgerald, Norfolk Yard, March 1, to the North Dakota.

Marine Corps.

Capts.: H. E. Ellis appointed Aid de Camp to the Major General Commandant, and C. H. Lyman, New York Barracks, to Boston Yard for the Nevada.

1st Lts.: E. W. Sturdevant, the Washington, to Philadelphia Barracks, and C. G. Dinclair to temporary duty First Brigade, Haiti.

2d Lts.: J. A. Gray, the Saratoga, to Mare Island Barracks, and G. A. Johnson, Washington Navy Yard Barracks, to Boston Yard for the Nevada.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Buffalo and Stewart at San Diego; Cyclops at Norfolk; Glacier, Prometheus, and Proteus at San Francisco; Hopkins, Truxton, and Lawrence at Mare Island; Kansas, Louisiana, New Jersey, Rhode Island, and Virginia at Guantanamo, and the St. Louis at Bremerton.

Sailed—Bushnell, Key West for Boston; Marietta, Guantanamo for Haitien waters, and Sonoma, Santiago de Cuba for Guacanayabo Bay.

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, PURsuant to the provisions of the mortgage, dated April 1, 1909, and recorded in the Recorder's office of Fayette County, Pennsylvania, in Mortgage Book Volume 82, page 1 et seq., from Isabella Connellsville Coke Company to The Colonial Trust Company, Trustee, sur judgment at law in the sum of $7,043,796.00, with six per centum per annum interest from September 29, 1914, at the suit of said Trustee against said Coke Company, in the Court of Common Pleas of said Fayette County at No. 401 September Term, 1914, under a writ of levari facias at No. 103 March Term, 1916, E. D., of said court, issued on said judgment, the Sheriff of said Fayette County, at the Court House in Uniontown, said Fayette County, Pennsylvania, at one o'clock P. M. on Monday, March 6, 1916, or later pursuant to adjournment, will sell in one lot, at public auction, all the right, title, interest, property, claim, and demand, of the said Isabella Connellsville Coke Company, of, in, and to, all the coal, mining rights, land, mining equipment, and property, real and personal, embraced in said mortgage, and now owned by said Coke Company, the same consisting of a contiguous block of coal underlying a tract of land approximately 2950 acres, together with approximately 413 acres of land, with mining rights and mining equipment and property, real and personal, all situate in Luzerne Township, said Fayette County, Pennsylvania, and mentioned and referred to in said mortgage and in the Sheriff's advertisements published in the Morning Herald newspaper in Uniontown, Fayette County, Pennsylvania, and in the Courier newspaper in Connellsville, Fayette County, Pennsylvania.

THE COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee, Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Department recognition has been awarded to the following members of the force for acts of valor or meritorious conduct performed in line of duty:

HONORABLE MENTION.—Patrol. John A. McCarren, Shield 8,626, 15; Frederick F. Dietrich, Shield 2,729, Traffic Div., Subdiv. F.

COMMENDATION.—Patrol. William Beck, Shield 276, 21.

EXCELLENT POLICE DUTY.—Patrol. H. J. Kearney, Shield 8,222, 33, (formerly in 66;) H. P. McDonagh, Shield 2,600, on mounted duty in 169; T. Brawley, Shield 6,951, bicycle duty in 63; E. A. F. Burnell, Shield 379, 38; E. R. Ferguson, Shield 8,926, 26.

MERITORIOUS POLICE DUTY.—Patrol. A. J. Lehman, Shield 3,376, 42; W. H. Thompson, Shield 8,528, 163, (formerly in 167;) H. J. Murphy, Shield 2,845, 38.

Transfers and assignments: 4 P. M., Feb. 19, Lieuts. J. Collins, 10 to 23; W. B. Gilhooly, 22 to 39; J. W. Lawson, 23 to 39; E. Manchester, 32 to 10; J. F. Thompson, 39 to 32.

Temporary assignments: Lieuts. E. H. West, 15, and H. J. Callahan, 36, to office of Traffic and Marine Divs., 30 days, 9 A. M., Feb. 24; A. L. Duffy, 149, to office of Traffic and Marine Divs., 30 days, 8 A. M., Feb. 28; Patrol. J. F. X. Day, 62, to office of Traffic and Marine Divs., 30 days, 9 A. M., Feb. 24.

Leaves of absence, (without pay): Patrol. A. G. Gillis, 2 days, 4 P. M., Feb. 19; I. Haspil, 13, 1 day, 8 A. M., Feb. 20; J. L. Hunter, 14, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Feb. 22; H. Gross, 26, 2 days, 8 A. M., Feb. 21; W. Thompson, 146, 1 day, 4 P. M., Feb. 20; L. O. Hellmuth, 161, 2 days, 8 A. M., Feb. 19; W. P. Maher, 274, 3 days, 12:01 A. M., Feb. 29; J. F. Breininger, 283, 1 day, 8 A. M., Feb. 27.

Suspended, (without pay): Patrol. E. Drumm, Traffic Div., Subdiv. C, 12:17 A. M., Feb. 18.

Death: Patrol. C. S. Pokorny, 274, at 7:55 P. M., Feb. 17.

Fire Department.

Reinstated, (penalties found too severe on rehearing of charges): Fire. 1st Gr. D. O'Leary, assigned to Eng. 29; Fire. 1st Gr. F. C. Arnold, to Eng. 20; Fire. 2d Gr. J. J. Miden, to Eng. 13; Fire. 2d Gr. T. F. Farrell, to H. & L. 9; Fire. 1st Gr. J. Manck, to Eng. 28.

Temporary detail, while on sick report, at 8 A. M., Feb. 19: Fire. 1st Gr. J. M. Downs, H. & L. 41, to 7th Div. as messenger.

Special leave, without pay, for 4 days, from 8 A. M., Feb. 19, is granted to Fire. 1st Gr. T. F. Blaney, Eng. 56, prior to his resigning from the department.

Resignation accepted: Fire. 1st Gr. T. F. Blaney, Eng. 56, at 8 A. M., Feb. 23.

Special leaves, without pay: Fire. 3d Gr. J. F. Smith, H. & L. 80, 12 hours, 8 P. M., Feb. 19; Fire. 1st Gr. J. J. Marshall, H. & L. 1, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Feb. 22.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The American Alliance of Civil Service Women has requested that the position of chief probation officer be opened to women. It has asked Commissioner Kingsbury that more women social investigators be appointed. It has thanked Commissioner Fetherston for appointing three women street cleaning inspectors from the social investigator list.

The following list for alienist, Grade 3, is announced: Melvin J. Taylor, 85.50; Morris M. Sherman, 82; H. V. Wildman, Jr., 79; Delmar D. Durgin, 78.50.

The following is the list for promotion to assistant supervisor of play, male, Park Department, Manhattan and Richmond: A. L. Rosenberg, 81.84; Max Pincus, 81.81; John J. McCormack, 80.86; Samuel Lax, 79.33; Edward J. Flynn, 77.31. The list for the same position, female, is announced: Mary E. McKenna, 78.58.

United States.

The commission announces for March 15 and 16, at the New York Custom House, an examination for marine engine and boiler draughtsman, for men only, to fill a vacancy in the machinery division of the United States Navy Yard, New York, N. Y., at $5.04 per diem. The duties will require the services of a person thoroughly familiar with the design and construction of marine steam turbine engines, especially the Parsons turbine. Competitors will be examined in mathematics, materials, details and specifications, drawing and design, education, training, and experience. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

EDUCATION NOTES.

A special business meeting of the Association of Assistants to Principal of New York City, Miss Lucille Nicol, President, will be held at 4:15 P. M. on Feb. 23 at the Hotel Martha Washington, 29 East Twenty-ninth Street. The pension bill, proposed by the Federation of Teachers, will be acted upon.

The movement for a thorough organization of graduates of public schools will be taken up for consideration at the annual dinner of the Alumni Association of Grammar School 40, now known as the George W. Wingate Public School, to be held Feb. 29 at the Hotel Savoy. William Herbert of 11 Pine Street, President of the Alumni Association of old P. S. 40, is of the opinion that the time has arrived for graduates of the public schools to take united action to show their loyalty to their old schools and their interest in public education.

Examinations for license as teacher of freehand drawing in high schools will be held at the Education Board Hall on Feb. 28 and 29 and Sept. 18 and 19.

Examination for license as substitute teacher in the high schools in Pitman stenography and typewriting will be held on Feb. 21 at 1:30 P. M. Examinations for substitute teacher in high schools in the subjects indicated will be held at 1:30 P. M. on Feb. 23: Accounting and business practice, biology, elocution, English, French, laboratory assistant, Latin, mathematics, mechanical drawing, music, physics, Spanish, and physical training.

Licenses as teacher-in-training to teach history in high schools have been granted to the following: Mabel M. Marshall, Elsa Stumpf, and Stella A. Yuell.

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—FIRST DEPARTMENT.

DECISIONS.

Standard Sand and Gravel Co., respt., v. The City of New York et al., impld. with Royal Co. of N. Y., applt.-respt.; Hildreth Granite Co., applt., and Fredenburg & Lounsbury, respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs to the respondents, Fredenburg & Lounsbury, as against the Royal Co., and to said Royal Co. as against the appit. the Hildreth Granite Co. Opinions by Scott and Laughlin, JJ., (Laughlin and Page, JJ., dissenting.) Settle order on notice.

A. D. Kneuper Specialty Co., appit., v. Alexander D. Kneuper et al., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

Samuel Mann et al., appits., v. Abram Cox Stove Co., respt.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Laughlin, J., (Scott, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

National Surety Co., respt., v. William H. Sealch, appit.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Dowling, J., (Smith, J. dissenting.) Settle order on notice.

David Bernstein, rel., v. Edward B. La Fetra, a Justice, &c., respt.—Writ sustained and order of commitment reversed, without costs. Opinions by Scott and Laughlin, JJ., (Laughlin, J., dissenting.) Settle order on notice.

Same v. Same.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Thomas F. McGilvray et al., rel., v. George H. Bell, as Commr., respt.—Writ dismissed and proceedings affirmed, with $50 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Marie Dressler, respt., v. The Keystone Film Co., appit.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Hyman Kalik, respt., v. Lorenzo Holland et al., appits.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, with leave to defendants to withdraw demurrer and to answer on payment of costs. No opinion. Order filed.

James Talcott, appit., v. Slater Bros. Cloak and Suit Co., respt.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Page, J. Order filed.

Harry Seligman, an inft., appit., v. Louis Freehoff, respt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion, (Scott, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Morris Seligman, as admr., appit., v. Louis Freehoff, respt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (Scott, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Fannie Eerig, an inf., appit., v. Brook Av. Poultry Co., respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (Clarke, P. J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Father N. Gracy, respt., v. Sun Printing & Pub. Assn., appit.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and demurrer sustained, with costs, with leave to plaintiff to amend on payment of costs. Opinion by Page, J. Order filed.

The Richardson Press, appit., v. Andrew Albright, Jr., respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Ann Cheever, appit., v. Henry D. Cheever et al., respts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, on opinion of Greenbaum, J. Order filed.

Henry Doscher, appit., v. Phelps Guardant Time Lock Co. et al., respts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, on opinion of Guy, J. Order filed.

William Lynch, respt., v. New York Times Co., appit.—Order reversed, with costs, and verdict reinstated. Opinions by Scott and Page, JJ. (Page and Laughlin, JJ., dissenting.) Settle order on notice.

John D. Dailey et al., respts., v. City of New York et al., Appits.—Judgment modified as stated in opinion, and as modified affirmed, without costs. Opinion per curiam. Settle order on notice.

Arthur R. Bastine, respt., v. Webster B. Mabie, appit.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Francis D. Bowne, respt., v. Elizabeth B. Colt et al., impld. with Jessie D. Bowne, appit.—Judgment modified as directed in opinion, and as modified affirmed, with costs to appellant. Opinion by Page, J. Settle order on notice.

Esther Kebrin, appit., v. Interboro Rapid Transit Co., respt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Albert G. Wheeler, Jr., appit., v. Claudia T. Wheeler, respt.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event unless defendant stipulate to reduce the verdict by the sum of $2,500, in which event judgment as so modified and ordered affirmed, without costs. No opinion. Settle order on notice.

Morris Reitzfeld et al., respts., v. Michael Harris et al., appits.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Page, J. Order filed.

August Peschmanns, respt., v. National Surety Co., appit.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Evelyn de Cordova, as executrix, appit., v. Arthur J. Sanville, respt.—Order modified as directed in opinion, and as modified affirmed, without costs. Opinion by Scott, J. Settle order on notice.

William J. Dixon & Co., appit., v. Bronston Bros. & Co., respt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

U. S. Printing & Lithographing Co., respt., v. Patrick A. Powers, impleaded, &c., appit.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted to the extent stated in opinion. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

Benjamin Oppenheim, respt., v. Henry A. Robinson et al., impleaded, appits.—Order modified as directed in opinion, and as modified affirmed, without costs. Opinion per curiam. Settle order on notice.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department.—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part II.—Donnelly, J., at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

PART III.—(Held in Trial Term, Part XIII.)—Ross, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Undefended divorces—Frank Curmulis. General calendar — Cruikshank<Donnelly. Glogg<Glogg.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—Noble<Fantham.—Samuel S. Slater.

SUPREME COURT— Cohalan, J.—Re Olmstead Ave., &c.—William J. Burke. Re Warren.—George J. Gillespie.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—Rosetta F. Kaskel<Michael Kurzman.—Marcel Levy.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Chambers—Mullan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Chambers—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT — Mullan, J. — Tremont Bldg. and Loan Ass'n<Powers—Harry A. Goidel (2.)

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—Edith S. F. Wade<William Dachtera—Theodore Friend.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

A bargain for quick sale at Langdon Terrace, Mount Vernon, N. Y.; highly restricted, convenient residential neighborhood; stone and half beam stucco house; five bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, steam heat, electric lights, twelve bearing fruit trees, shade trees, grape vines, flowering shrubs; artistic, beautiful home; plot 140x100; asking $22,000; must sell at best offer. ANDERSON REALTY CO., MT. VERNON.

CHOICE RESIDENCE.
Real bargain; owner must sell quick; stone and stucco, 13 rooms, 3 bathrooms, conservatory; beautiful, up-to-date appointments; artistic grounds, 140x100; thoroughly restricted neighborhood; best location, Mount Vernon, 12 Oneida Av. Phone Mount Vernon 2605. Inquire premises or your agent; first reasonable offer accepted.

YONKERS.—707 North Broadway and 148 and 152 Robert Lane, North Yonkers, 6, 7, and 8 room dwellings; new and up to date; very attractive; high-class location; bargain prices; brokers protected. River View Building Co., on premises, and 718 North Broadway, Yonkers.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Little farm, with a good house and plenty of ground for chickens and vegetables; some big shady trees; near trolley and school; healthy location; near enough to commute; owner will take $100 cash and $10 monthly. Farm, Box 138 Times Downtown.

SUBURBAN HOMES, 30 minutes out, 100 trains; restricted, refined; $4,900 to $7,500. "Send for Spring list," Queens Court Realty Co., 200 Broadway. 3876 Cort.

WOODMERE, L. I.
Ten rooms, three baths; garage; furnished, unfurnished; sell, rent. Kole, 261 Broadway.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains offered by BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to builders, investors and prospective home-seekers. A large number of vacant lots at Grantwood, Morsemere, Leonia, Ridgefield, and Teaneck, New Jersey, at one-half of former owner's prices. Also a large number of two-family houses at Hudson Heights, Cliffside and Palisades Park, New Jersey, at about one-half of former prices. All of the above properties are within a five-cent fare zone and within thirty minutes of Manhattan. These properties must be sold quickly to close the business of two corporations now being liquidated by the Banking Department. Special inducements to contractors and builders who will purchase a considerable number of lots. For further particulars address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

Montclair—Ideal home, semi-detached, 11-room house, 2 baths, front, side porch, driveway; gas, electric light; refined neighborhood; convenient schools, town centre, trolley, Lackawanna; rent $700. Mme. Anthony, 226 West 75th. Telephone Columbus 5110.

EAST ORANGE.—Sacrifice 9-room house; large lot; excellent neighborhood; near schools, trolleys, and Lackawanna Stations; steam heat, large porch, improvements; cash, $2,000; mortgage, $4,000. 110 North 17th St., East Orange.

Very attractive gentleman's 10-room home; modern conveniences; garden, fruit, barn; $85 monthly. Eugene Jobs, Summit, N. J.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL."
1916 facts about the "Ideal Home Town."
SECRETARY, NUTLEY, N. J.

MONTCLAIR—Real Estate—Sale or rent. Apply to Simpson Merritt Co.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Summer Homes—For Sale or to Rent.
Percy D. Adams, Sound Beach, Conn.

Cuba—For Sale or to Let.

For Sale—Citrus fruit grove in Cuba; 15 acres, producing over 1,000 bearing trees, chiefly grape fruit; satisfactory terms. Address "G. M.," care Electrical Review, 13 Park Row, New York.

Real Estate for Exchange.

BEAUTIFUL old place at Summit, N. J., which owner cannot occupy; large, old-fashioned residence, modernized; large barn fitted for garage; large road frontage; fine location; 60 min. from N. Y. Apply Summit Agents or owner, 674 Springfield Av., Summit.

We have a special department for the exchange of country and city real estate. What are your wants? Nelson, Lee & Green, Inc., 47 West 34th St.

Real Estate Wanted.

CASH BUYERS FOR BARGAIN FARMS.
SLOCUM FARM AGENCY, 141 Broadway.

To Let.—Furnished.

TO LET
At St. Irene, County of Charlevoix, Quebec, near Murray Bay, comfortable Summer cottage, completely furnished, facing St. Lawrence River; contains 12 rooms; large living and dining room, 2 bathrooms; all modern conveniences; telephone, electricity, also tennis court; large grounds and stables if desired. For further particulars apply to C. Donohue, 28 St. Foy Road, Quebec.

To Let For Business

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

For Rent.—New store, Kearny, N. J., Duke St. and Kearny Av., suitable for drug store or high-class business. Address Store, 810 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

CORNER BUILDING—LOFTS—POWER.
174-182 Worth Street, between subway and Third Avenue "L" Stations. Sprinklers—Elevator—High Ceilings. Apply ENGINEER or your broker.

DOCK PROPERTY, EAST RIVER; excellent central location; immediate occupation. VACANT LOTS suitable for all purposes. LARGE, LIGHT LOFTS on South St. Apply Brookman Estate, 52 Exchange Place.

2,096 3d Av., west side, near 115th St.; elegant store; fine, big, up-to-date, attractive show window; splendid location; reasonable terms. Apply John A. Schoen, 119 Bible House, or janitor.

FEW GOOD STORES AND APARTMENTS to rent. Apply to Midtown Leasing Co., 525 West 111th St. Tel. Morningside 4654.

Lexington Av., 265.—Two hours daily, doctor's office; all modern improvements. Murray Hill 728.

FIFTH AVENUE Showroom, sublease. Ewing Bacon and Henry, 101 Park Av.

Business Opportunities

Forty-five cents an agate line.

The Portsmouth, Ohio, Star, daily, is in my hands for sale; fine plant; rotary press, four linotypes; best equipment; good list; can be bought at a bargain as going concern by quick sale; wire if interested and come at once. J. A. Wilhelm, Receiver, The Portsmouth Star Co.

For Sale.—One first-class theatre, with market house on ground floor, in town of 10,000 inhabitants. This property will be sold at a sacrifice. John Elliott, J. A. MacLean, Jr., Receivers, Fayetteville, N. C.

Capital and services; successful business man will invest money and services in business offering opportunity for development; particulars confidential. Y 305 Times Annex.

Fully equipped printing plant, linotypes, in good condition, for sale; reasonable; good business. M 359 Times Downtown.

Patent Attorney, Mechanical Engineer, Israel Benjamins; inquire; Inventors' League, 124 Maiden Lane, New York.

Cuba.—Salesman visiting island soon, sell for you, commission basis. K 101 Times.

Business Notices

Forty-five cents per agate line.

Business Loans.

Money advanced on accounts. Liberal Trading Co., H. Kornreich, 51 Chambers St. Worth 360.

For Sale, Miscellaneous

Forty cents an agate line.

FOR SALE—3 No. 2 B. & S. Automatic Screw Machines; price $800 each. Equipment Development Dept., National Lamp Works, of General Electric Co., Nela Park, Cleveland, Ohio.

City Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES.
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Av.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY REAL ESTATE.
156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

145d, 508 West.—Sacrifice sale, private house, 10 rooms, 2 baths, laundry, large front porch; $2,000 cash.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

A private house on plot 30x150, with garage, good location on Ocean Parkway; equity $10,000, will sell or exchange. Attorney, 135 Times Downtown.

Four-story brick corner building, 20x80, with yard, near Williamsburg Bridge and all freight stations. Inquire 40 Penn St., Brooklyn.

Loft to let, with steam power, size 40x80; good light, high ceiling; low rent. 40 Penn St., Brooklyn.

Headquarters for Flatbush Real Estate. Westwood Realty Company, 685 Flatbush Av.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

Two-story frame building, 50x100, on plot 100x150; suitable for factory purposes; situated on outskirts of the Bronx; large, light loft and all facilities. H. Fensterer, 2,856 Webster Av.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

We offer hotel conveniences at apartment house rates. You are invited to inspect our specially attractive apartments.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
106 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments,
$30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Completely furnished, including dishes, silver, cooking utensils. Maid service optional. Every apartment has private bath and kitchenette. Concessions on lease and unfurnished. Near subway and "L." Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone Riverside 3970. 5th Av. bus line stops at our door.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS, choice localities, long, short leases.
CLARK REALTY COMPANY,
30 East 42d St. Murray Hill 5892.

CONCORD HALL,
Riverside Drive, corner 119th St.
7 rooms, 2 baths, and extra lavatory, completely furnished. Broderick.

HANDSOME, COMPLETELY FURNISHED Apartments for 3 months or longer. SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 WEST 72D ST.

FURNISHED SUBLET APARTMENTS.
J. WICKLIFFE GRAY, SPECIALIST,
269 West 72d St. Columbus 3974.

Near subway, handsomely furnished 6-room apartment, sublet bargain. Fredk. L. Hurt, 30 East 42d. Tel. Murray Hill 5726.

Two to six rooms; particulars inside back cover telephone book. 215 Manhattan Av. Leon Sobel Co. Tel. 7540 River.

Oceanic Apartments.—Handsomely furnished four rooms complete for housekeeping. 137 West 82d St.

Sublet 6 rooms and bath, high-class elevator apartment, 605 West 141st. Telephone 2960 Audubon.

85TH, 1 WEST.—BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED 7 ROOMS OVERLOOKING PARK.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

Madison Av., 2,032, (southwest corner 129th St.)—Six rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water, $35; light, outside rooms.

West Side.

Three Minutes to 116th St. express station, 6th and 9th Avenue "L."
MORNINGSIDE PARK APARTMENTS
facing most picturesque park in Manhattan
5 ROOMS $55—$60.
6 ROOMS $60—$70.
7 ROOMS $80—$85.
Every modern housekeeping convenience; restaurant in building; first class service; reasonable prices. 40 MORNINGSIDE AVE., N. E. Cor. West 118th St.

234-238 West 21st St.—Apartments to lease to high-class tenants; elevator and all improvements; 4-5-6 rooms at $510 to $720 per year. Apply Superintendent, or J. W. Cushman & Co., 240 West 23d St.

170TH, 709 WEST.—Apartments to lease, all improvements; 4 rooms, $32 to $36; 5 rooms, $38; class of tenants absolutely restricted. Inquire premises.

To sub-lease, 6 rooms and bath, 800 Riverside Drive; walls stippled and panelled in ivory; $1,000; see superintendent.

Apartments, 4 to 6 rooms, $30 to $45; high-class. Pinehurst Co., 802 West 181st St. Phone Aud. 2408-3652.

Beautiful nine-room apartment, overlooking Hudson, Wellesley, northeast corner 91st St., West End Av.

95TH, 108 WEST.—One very attractive 5-room apartment; finished white enamel; rent $40.

Non-housekeeping apts.; Spencer Arms; 2, 3, & 4 rooms. S. E. cor. 69th St. & B'way, N. Y.

One very attractive, 4-room apartment; $480. 3,920 Broadway.

Country Board

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements few; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-heated house; river view. W. E. Robinson, Phone 2161 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

Montclair Manor, (Montclair, N. J.)—Beautiful residence exceptionally attractive, accommodations; all conveniences; 35 minutes New York. 27 Hillside Av. Montclair 2977.

Orange, N. J., 211 Lincoln Av.; 6 minutes from Highland Station, Lackawanna R. R.; single and double rooms, with board; moderate rates; reference exchanged.

Pennsylvania.

TRAINED NURSE, with modern country home, will care for invalids or convalescents; prices $10 to $15 per week. Address Country, Y 262 Times Annex.

NURSE, owning farm and beautiful house, will take tubercular patients; board and nursing, $15 per week. Address Graduate, Y 263 Times Annex.

Rooms Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Furnished.

NICELY FURNISHED SUITE, parlor and 2 bedrooms, bath, and all conveniences, if possible kitchen, for long period required. Particulars with price to Chelsea Hotel, Room 66.

Refined American gentleman wishes large furnished room, private family, located between 4th and 6th Avs., and 25th and 50th Sts.; highest references. K 55 Times.

Unfurnished.

Wanted, 2 large rooms, kitchenette, and bath; studio neighborhood such as Washington Sq. desired; references. E. K. Walker, box 2, Foreign Branch, N. Y. P. O.

ROOMS AND BOARD

Thirty cents an agate line.

Furnished Rooms

East Side.

17TH ST., 112 EAST.—Splendid rooms; high-class elevator apartment; all conveniences. Chevalier.

18TH, 114 EAST.—Rooms from $2.75 up; excellent location; southern exposure; near Gramercy.

29TH ST., 43 EAST.—Small room; nicely furnished; refined environment; all improvements. 5213 Madison Square.

30TH ST., 119 EAST.—Large furnished room; refined environment; private house; gentlemen. Madison Square 3018.

30TH, 119 EAST.—Newly furnished room; modern conveniences; gentleman; private house.

31ST ST., 112 EAST.—Large, attractive front room; gentlemen; private house.

45TH ST., 27 EAST.—Large, sunny room; steam, electricity, bath; refined environment; gentlemen only.

55TH, 71 EAST.—Elegant, large room; running water; all conveniences; telephone; reference.

68TH ST., 232 EAST.—Comfortably furnished rooms; all conveniences; private; gentlemen; references; reasonable.

82D, 130 EAST. — Large, steam-heated room, $5; gentleman or couple. Mrs. Ackerman.

LEXINGTON AV., 591, (52d.)—Connecting front rooms; gentlemen, couple; private; $12. Sodervall.

West Side.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence; charming suite; bachelor; hot water plant, electricity; references.

9TH, 41 WEST.—Large and medium rooms; private baths; open grate fires; telephone.

12TH, 38 WEST.—Large room, private bath; other rooms; steam, telephone; references.

37TH, 11 WEST.—Elegant large front room; magnificent bathroom connecting; for particulars apply Rose, 13 West 39th.

46TH, 28 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with or without private bath; gentlemen.

52D, 55 WEST.—Sunny room; private bath, electricity, telephone; reasonable; gentlemen only; references.

55TH, 361 WEST.—Exceptionally clean, medium room; heated, running water; business people.

56TH, 50 WEST.—Cheerful single and double rooms; running water; desirable, large basement.

58TH, 21 WEST.—Large front parlor; private bath; steam heat, electricity; small kitchenette convenience; reasonable.

58TH ST., 17 WEST.—Resident, non-resident studios, rooms furnished; studio by hour. Plaza 3655.

64TH, 147 WEST.—Elegant large parlor, suitable two; other room $4; front basement; all new; convenient; phone; gentlemen.

66TH ST., Central Park West No. 65.—Subway, "L" one block; nice, comfortable rooms; reasonable; gentlemen. Columbus 5962. Donald Freeze.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Very warm rooms; hot water, steam, electricity; references; telephone.

70TH, 145 WEST. — Beautifully furnished rooms; all conveniences; strictly private house; references.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Attractive suite; also single; elevator, subway; couple, gentlemen; references. (Broun.)

70TH ST., 145 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; all conveniences; private house. Phone Columbus 3075.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms, suite with private bath; divided, single; references.

71ST, 26 WEST, Broadway.—Apartment, parlor floor; living, business; separate large room.

72D, 22 WEST.—Delightful, well-heated room for two; private bath, electricity.

72D, 240 WEST.—Single room or suite; grand piano; private bath; elegantly furnished.

73D, 162 WEST.—Back parlor; southern exposure; running water; subway express; references.

73D, 118 WEST.—Clean, attractive, single rooms; running water; refined surroundings; gentlemen.

73D, 103 WEST.—Comfortable room, adjoining bath, dressing room; private telephone; gentlemen; moderate.

73D, 159 WEST. — Pleasant double room; southern exposure; hot water; bathroom floor; reference.

73D, 255 WEST.—Large room; private bath; one small room; references.

73D, (West of Broadway.)—Superior accommodations for one or two; Columbus 9059.

74TH, 134 WEST.—Large room; private bath; second floor; references; private family. Owner.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Newly furnished private house; large and small rooms; telephone.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable furnished back parlor; private bath; convenient location; reasonable.

75TH, 111 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; telephone, electricity; all conveniences; moderate.

75TH, 138 WEST.—3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; also large, small rooms, electricity.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Attractive, pleasant front room; lavatory; all convenience; references.

78TH, 214 WEST.—Attractive rooms; single, double; also parlor floor; conveniences; block subway.

79TH, 169 WEST.—Well furnished, sunny, front room; adjoining bath; block subway; immaculate.

82D, 134 WEST.—Second floor front room; handsome, well furnished; reasonable rates; references.

89TH, 320 WEST.—Large room, twin beds; smaller rooms; steam, electricity, telephone.

93D ST., 308 WEST.—Beautiful rooms for gentlemen; every convenience; private family. Apt. 6E.

94TH, 163 WEST.—Attractive floor; two rooms; bath; breakfast optional; owner; references.

94TH ST., 315 WEST.—Single room; steam, elevator, phone; refined location; reasonable. Gill.

95TH, 330 WEST, near Subway.—Housekeeping suite; also single and double rooms. Smith.

90TH, 58 WEST. — Newly furnished, attractive rooms, single and en suite; references. Barry.

97TH, 229 WEST.—Elegant large, sunny, warm room; moderate. Apt. 4D.

102D, 302 WEST. — Private house; nicely furnished, front room; 7th floor; bath, telephone.

106TH, 221 WEST, (Broadway.)—Large, sunny, outside room; gentlemen; near 103d subway. Kistler.

111TH, 535 WEST.—Large room next bath, shower; family two; Apt. 61.

118TH, 536 WEST.—Large, outside room; attractively furnished; all conveniences. Apartment 83.

Furnished Rooms

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

114TH, (1,990 Amsterdam.)—Medium size; all improvements; only roomer; gentleman; reasonable. Howard.

118TH, 415 WEST.—Bright, quiet room; bachelor's apartment; references required; $4.75. Freeburg.

120TH, 157 WEST.—Large, sunny, front rooms; hot and cold water, bath; references.

121ST, 527 WEST.—Light, airy rooms; telephone, electricity, steam heat, elevator. McCague.

122D, 500 WEST.—Quiet, outside, single room; elevator, telephone; near Columbia. Whyte.

123D, 547 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Comfortable double room; elevator, telephone; $5. Crawford.

123D, 111 WEST.—A large, handsome room, in refined, quiet home; reasonable.

125TH, 5 WEST, (Y. M. C. A.)—Furnished rooms for young men; swimming pool, gymnasium, reading and social rooms, lectures, &c.; inspection invited.

126TH, 151 WEST.—Desirable, large, sunny front room; back parlor; reasonable; conveniences; phone.

138TH, 608 WEST.—Beautifully furnished room, adjoining bath, with small private family in private house; references required.

142D, 600 WEST, (Apt. 45.)—Large, outside room; lavatory, shower, elevator; moderate.

178TH, 599 WEST.—Large front room; modern apartment; board optional. Huber.

BACHELOR would share apt.; piano, chess; $25 monthly. Madison Square 6353.

BEAUTIFULLY appointed room, vicinity of 110th St., Broadway; private family. Riverside 416.

FORT WASHINGTON AV., 454. — Large, beautifully furnished room, suitable for two; gentlemen only; high-class apt.; $6 weekly. Call evenings after 7 o'clock, Apt. 49.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (160th St.)—Refined American family have large, airy rooms overlooking Hudson; shower bath; business couple or gentlemen; references. Audubon 8807; Apt. 3B.

Boarders Wanted

East Side.

17TH, 116 EAST.—Very attractive large and small rooms; excellent table. Stuyvesant 4275.

West Side.

46TH, 309 WEST.—Warm rooms; running water; excellent board; quiet home atmosphere; telephone.

58TH ST., 146 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms with or without bath; references.

58TH, 306 WEST.—Large and small rooms; hot, cold water; meals optional; reasonable.

71ST, 62 WEST.—EXCEPTIONAL BOARD; ATTRACTIVE DOUBLE ROOM; PRIVATE BATH; STEAM, ELECTRICITY.

72D, 253 WEST.—Double room with bath; price reasonable; excellent meals.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable room, with excellent table; references.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Beautiful rear parlor; private bath; also front parlor; ideal location; reasonable.

77TH, 301 WEST, (Pension Luquelle.)—Sunny rooms, baths; best home table; electricity.

79TH, 114 and 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Large second-story room with board; private bath; high grade.

80TH ST, 106, 108, 110 WEST.—A house born of the demand for a living of simple elegance; pure, wholesome, tasty food at moderate prices; accommodations at table.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; excellent home table; continuous hot water; reference.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 55 WEST.—Large second, also third floor, sunny, medium rooms; exceptional. House.

86TH, 139 WEST.—Two handsome rooms; all conveniences; excellent table; refined, private family.

88TH, 344 WEST, (Riverside.)—Room with excellent board in Southern family; four table guests accommodated. Telephone Schuyler 6051.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home can accommodate few people; excellent table.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished room; ample closets; river view; 2, 3 refined bachelors or couple; table board.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished room; electricity; ample closets; river view; 2, 3 bachelors or couple; table board.

93D, 21 WEST.—Single front, sunny room; "L"; park; superior board.

94TH, 142 WEST.—Desirable medium and small rooms; excellent table; table guests.

96TH, 65 WEST.—Large, handsome rooms; private bath; also others; $14; board optional.

106TH, 314 WEST.—Two rooms and bath, in private residence; meals optional; references.

114TH, 411 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, with board; home cooking of the best; rates reasonable to permanent guests. Woods.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Beautiful, large room; private bath; southern exposure; excellent table board.

115TH, (corner Manhattan Av., near Elevated and park.)—Morningside Park Family Hotel; cozy, well heated rooms; electricity, baths, home meals and comforts; $8 up weekly; telephone 4021 Morningside.

123D, 114-116 WEST.—Large room, steam heat, excellent table; references.

126TH, 174 WEST, (THE NORWOOD.)
Corner 7th Av.; family hotel; no sold rooms; steam heat; reasonable rates.

147TH, 510 WEST.—Near subway; all conveniences; home comforts; with private family; reasonable. Curtis.

149TH, 544 WEST, (near Broadway subway.)—Audubon Family Hotel; bright, clean rooms; splendid meals; social surroundings; $8 up one, $15 two; two rooms, bath, $20; one, $5 each additional. 2757 Audubon.

PRIVATE FAMILY offers room and board to couple or two gentlemen wishing exclusive accommodation; west side. Y 336 Times Annex.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—English widow, rent with superior board large studio, 6 windows facing Hudson; open fireplace. 8926 Audubon.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222, (Corner 94th.)—Attractively furnished room, where one can feel right at home; excellent cuisine. Apt. 4.

THE EVELYN LODGE,
Overlooking City, Country, Sea.
Charming Family Home of High Standard.
Lovely rooms; excellent chef; all comforts.
Delightful atmosphere; worth investigation.
Weekly, $10-$14 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

SITUATIONS WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty cents an agate line.

On account of war conditions, importer of laces wishes to place assistant bookkeeper and stenographer of highest integrity with reliable firm; will start salary $12. M 128 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, (20;) capable, willing, neat; insurance and commercial experience; $9. N 268 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced importing, commercial office work; lowest salary $12. G. L., Times, Harlem.

Employment Agencies.

Fifty cents an agate line.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St., first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 133d. 6916 Morningside.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

CAPABLE woman Secretary; bookkeeping, stenography, and familiarity with decoration and upholstery business necessary. Knowledge of French preferred. References must be unquestionable. Apply K 50 Times.

CHURCH WORKER for Protestant Mission; speaking Italian language preferred; $25 and room monthly. Telephone Orchard 7924.

HOUSEWORKER.—Wanted, girl for general housework; must understand cooking; German preferred; high wages; city references necessary. Apt. 8E, 318 West 100th St.

MOTION PICTURE ACTRESS.—Apply Movie Ball Madison Square Garden, Main entrance, Metre Hall; 2 o'clock; see Mr. Cowles.

STUDIO ASSISTANT.—Photograph studio desires experienced and refined woman to solicit appointments over the telephone; newspaper experience preferred; new 5th Av. establishment; state particulars and salary; splendid opportunity for right party. M 136 Times.

STENOGRAPHERS. — Excellent appearance and ability; $15. Apply, 9-10 A. M., Room 3, 180 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

YOUNG GIRL to assist light housework and care for child four years old; good home. Apply 6 to 7 P. M. this evening, Leonard, 550 West 180th St.

STENOGRAPHER WANTED; experienced; some knowledge bookkeeping; salary $16.00 a week; hours 9:30 to 5. Adress M 122 Times.

TYPIST and GENERAL OFFICE ASSISTant.—Must be capable of addressing 1,000 envelopes a day, $9 week. Room 3, 180 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

MISS CONKLIN'S
SECRETARIAL
SCHOOL.
17th year. Booklet on request.
Removed from 7 West 42d St. to
Commercial Engineers' Building.
37 WEST 39TH STREET.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists, day or night; begin any time; graduates assisted to investigated situations; see catalogue. Walworth Institute, (founded 1853,) Broadway at 72d St.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

1914 and 1915 Hupmobile touring cars and roadsters; all have been thoroughly overhauled, newly painted, and guaranteed same as new; no reasonable offers refused. Hupmobile Agency, 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

STUDEBAKER Sedan, 1914.—Six-cylinder model, in excellent condition throughout, all tires like new; must be seen to be appreciated; $669. J. DIUGUID, 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Rolls-Royce (1915) touring, like new.
Marmon (1916) touring, 41, five passenger.
National (1915) toy tonneau; bargain.
Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 3247 Bryant.

Pierce Arrow 1913; 6, 48 H. P. with 1914 limousine body, Westinghouse shock absorbers; absolutely perfect. Hess Bros, 212 West 43d St.

PEERLESS seven-passenger car, in good condition; touring and limousine bodies; fully equipped; price $800. A. A., Times Downtown.

Hupmobile landaulet, 5-passenger; overhauled, newly painted; no reasonable offer refused. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Maxwell Mascot roadster, 1912 model; excellent condition throughout; tires like new; $225. Diuguid Bros., 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

OVERLAND 1914 touring car, excellent in both condition and appearance, $385. DIUGUID BROS., 1,285 Bedford Av., Bklyn.

For Sale.—1914 Chalmers Master, six, limousine; private party; A1 condition. Mrs. F. Spink, 248 West 80th, N. Y. C.

Hupmobile, 1916, slightly used for demonstrating purposes; a bargain. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Patent convertible automobile body for sale. K. Brodzicki, 534 Bloomfield St., Hoboken.

Automobiles for Rent.

NEW TWIN-SIX PACKARD CARS
or 1914-1915 cars, by month or year. Herman N. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 5322.

Packard cars, up-to-date limousines and landaulettes, from $3 per hour; special rates; daily and monthly service; experienced chauffeurs. Call Acme, 'phone Lenox 8282.

Packard limousine landaulet for all occasions; special monthly rate; careful chauffeur. Ben. Sulkins, 201 West 83d, Columbus 8963.

Beautiful Packard landaulette, seven passengers, by the hour trip, day, week, or monthly; owner drives. Tel. 2745 Fordham.

Packard cars, nicely appointed, exclusive service; hour, day, special rates; month, year. C. Ortenblad. Col. 3256. 220 W. 65th.

Packard Limousine, very reasonable rates by month or hour. Gifford, 9021 Columbus.

Automobiles Wanted.

AUTOS WANTED.—Will pay cash or take on sale. Times Square Auto Co., southwest corner 56th St. and Broadway.

Automobile Storage.

P. BRADY & SON CO.
Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export. 552-556 W. 58th St. Col. 3440.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

Spring courses for owners; chauffeurs also trained for positions; write for booklet. Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A. Automobile School, Monroe St. and Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

LOST AND FOUND

Forty-five cents an agate line.
Count six words to a line.
Telephone 1000 Bryant.

LOST—Friday, between 121st St. and Morningside Drive and Weisbecker's, 125th St., a lady's tan handbag. Suitable reward to finder if returned, with contents intact, to Byrnes, Apt. 41, 196 Morningside Drive.

LOST—Feb. 14, at or near Metropolitan Opera House, black enameled watch with diamond monogram "E. A. D." on back and part of diamond chatelaine pin attached; liberal reward. Return to Udall & Ballou, 574 5th Av.

LOST—At 87th St. and Broadway, snakewood cane, with initials "L. S. M."; reward. Apt. 105, Albemarle, 205 West 54th St.

LOST—Wednesday, from 142 West 57th, gold chain, baroque pearls, gold wrist watch, pearl earrings; reward; no questions. Return J. T. F., above address.

LOST—Purse containing money and tickets, Friday, in or near Manhattan Hotel. Liberal reward if returned to Manhattan Hotel office.

LOST—Diamond bar pin, near Sherry's or between there and 71st. Liberal reward if returned to owner, C. H. E., 119 West 71st St. Phone 8819 Col.

LOST—A gentleman's gold locket, diamond in centre, faded picture inclosed; liberal reward. Albert Wise, 44 West 18th St.

LIBERAL REWARD—No questions, card case containing money. Audubon 7498. Apartment 31.

REWARD—Thursday, amethyst breast pin, surrounded with pearls, lost somewhere between 34th St., Fifth Av. Bank, 39th St., or vicinity. Phone Murray Hill 1408.

REWARD—Large gold vanity box, Wednesday, initials "L. V. H.," vicinity Hudson Theatre, Castles in the Air. Heckscher, 35 West 49th St.

REWARD—Lost, Tuesday, large amethyst brooch, square shaped, pearls surrounding. Telephone Chelsea 3310.

SUITABLE REWARD.—Small blue enameled vanity case, lost between East 72d and Madison Av., 68th or Madison Av. car. Lyttleton Fox, 136 East 72d. Lenox 4900.

$25 REWARD, no questions asked, diamond heart, between 79th and 82d, East, on Tuesday. Return to 119 East 79th.

Found.

FOUND—A bunch of aigrettes on the roof adjoining the window. Address 154 West 44th St.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Male collie, usual color, License No. 763, Thursday evening about Broadway and 94th St.; owner will pay liberal reward and ask no questions if dog is returned to 11A West 94th St.

Public Notices

Fifty cents an agate line.

Public Administrator New York County
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to Chapter 230 of Laws of 1898, that a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Public Administrator of the County of New York, during the year 1915, was published in the CITY RECORD three times each week for three weeks, beginning January 24, 1916.
WILLIAM M. HOES, Public Administrator of the County of New York.

HELP WANTED, MALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED LEADING CONCERN MANUFACTURING LUBRICANTS AND GREASES LOOKING FOR A HIGH-GRADE, THOROUGHLY EQUIPPED LUBRICATING OIL AND GREASE MAN; MUST HAVE THIS EXPERIENCE AND UNDERSTAND MINUTELY EXPORT AND JOBBING BUSINESS, CAPABLE TO HANDLE DEPARTMENT. GOOD POSITION AND SALARY FOR RIGHT PARTY. ALL COMMUNICATIONS AND INTERVIEWS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. Y 338 TIMES ANNEX.

A MAN familiar with publicity work to devote part or all time; good salary to right party; communications confidential. N 266 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—Large Insurance Corporation requires services of several assistant bookkeepers; moderate salary to start; not under 20 years nor over 25 years of age. Address B. W., P. O. Box 822, N. Y. City.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER. — Thoroughly competent man to take charge of office; complete knowledge of modern methods and a good systematizer; knowledge of French preferred; city in middle of New York State. Write, stating experience, reference, and salary wanted, to Y 344 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER. — Thoroughly competent man to take charge of office; complete knowledge of modern methods and a good systematizer; knowledge of French preferred; city in middle of New York State. Write, stating experience, references, and salary wanted, to Y 356 Times Annex.

BOY.—By silk house; salary $5; references required. K 132 Times.

CAPABLE STENOGRAPHERS for large progressive trust company; state age, education and experience. Address "R. B. R.," P. O. Box 822, New York City.

COOK.—Wanted, first-class cook to travel South America on private yacht; must understand French. N 221 Times Downtown.

COST CLERK, ASSISTANT, LARGE MANUFACTURING CONCERN; ACCURATE AT FIGURES; QUICK AND LEGIBLE WRITER; WAGES TO COMMENCE, $12 WEEKLY. ADDRESS, STATING AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND REFERENCES, OPPORTUNITY, 135 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

DRAFTSMAN, checker, and detailer for structural steel for buildings; state nationality, age, experience, reference, and lowest salary. Apply to the James H. Tower Iron Works, Providence, R. I.

DRIVERS.

Young men, 21 years of age or over required as drivers and helpers on express wagons. Apply 8:30 A. M. till noon. Adams Express Co., Wagon Service Department, 30 Trinity Place.

EXPRESS wagon drivers and helpers; also freight handlers; references and bond required. Apply 67 Madison Av., New York City.

HELPERS.

Young men, 21 years of age or over required as drivers and helpers on express wagons. Apply 8:30 A. M. till noon. Adams Express Co., Wagon Service Department, 30 Trinity Place.

JOBBERS, dealers, and salesmen to handle Griffoul genuine bronzes; fine opportunity. A. Griffoul Bros. & Co., 280 Chestnut St., Newark, N. J.

INSTRUCTORS wanted; Spanish and French professors; high-class instructors only; must leave town; bring credentials with you. Apply Mr. Rozen, Wallick Hotel.

MACHINIST. — LATHE, MILLING MACHINE, WARNER & SWAZEY AND GISHOLT OPERATORS. APPLY C. H. PETERSON, GENERAL VEHICLE CO., LONG ISLAND CITY.

MACHINISTS.—Inside and outside machinists wanted; good pay; eight-hour day; chance for advancement; reply by letter. The Lake Torpedo Boat Co., Bridgeport, Conn.

OFFICE BOY, 16 to 18; one desiring to study law preferred; $5. Apply, 10 to 11 Saturday morning, Room 714, 2 Rector St.

PRODUCTION CLERK.—Young man, having experience keeping production record and pushing work through departments; prefer a man having experience with an electrical manufacturing concern; state age, experience, and salary wanted. Address Production, 61 2d St., Hoboken.

RENTAL SOLICITOR.—An office building rental solicitor wanted for new office building under construction, offering lowest rate in New York City; man experienced in renting large space preferred; drawing account and liberal commission to right man. Call between 2:30 and 5 Saturday afternoon, Room 2109, 30 East 42d St., New York City.

SALESMAN.

One experienced in the sale of pin tickets preferred; onley exceptionally successful men, with proved selling ability, need apply; commission basis. Noesting Pin Ticket Co., Inc., 220 5th Av., New York City.

SALESMEN WANTED.—Four American specialty men wanted, call on retail grocery trade; $20 weekly to start. Address K 119 Times Downtown.

SOLICITOR WANTED.—A man out of work, with large acquaintance, to solicit accident, health, and life insurance; fine opportunity for a man willing to work; salary and commission. Address, with references, Bona Fide, H 226 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—A young man, (age 18,) high school graduate, typist, quick at figures, and with a good knowledge of English, wanted by large corporation. R. C. N., Box 76, Station D.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter, (male;) experienced, competent. Apply, own handwriting, N 257 Times Downtown.

WANTED:
GASOLINE MECHANICS.
GOOD SALARIES AND PERMANENT POSITIONS.
APPLY AT 513 WEST 24TH STREET, SATURDAY MORNING AT 9 O'CLOCK.
G. M., BOX M 135 TIMES.

YOUNG MAN to assist in the buying department of a large cloak and suit house; must have experience. M 131 Times.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY MEN needed at once for a new profession, tree surgery; taught evenings; positions guaranteed. Call or write, West Side Y.M.C.A., 302 W. 57th St.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR; pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

SITUATIONS WANTED, MALE

Twenty cents an agate line.

A. — ACCOUNTANT. — Balances, audits, $5 monthly, upward; books systematized, opened, closed. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5555.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, systems, arrangements, firms not employing bookkeepers. Accountant, 35 Nassau St., Room 502. Phone Cortlandt 8391.

BOOKKEEPER, 35, ten years' experience in office management, following up of credits, &c., now in employ of public accountant, desires making a change; can accept position in week or ten days. H. B., Room 1937, 50 Broad St., city.

BOY.—Three years' high school, office experience, will work one week without compensation to prove merit. N 235 Times Downtown.

BUTLER.—First-class, neat, bright Japanese. 1,059 1st Av. A. Y. M.

CHAUFFEUR, 28, single, 10 years' experience foreign and American cars; expert driver and mechanic; A1 references honesty, sobriety, ability. J. Gillis, 321 Madison Av., Room 11. Tel. Murray Hill 1525.

CHAUFFEUR with many years' experience wants good position; references. Write John Hasler, care Society of Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR.—First-class mechanic; private family; best references. Oldenhage, 160 East 47th.

CHAUFFEUR. — MECHANIC; EXPERIENCED; REFERENCES; CITY, COUNTRY. M 860 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

CHAUFFEUR; experienced; five years' references one party; city, country. J 175 Times.

CLERK, 20, educated, thoroughly experienced, desires permanent position; highly recommended. N 244 Times Downtown.

COLLEGE GRADUATE (25) desires evening employment, preferably 5 nights a week. K 47 Times.

CONFIDENTIAL SECRETARY.—Office manager; American, 31; correspondent, expert stenographer; ten years' experience; qualified for position of confidential assistant to executive of large interests, where ability, integrity and initiative are essential; salary $50 week. N 210 Times Downtown.

ENGINEER, licensed, 14 years' experience; all repairing; good mechanic; day, night; do fireing. Molinsky, 82 Vernon Av., Brooklyn.

MANAGER, (40,) hotel, club, or restaurant, A1 man; best references. F. R., 4,207 Broadway. Telephone Audubon 4320.

MARRIED MAN (28) wishes position assistant auditor, accountant, cost manager. P. O. Box 22, East Orange, N. J.

PAYMASTER AND PRODUCTION CLERK.—Understands cost systems and factory routine; can handle correspondence and purchasing; executive ability. N 253 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN. — Perfumery and toilet article salesman, thoroughly acquainted with city and suburban trade, desires to connect with reliable firm; salary or commission. K 112 Times.

SECRETARY.—(30;) well educated, good appearance, pleasing personality; competent stenographer; moderate salary. Gunning, 50 East 31st St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Rapid, accurate, 4 years' business experience, strictly capable and industrious, desires permanent position; salary moderate. N 287 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Competent young man, (22;) high school graduate; five years' varied experience; highest recommendations. K 77 Times.

SYSTEMS devised and installed for corporations, firms, and estates. K 98 Times.

Young man with selling and business experience desires selling or responsible inside position; salary or commission. K 111 Times.

YOUNG MAN (24) desires clerical position with some reliable firm; can furnish a very good reference. K 74 Times.

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

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"FUTURE OF THE UNITED STATES ACCORDING TO PROPHECY."
You May Think It Fantastic.
You will Quickly Change Your Mind If You Hear the Lecture Sunday, 8 P. M.
PROF. EVERSON at Hudson Theatre, 44th and Broadway.
Free to all.

ASSOCIATED BIBLE STUDENTS.

NEW YORK CITY TEMPLE, West 63d St., near Broadway. 10:30 A. M.—"God's Day." 3 P. M.—"The Saints Shall Judge the World."

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE, 13-17 Hicks St., near Brooklyn Bridge. 3 P. M.—Discourse. 7:30 P. M.—Bible Study. SEATS FREE. NO COLLECTION.

BAPTIST.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, West 57th St., between 6th and 7th Avs. Sunday, Feb. 20, 11 A. M., "Messages to the Churches (VI. Philadelphia.)" 8 P. M.—"That Which Was Lost." 9:45 A. M., Sunday School and Men's Bible Class. Midweek Bible Study, Thursday Evenings. REV. JOSEPH W. KEMP, PASTOR.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, during the erection of their new building, worshipping in the Swedish Methodist Church, 89th St., between Amsterdam and Columbus Avs. The Pastor, Frank M. Goodchild, D. D., preaches. 11—"The Man of Sorrows." 8—"Washington, an Example to Men," with a side glance at the influence exerted on him by women.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 4 to 8 West 46th Street. Rev. Cornelius Woelfkin, D. D., Rev. E. Herbert Dutton, } Ministers. Mr. Dutton will preach at 11 and 8. Sunday School, 9:30. Bible Classes, 9:40.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, Broadway and 79th St. PASTOR I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D. Rev. WILLIAM ALLAN, Pastor-elect to Clarendon Street Baptist Church, Boston, will preach at 11 and 8. 11 A. M.—"Love's Transforming Touch." 8 P. M.—"What New York Has Lost the Power to Do as Seen in Its Amusements, Literature, and Religion." A Cordial Welcome to All.

FT. WASHINGTON BAPTIST CHURCH, 124 Wadsworth Av. Rev. Enos J. Bosworth. 11 A. M.—"OUT IN THE DEEP." 8 P. M.—"ONE THING I KNOW."

JUDSON MEMORIAL, Washington Square. A. RAY PETTY, Acting Pastor, preaches. 11—"Does God Speak to Everyday Men and Women?" 8—"Watch Your Step."

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AV., COR. 31ST ST. C. A. EATON, D. D., Pastor, preaches Sunday at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Union Bible Class, 9:45, Rev. C. F. Hall, Ldr.

MT. MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, Fifth Avenue, near 127th Street. JOHN HERMAN RANDALL. 10 A. M.—Lecture by Hon. Murray Hulbert, M. C. 11 A. M.—"The Nature of the Self." 8 P. M.—The "Terrible Meek," by Chas. Rann Kennedy.

NORTH BAPTIST CHURCH, 234 W. 11th St. ROBERT F. Y. PIERCE, D. D., Pastor. 11—"Scriptural Preparedness." 8—"Modern Jonahs."

WASHINGTON HGTS. BAPTIST CHURCH, 145th St. and Convent. Av. Rev. HAROLD PATTISON, D. D. 11 A. M.—"All Things Are Yours." 8 P. M.—Dr. Gilchrist Lectures, "Moving Pictures."

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES: Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesdays, 8 P. M.
First Church, Central Park West & 96th St.
Second Church, Central Park West & 68th St.
Third Church, 125th St. & Madison Ave.
Fourth Church, Ft. Washington Ave. & 178th.
Fifth Church, Aeolian Concert Hall, 34 W. 43d.
Sixth Church, 1931 Washington Ave., Bronx.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM.

NEW CHURCH. (Swedenborgian,) 35th St., bet. Park and Lexington Avs. The Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor. Sunday School 10 A. M. Service 11. The Pastor will preach. Subject: "Guarding the Baggage; or, The Legion That Is Never Mustered Out." Pastor's Class, open to all, 12:20. Subject: "Calvin and His Theology."

CONGREGATIONAL.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Broadway and 56th St.—Dr. JEFFERSON preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Subject 8 P. M., "Worry."

MANHATTAN, Broadway, 76th St. Rev. H. A. STIMSON, D. D., preaches 11 A. M. 8—"The Peril to Democracy."

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST—CHRISTIAN.

CENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH. Dr. FINIS IDLEMAN, 142 West 81st St. 11 and 8. "BIBLE CLASSES FOR ALL."

ETHICAL CULTURE.

THE SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE. Founded 1876. Meeting House, Central Park West & 64th St.

11 A. M.—Dr. JOHN L. ELLIOTT, Speaker. Subject: "What Some Great Americans Have Thought of Religion; Ralph Waldo Emerson and Abraham Lincoln." 8 P. M.—PROF. KIRSOPP LAKE, Speaker. Subject: "Origin and Development of the Doctrine of Messiah."

JEWISH.

BETH-EL TEMPLE, 5th Av. and 76th St. Rev. Dr. SAMUEL SCHULMAN, Sunday morning at 11, "Discovering the Divine Through Experience."

FREE SYNAGOGUE CARNEGIE HALL: SUNDAY AT 10:45, DR. WISE: "WORK: SHALL WE PAY THE PRICE OF INDUSTRIAL PEACE?" ALL ARE WELCOME.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street. Saturday, 10:30 A. M., Dr. Silverman on "LOVE OF FELLOW-MEN." Sunday, 11:15 A. M., Dr. Silverman on "WORLD BROTHERHOOD AND WORLD PEACE." Monday, 11 A. M. sharp, Dr. Enelow on "THE LITERARY GREATNESS OF THE BIBLE." Daily Noon Service, 12:30. All are welcome.

TEMPLE ISRAEL OF HARLEM, Lenox Av. at 120th St. Dr. HARRIS. Saturday, Feb. 19, 11, "Broken Tablets." Friday, Feb. 25, 8:15, speaker, Dr. Krass.

LUTHERAN.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, Broadway & 93d St., Rev. WM. M. HORN, Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. & 8 P. M. Sunday School, 9:30 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 65th St. and Central Park West. Rev. Charles J. Smith, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ST. JAMES LUTHERAN CHURCH, Madison Av., 73d St.—Dr. Remensnyder; services, 11.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

GRACE, 104th, nr. Col.—Christian F. Reisner, "Modern Heathen," 7:45; "Starving America," wheat presented.

JOHN A. KINGSBURY Lectures, 10 A. M., "Problem of Almshouse." Service 11-8 P. M. PARK AV. CHURCH, cor. 86th St. Dr. Jamieson.

MADISON AVENUE CHURCH, SIXTIETH STREET. REV. WORTH M. TIPPY, D. D., PASTOR. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. by Dr. Tippy. Evening, "Observations, Religious and Social, in the South." Bible Classes for Men and Women 10 A. M. Social Hour, 6 P. M.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7th Av. and 14th St.—11 A. M., Rev. W. E. Hawley of Malaysia, on the "Melting Pot of Asia," and at 8 P. M., "Gaul's Holy City," accompanied by Edna White Trumpet Quartet. Ex-President Pounds of Brooklyn on "Religion and Politics."

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH, Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

ST. ANDREW'S, The Fireside Church, 76th St., west of Columbus Av. FRED WINSLOW ADAMS, D. D., Minister. 11, "The Book of Hope." 8, "When Christ Was Asleep." Robyn Musical and Sermon.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH, 86th Street and West End Avenue. CHARLES L. GOODELL, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M., Preaching by the Pastor. 8 P. M., "Washington's Message Today." Sermon by Dr. Goodell. 10 A. M., Bible Classes for Men and Women.

UNION M. E. CHURCH, 48th St., west of Broadway. 10 A. M.—Sunday School. 11 A. M.—Rev. Thomas E. Richards of Hancock, N. Y. 8 P. M.—Temperance address by Mr. Fred Victor, who will deal with the new phases of the temperance problem in New York City.

18TH STREET CHURCH, near 8th Av., B. C. WARREN, Minister. 11 and 8.

MORAVIAN.

FIRST MORAVIAN CHURCH, Lex. Av. and 30th St. Rt. Rev. Morris W. Leibert, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M. Cordial welcome to all.

NEW THOUGHT.

ANNA W. MILLS, 110 W. 40th St. Sunday, 11. Subject: "Guided by the Wisdom Within." All welcome. Tues., 3 P. M., "What is Success?" Thurs., 3 P. M., "The Spirit of Beauty."

DIVINE SCIENCE, NORTH BALL ROOM, HOTEL ASTOR, 45th St. and Broadway. Services 11 A. M. W. John Murray, Pastor. Subject: "OPPORTUNITY."

HARRY GAZE, Sunday, 8:15 P. M., 218 Madison Av., "The Secret of Everlasting Health." All welcome.

HOW TO APPLY NEW THOUGHT PRINCIPLES TO YOUR DAILY NEEDS. Every Sunday morning at the Hotel Empire, (Broadway & 63d St.) at 11:15 A. M. Tomorrow's Topic: "Law of Correspondences."

MRS. CHAPIN, THEATRE FRANCAIS, "THE PLACE OF ASPIRATION." 23 West 44th St. Sunday, 11:15. Sunday evening talks, 8 o'clock, in studio, 23 West 44th St. Interviews and Classes Saturdays and Mondays.

NEW THOUGHT LECTURES, 32 W. 58th St. Sunday, 11 A. M., Thursday, 8 P. M. Speaker, W. Ellis Williams. Public invited.

"Fear God and go to the Devil. Love God and your fellowman and make your heaven here and now."—SEARS.

THE NEW THOUGHT CHURCH. F. W. Sears, M. P., Speaker. Sundays 11:15 A. M. Subject: "Life's Greatest Secret." CRITERION THEATRE, Broadway at 44th Street. No other church like it anywhere. Not better—not worse—but DIFFERENT. Non-Sectarian. No Dogma. No Creed. Beautiful Environment. Inspiring Lecture. YOU are Welcome. Good Music. Seats Free.

SCHOOL OF THE BUILDERS, INC., 150 West 78th Street. Service Sunday at 4 P. M. Classes every morning at 11, except Saturday. Subject tomorrow: "The Building and the Builders." All welcome.

UNITY SOCIETY, 38 West 72d St. Sunday, 11, Mrs. VAN MARTER. Subject: "Miracles and the Laws of Nature." 8, Monthly Concert. Special Program. Sopranos, Mme. Bettinnetti, Mrs. Harris, Miss Isabelle G. Wright; contralto, Mrs. Dean; tenors, Mr. Raymond Dunne, Mr. Lincoln Dean, and Mr. Herbert Franch, violinist.

PRESBYTERIAN.

A. EDWIN KEIGWIN, D. D., preaches 11 A.M., WEST END PRESBY., Amst. & 105th. 8 P. M.—"THE LOST CHORD," WITH MUSICAL INTERPRETATION.

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 114th St. and Broadway. WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D., Minister, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 57th St. Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. 4:30 P. M.—Monthly Musical Service repeated. Address by Pres. J. H. FINLEY, LL.D., to College Men and Women.

DR. PARKHURST Preaches Sunday, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., Madison Av. and 24th St.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Av. and 55th St. Rev. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Dr. JOWETT will preach at the morning service and Rev. W. J. DAWSON, D. D., in the afternoon. Men's Bible Class at 10 A. M. The Midweek Service in the Chapel on Wednesday at 8:15 P. M. will be conducted by Dr. Jowett.

FORT WASHINGTON, 174th St. at Broadway. DR. MARTIN, AT 11 AND 8.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St. EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor. Dr. Work preaches, 11 and 8.

HARLEM-NEW YORK PRESBYTERIAN, 128th St. and 7th Av. Rev. GEORGE W. ARMS preaches, 11 and 8.

HENRY VAN DYKE, D. D., will preach February 20th, 10:45 A. M. Spring Street Presbyterian Church, 246 Spring St.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Northeast Corner of 73d St. Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Short Vesper Service at 4 P. M.

NORTHMINSTER, 141 West 115th St. Rev. Arthur H. Limouze, Minister. Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, FIFTH AVENUE—ELEVENTH STREET. HOWARD DUFFIELD, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d St. Rev. DANIEL RUSSELL, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Evening Subject: "WASHINGTON."

SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 96th St. and Central Park West. ROBERT WATSON preaches at 11 and 8.

ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE, Cor. 141st St. Rev. ELLIOTT W. BROWN, D. D., Minister. Preaching 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE BRICK CHURCH, 5th Av. and 37th St. Ministers: William Pierson Merrill, Frank Latimer Janeway. Dr. MERRILL will preach at 11 and 4. Bible School at 9:40 A. M. General Bible Discussion Class at 10 o'clock, Prof. Charles Thaddeus Terry, Leader. Midweek Service, Wednesday at 8:15 P. M. NOON SERVICE EVERY WEEKDAY, (except Feb. 22,) 12:30-12:50.

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY. Service in the Chapel, Claremont Avenue, between 120th and 122d Streets, at eleven o'clock. Preacher, the Reverend Professor KIRSOPP LAKE, D. D., of Harvard University. The attendance of all not regularly worshipping elsewhere is cordially invited.

UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, Broadway at 120th Street. Public lectures on "THE NEW CREATION," by Professor LUCIEN IRA BLAKE, Ph. D., of Boston, former Professor of Physics at the University of Kansas. Monday, Feb. 21, "The Two-Stream Drifting of the Stars." Friday, Feb. 25, "The New Knowledge of Matter," at 5 o'clock.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 10th Street. Rev. Charles A. Richmond, D. D., President of Union College, will preach at 11 A. M. Mr. Dwight H. Day, Treasurer Board of Foreign Missions, at 8 P. M. Topic: "The Philippines."

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 86th St. and Amsterdam Av. Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D., Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D. } Pastors. Dr. EVANS preaches at 11 A. M. Dr. ATTERBURY preaches at 8 P. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, Amsterdam Av. and 111th St.
8 A. M.—The Holy Communion.
9 A. M.—The Holy Communion, (Italian.)
10 A. M.—Morning Prayer.
11 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. C. T. A. Pise.
4 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Wm. Norman Guthrie.
Daily services, 7:30 A. M.; 5 P. M., (Choral, except Monday and Saturday.)

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, West End Av. and 81st St. Rev. S. Delancey Townsend, D. D., Rector.—Holy Communion, 8 A. M. Morning Prayer and Sermon by the Rector, 11 A. M. Evening prayer and sermon by the Rev. Lyman Howes at 4 P. M. Moving Picture Services at 8 P. M. in Parish House, 251 West 80th St.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4th Av. and 21st St. Rev. THEODORE SEDGWICK, Rector. 11 A. M.—Rev. Theodore Sedgwick. 8 P. M.—The Actors' Church Alliance.

CHAPEL OF THE INTERCESSION, Broadway and 155th St. Rev. Dr. GATES, Vicar.—8, 8:45, 9:45, 10:30, 11, 12, 4, 8.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St., Rev. J. G. H. BARRY, D. D., Rector—Low Masses, 7:30, 8:15, 9. Solemn Mass and Sermon, (Rector.) 10:45. Evensong and Sermon (Rev. S. P. Delany, D. D.), 4.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 340 E. 106th. Rev. FRANCESCO [illegible], Pastor. Americanization Day, Feb. 22, 8 P. M. Hon. WM. J. SCHIEFFELIN will speak.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

CHURCH OF THE BELOVED DISCIPLE, East 89th St., near Madison Av. REV. HENRY M. BARBOUR, D. D., Rector.
7:30 A. M., Holy Communion. 10 A. M., Morning Prayer. 11 A. M., Holy Communion, Sermon by Rector.
Communion Service in C............K. Hall
Vested Choir, Violin, 'Cello, Harp, Organ.
Anthem, "Blessed Are the Merciful"..Hiles
Postlude, "Hymne a Sainte Cecile"..Gounod
4 P. M., POPULAR VESPERS.
Prelude, "Melodie"..........Charpentier
Violin, 'Cello, Harp, Organ.
Harp Solo, "Prelude"..........Hasselmann
Soprano Solo, "Jerusalem" (from St. Paul) Mendelssohn
Organ Solo, "In Paradisum"..........Dubois
Postlude, "Andante in D"..........Bachelet
Violin, 'Cello, Harp, Organ.
Address by Rector.
8 P. M., EVENSONG.
Sermon by Rev. John Acworth.
Congregational Singing.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th Av., above 45th St. The Rev. HERBERT SHIPMAN, Rector.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11—Morning Prayer and Sermon.
8—Evening Prayer and Sermon.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 20th Street and 6th Avenue.
8:00 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11:00 A. M.—Preacher, W. L. Kinsolving.
12:00 M.—Holy Communion.
3:00 P. M.—Children's Service.
3:45 P. M.—French Service.
8:00 P. M.—Preacher, Dr. Mottet.
WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.
11:00 A. M.—Festival Service.
Address by Hon. James Sullivan, M. A., Ph. D. Historian of the State of New York.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison Av. and 35th St. Rev. HOWARD C. ROBBINS, Rector.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Morning Prayer, Sermon, Rector.
4 P. M.—Evensong, RUSSIAN MUSIC. RUSSELL B. KINGMAN, 'Cellist.
Address by the Rev. E. Russell Bourne.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 1 E. 29th St. Dr. HOUGHTON, Rector. COMMUNIONS: 7, 8, 9 o'clock. 10:30, STAINER'S MASS AND SERMON by DR. VAN ALLEN. CHORAL EVENSONG and PROCESSION, 4 o'clock. SERMON at 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 234 West 57th St. Rector, Rev. HENRY LUBECK, D. C. L.
Holy Communion..........8:00 A. M.
Morning Prayer, (Rector)..........11:00 A. M.
Organ and Harp Recital..........7:30 P. M.
Evensong, (Mr. Burgess)..........8:00 P. M.

GRACE CHURCH, Broadway & 10th St. Rev. Dr. Charles Lewis Slattery, Rector, 8; 11 (Rector); 8 (Dean Robbins).

POPULAR VESPERS, Chapel of the Intercession, Broadway and 155th St., 4 P. M. Earle Tuckerman, baritone, will sing "Crossing the Bar" and "O, for a Closer Walk with God." Leo Riggs, recital organist, will play the Introduction to the Bridal Chorus, "Lohengrin," and Prelude to "Tristan and Isolde." Readings from the Apocrypha by Dr. Gates. Address: "Prayers in Ecclesiasticus."

ST. ANDREW'S, CORNER 5TH AV. AND 127TH ST. Rev. GEO. R. VAN DE WATER, D. D., RECTOR, Preaches 11 A. M. on "COME AND SEE." Rev. JOHN S. HAIGHT, Curate, at 8 P. M.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, Madison Av. at 44th St. The Rev. LEIGHTON PARKS, D. D., Rector.
8:30 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11:00 A. M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Preacher, the Rev. Francis L. H. Pott, D. D., of St. John's College, Shanghai, China.
4:00 P. M.—Evensong and Address. Preacher, Rev. John R. Atkinson.
5:15 P. M.—Organ Recital.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH is on 16th Street, East of 3rd Avenue. All seats free. All welcome. The Rev. KARL REILAND, Rector. Sunday Services, 8, 11, and 8. Special music every Sunday evening.

ST. IGNATIUS'S CHURCH, West End Av. and 87th St., Rev. MAXWELL GANTER, Rector—Mass at 7, 8, and 11. Vespers at 4. Weekdays mass at 7; holy days and Friday at 7 and 10.

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH, 71st St. and Madison Av.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11—Morning Prayer and Mission Service. (Very Rev. J. P. D. LLWYD.)
4—Evening Prayer and Mission Sermon.
8:30—Mission Service and Sermon, (Very Rev. J. P. D. LLWYD.)
DAILY, FEB. 21-26.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
9:30 A. M.—Morning Prayer.
8:30—(Mon., Wed., Fri.) Bible Lecture, (Dean LLWYD.)
3:30—(Tues., Thurs.,) Children's Mission Service. (Dean LLWYD.)
8:30—(Except Sat.,) Mission Service and Sermon, (Dean LLWYD.)

ST. LUKE'S, Convent Av. and 141st St. Rev. Ashton Oldham, Rector. Services 8 and 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

ST. MARK'S IN-THE-BOUWERIE, Tenth St. and Second Av. Regular morning service—with sermon by the Rector (preceded by musical programme from 10:30) at 11 o'clock.
WILLIAM NORMAN GUTHRIE, JOSIAH MARTYN NEIFERT, WALTER FRANKLIN PRINCE, } Clergy.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, 28 West 84th St. Rev. ARTHUR H. JUDGE, Rector. Services 8, 11, and 8.

ST. STEPHEN'S, 69th St., near Broadway. Dr. SEAGLE (Rector) preaches at 11 and Dr. Cyrus Townsend Brady at 4.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, FIFTH AV. AND 53D ST. Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector.
8 A. M. Holy Communion.
11 Morning Service and Sermon, (Rector.)
4 Evensong and Address, (Rector.)
8 P. M. Hour of Organ Music.

THE ASCENSION, 5th Av. and 10th St. Rev. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector. 11—Morning Service and Sermon, (Rector.) 4—Evensong, Mendelssohn's Hymn of Praise. (Rector.) Subject: "Do We Want Prohibition?" 8—Mrs. Chrystal Eastman Benedict; "Internationalism Versus Preparedness."

TRINITY CHAPEL, West 25th St., near Broadway. Sunday Services: 8 A. M., Holy Communion; 11 A. M., Litany, Holy Communion, and Sermon; 4 P. M., Evening Prayer.

TRINITY CHURCH. SUNDAY SERVICES.
7, 8, 9 A. M., Holy Communion.
10:30 A. M., Morning Prayer.
11 A. M., Holy Communion and Sermon.
3:30 P. M., Evensong and Sermon.
8 P. M., Service and Sermon.
WEEK-DAY SERVICES.
7:30, 9 A. M., 3 P. M.
Short service for business people daily except Saturday at 12 M.
CHURCH OPEN ALL DAY.

DR. SAMUEL McCOMB, HITHERTO OF Boston, now of Baltimore, will conduct a special service for all interested in Emanuel Work; that is, the application of the best principle of spiritual culture to health and efficiency in the conduct of life. Dr. Walter Franklin Prince will assist. Emanuel Work, Feb. 20, 8 P. M., St. Mark's Church, 10th and Stuyvesant Sts., east of 3d Av.

REFORMED.

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, 7th Av. and 54th St.—Rev. J. R. DURYEE, D. D., Minister, will officiate. Services 11 and 8 o'clock.

HAMILTON GRANGE CHURCH, Convent Av. and W. 149th St., Near Amsterdam Ave. Paul Seibert Leinbach, D. D., Minister. 11 A. M.—The Rev. T. F. Bayles will preach. 8 P. M.—"Christian Competition."

REFORMED CHURCH OF HARLEM, Lenox Avenue and 123d Street. Rev. EDGAR TILTON, Jr., D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St. Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister. Rev. J. Frederic Berg, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St. Rev. DAVID JAMES BURRELL, D. D., Minister, will preach. 11 A. M.—"Washington's Farewell Address." 8 P. M.—"The Pharisee's Prayer."

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS, 5th Av. and 48th St. Rev. MALCOLM JAS. MACLEOD, D. D., Minister, will preach. 11 A. M.—"The Pure in Heart." 8 P. M.—"Mischief-Makers." Church School, 9:45 A. M.

WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St. Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. At 4:30 P. M., subject: "How Love Fulfils the Law." Special music. Selections from the works of Lucien G. Chaffin.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, (Orthodox.)—Meetings, 11 o'clock, 30 Gramercy Park, Manhattan, and Lafayette and Washington Avs., Brooklyn.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 E. 15th St., Manhattan, and 110 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

SPIRITUALIST.

CHURCH OF DIVINE INSPIRATION, 20 West 91st St. ROSE LEVERE, LL. D., Leader. Sunday, 11 A. M., Dr. G. E. Frebon, Lecturer; subject, "The City Holy." 8 P. M., Messages. Thursday, 8 P. M., Message Class.

THEOSOPHY.

THEOSOPHICAL HEADQUARTERS, 2,228 Broadway, 79th St.—Sunday, 8:15, "Scientific Aspects of Reincarnation." Dr. Carl Ramus. Lending Library.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, 25 West 45th St.—Public lecture Sunday evening, 8:15; subject: "Death and After." Benoni B. Gattell.

UNITARIAN.

ALL SOULS', (UNITARIAN,) Fourth Av. and 20th St., Rev. Dr. T. R. SLICER, Minister. Rev. WM. LAURENCE SULLIVAN, Associate. Mr. SULLIVAN will preach. Subject: "FAITH AND CREDULITY." Services at 11 A. M. All cordially invited.

CHURCH of the MESSIAH, Park Av., 34th St.—JOHN HAYNES HOLMES, Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. Subject: "THE PERIL AND PROMISE OF PATRIOTISM: A WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY SERMON." 8:15 P. M., Public Conference—Hon. A. C. PLEYDELL on "TAXATION IN NEW YORK."

LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, Corner 121st Street. Services at Eleven. "MYSTICISM, TRUE AND SPURIOUS." Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright, D. D., Minister.

UNIVERSALIST.

The CHURCH of the DIVINE PATERNITY, Central Park West and 76th St. Rev. FRANK OLIVER HALL, D. D., Pastor, preaches 11 A. M., "JUDGMENT AND MERCY," and at 4:30 P. M., "INDEPENDENCE AND INTERDEPENDENCE." Patriotic Service Sons of the American Revolution and other Patriotic Societies.

Y. M. C. A.

MAJOR GENERAL LEONARD WOOD, "Military Obligation of Citizenship." West Side Y. M. C. A., 57 St., & 8 Av., 4 P.M. NO LADIES ADMITTED.

OTHER SERVICES.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 8th Av. and 44th St., Rev. A. B. SIMPSON, pastor, —Sunday, 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M., preaching by the Pastor.

GRAHAM SCHOOL CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.—Address by Dr. ROBERT MACKENZIE. Old First Presbyterian Church, 5th Av. and 12th St., Sunday, Feb. 20, 4 P. M.

HENRY FRANK, Sunday at 3. 19 West 44th St. "Man and God." Prolog: Preparedness and History.

OLD CHINESE THEATRE, 5-7 Doyers Street. The Rescue Society live wire gospel service every night, 10 P. M. T. J. Noonan, Supt.

REV. STUART L. TYSON, M. A., (OXON), formerly Professor of the New Testament in the University of the South, is giving a series of lectures on "Studies in the Bible" at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, 551 5th Av., above 45th St., on Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 2:30 o'clock, ending March 2. No tickets of admission will be required.

THE ORDER OF THE STAR IN THE EAST.—Meets every Friday, 8:30 P. M., in Room 5, 2,228 Broadway, (bet. 79th and 80th Sts.) This Order welcomes all who believe in the Second Coming of Christ, or a Great World Teacher, first Friday of every month, for MEMBERS only.

VEDANTA SOCIETY, 236 Central Park West. Swami Bodhananda, "Practice of Meditation," 3 P. M. Tuesday, "Gita," 8 P. M.

BROOKLYN CHURCHES

CONGREGATIONAL.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, Orange St., Rev. NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS, Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Morning, Dr. Lyman Abbott. Evening, meeting of Lincoln Settlement Association. Fisk Jubilee Singers.

THE CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS, Henry and Remsen Sts., Brooklyn, (Two Blocks from Borough Hall Station.)—President Wm. Douglas MacKenzie, D. D., of Hartford Theological Seminary, will preach on Feb. 20 at 11 A. M. He is a noted preacher. 7:45 P. M., at the Hometime Service, in the Church Parlors, Captain G. E. Benn of the mission yacht "Messenger," will deliver an illustrated address on "The Mission Yacht's Work Among the Seamen in New York Harbor." One hundred slides will be shown. The Choir: Miss Olive Kline, Soprano; Miss Elsie Baker, Contralto; Mr. Lambert Murphy, Tenor; Mr. Clifford Cairns, Basso; Mr. A. Y. Cornell, Organist and Choirmaster. Public cordially invited to all services.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

OLD HOME DAY, WARREN ST. M. E. Church, near Smith, Rev. E. L. Fox, Pastor.—Rev. D. O. Osterheld preaches A. M. Rev. A. S. Kavanaugh, P. M. Rev. W. B. Tuckey will address the S. S.; 3 P. M. Meeting, addresses by Bird S. Coler, A. T. White, Fred'k Gumbard, Edgar Macdonald, and others. Special Music.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

NATIVITY, FLATBUSH, Ocean Av. and Av. F. Rev. ANDREW FLEMING, Rector.—Services 11 A.M., 8 P.M.; 3d Sun. also 8 A.M.

UNITARIAN.

CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR, (Unitarian), Pierrepont St. and Monroe Place, Brooklyn. 3 blocks from Borough Hall Subway Station. Rev. John Howland Lathrop. Service at 11.

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FEAR RADICALISM IN COLLEGE PAPER

Dr. Butler and Dean Gildersleeve May Take Action on "The Challenge."

IT WILL NOT BE ORTHODOX

Two Barnard Girls and Journalism Students on Board of Intercollegiate Periodical.

The executive authorities of Columbia University and Barnard College are watchfully waiting for the appearance on Washington's Birthday of Challenge, a new intercollegiate monthly which promises to present in its columns the radical and unorthodox views of students as well as conservative expressions of opinion. The leading spirits in its organization are students of the Columbia School of Journalism and Barnard College, and for this reason the authorities of these institutions seem to feel a keener personal interest in the forthcoming publication than the executives of the other institutions represented on the board of editors.

Two Barnard young women are on the editorial board, Miss Eleanor W. Parker, 1917, the business manager, and Miss Dorothy Metzger, 1918. When she heard this, after she had read the prospectus of the magazine, Dr. Virginia C. Gildersleeve, the Dean of Barnard College, at once made inquiries concerning the intended character of the publication. It was reported that she contemplated taking steps to cause the retirement of Misses Parker and Metzger from the editorial staff or from the college, but that Dr. Gildersleeve had actually taken any action to justify such a report was denied at her office yesterday.

Dean Will Read It Carefully.

It was admitted at the office, however, that the Dean would read the new magazine carefully when it appeared and decide from its subject matter whether any Barnard girl might properly be associated with it. Dr. Gildersleeve was quoted as saying that she did not wish to be unduly censorious and would not interfere with the activities of any of the students under her simply because they chose to think and act from a point of view different from hers, but at the same time it was made plain to a representative of THE TIMES who called that the Dean would do all in her power to terminate any student participation in anything not consistent with what she considered proper.

The same idea was expressed in the office of Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, the President of Columbia University. Dr. Butler was not prepared to make a statement in anticipation of what he might do when the magazine made its appearance, and his attitude toward student publications was represented by one who spoke for him as being liberal. That the magazine might conceivably go beyond Dr. Butler's idea of propriety with resultant executive action was admitted.

The prospectus of the magazine, while not promising anything deliberately radical or unorthodox, and though denying any intention of spreading propaganda anti-anything, is of a nature to cause the authorities to take interested—if not apprehensive—notice of it.

Will be Unconventional.

The editors of the magazine frankly admit that they will publish unconventional opinions, but they firmly deny any intention to produce a violently disturbing sheet. While announcing that their columns are open to anyone who has anything real to say, they emphasize that they will as readily print conservative and conventional opinions.

An advance notice of the magazine published yesterday says:

> A challenge has been flung at the colleges and universities of America. It is in the form of a new intercollegiate magazine called Challenge. This new publication, which was launched at Columbia University some time ago, will be thoroughly intercollegiate in scope. It will have business and editorial representatives at the important colleges and universities throughout the country.
>
> The editors of Challenge believe that there is a field in the college world for a really independent intercollegiate magazine which shall unhesitatingly accept and publish student contributions on all sides of all subjects. Any article of literary merit that makes a definite point and carries a pertinent idea will be carefully read, and printed if considerations of space permit.

The prospectus of Challenge announces the magazine's policy as follows:

> Up to the present time the various university and college papers have maintained an un-American attitude by suppressing articles that might tend to antagonize the university authorities or some class of students in the university. Conservatism and suppression of opinion have resulted in Challenge.
>
> Challenge is a magazine organized to stimulate the free expression of opinion among American students, to the end that each American college and university may become a conscious, informed, and intellectual democracy. Challenge is independent, and unbiased, and is not opinionated; it does not wish to antagonize any person or any class, nor does it wish to conciliate any one at the expense of its principles.

Has One C. C. N. Y. Editor.

The first number of Challenge is said to be indicative of what the subsequent numbers will be. It will contain an article in favor of National Preparedness by Charles Edward Russell and another article, "The Menace of Plattsburgh," by Silas Seadler, a student of the School of Journalism, which will oppose Mr. Russell's views. There will be, too, "An Open Letter to College Girls," in which Miss Esther Morton, a student of the School of Journalism, will urge that there be included in the curriculum of every women's college a course of study calculated to prepare students for comprehending motherhood. "The Cynicism of the Good," by Preston Slosson, a post-graduate Columbia student; "Academic Freedom," by George Sokolsky, of the School of Journalism; "Mana, a War Play," by Donald Stern, of the School of Journalism, and various poems will complete the issue.

In addition to the institutions named, the College of the City of New York and the University of Texas are represented on the board of editors. Representatives of other universities will be included later, it is said.

The editors are basing their belief that no university will be able to suppress the magazine, should authorities so desire, on the fact that the magazine is thus an intercollegiate organ and is not, therefore, under the jurisdiction of any one institution. On the other hand, while denying that any action was contemplated, it was said in the offices of Dr. Butler and Dr. Gildersleeve that, if the authorities of Columbia or Barnard did come to regard the magazine with active disfavor, students might be prevented from serving on its board of editors by exercise of the university regulation giving the authorities jurisdiction over the eligibility of any student for public appearance as a student of the university. While this regulation has rarely been applied except in the case of athletics, it is not limited to athletics, according to the university authorities.

The officers of the magazine are: Donald M. Stern, chairman of the board of editors; M. D. Beuick, secretary; Albert B. Seadler, treasurer; Eleanor W. Parker, business manager; M. L. Schuster, publicity representative.

While the magazine hopes to reach all colleges ultimately, those where its first issue will be given immediate circulation are: Yale, Harvard, Cornell, Princeton, Columbia, Barnard, New York University, City College, University of Pennsylvania, Radcliffe, Dartmouth, Vassar, Wellesley, Boston University, University of Pittsburgh, Ohio State University, Iowa State University, Florida State College for Women, Michigan, Drake, Nebraska, Tulane, Montana, Texas, Lehigh, Williams, Vanderbilt, California, Southern California, and Hunter College.

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BRASS STRIKE NEARS END.

New Leader of Workers Hurls Agitator from Platform.

Special to The New York Times.

ANSONIA, Conn., Feb. 18.—The strikers who swept through the four plants of the American Brass Company yesterday, throwing about 3,500 men out of work and threatening a tie-up of factories elsewhere which make cartridges and other war munitions, because of lack of supplies, today presented their demands to the officials of the company and its subsidiaries. After men of the eleven different nationalities involved had heard their leaders tell what the agitators proposed delegates were appointed to confer with the company officials.

When the conference adjourned late tonight, after the company officials had asked the strikers to modify their demands slightly, both sides said that they expected the difficulty would be settled quickly. It was said that both sides were willing to make concessions.

The strikers have pledged themselves to be peaceful and not to attack the 150 strikebreakers now working in the shops of the Farrell Foundry and Machine Company. Fifteen laborers walked out of the foundry at noon today. Sheriff Hugo of New Haven County has ordered fifty deputies to come here to prevent rioting. Strikers in the streets near the offices of the brass company, where the conference was held, received quietly the word that Governor Holcomb would not send soldiers to prevent rioting until he had made a personal investigation of the situation.

The young agitator who got the men out of the brass mill on Wednesday and led the growing mob of strikers through the other plants yesterday, disappeared this morning after Joseph Groehl, owner of Sarsfield Hall, the strikers' rendezvous, had humiliated him before a crowd of a thousand strikers by hurling him from the platform, while the stranger was in the midst of an incendiary speech.

Groehl said that he was afraid the men would begin rioting and damage the hall.

The departure of the agitator crippled the strike movement, the authorities say. The agitator left neither his name nor his address. Groehl has assumed the leadership of the strike. He said tonight that there was no effort of the unions to organize the laborers and that outside interference would not be tolerated. The men, he continued, did not intend to spread the strike to other factories in the Naugatuck Valley. The men wanted shorter hours and more pay, he said, but they desired to press their demands amicably.

Both W. A. Cowles, General Manager of the American Brass Company, and Joseph J. Lockwood, one of the managers of the Ansonia branch, said they were willing to listen to the demands of the laborers, and called attention to the advances in pay made in October and a few days ago.

The men ask for a 55 hour week with 60 hours' pay and a raise of five cents an hour. They ask time and a half for work over 55 hours and double time on Sundays and holidays, and demand the elimination of petty graft among foremen and payment of tribute for jobs. The minimum wage now paid in shops is $2 a day. Although most of the workers are of European nationalities both labor men and manufacturers ridicule the idea that this is a movement to unionize all the munitions plants and factories which furnish materials to them.

PRAISE INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE

Wilson, Whitman, and Others Approve the Movement.

Industrial hygiene was discussed in Cooper Union last night by Royal Meeker, Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics in Washington; Dr. S. S. Goldwater, former Health Commissioner; Hugh Frayne, New York organizer of the American Federation of Labor; Dr. Henry Moskowitz, President of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, and Dr. Louis T. Harris, Chief of the Division of Industrial Hygiene of the Department of Labor.

The meeting was to explain the work of the Industrial Hygiene Division for the purpose of increasing the interest of both employers and employes in better industrial conditions.

President Wilson sent this telegram:

> Having received notice of the meeting to be held this evening by the New York City Department of Health in conjunction with the People's Institute at Cooper Union, I wish most heartily to commend the increasing movement on the part of communities for the conservation of life and health of those engaged in the industries, and the efforts of health agencies and other organizations looking to this end.
>
> WOODROW WILSON.

Other telegrams were received from Governor Whitman, Congressman Meyer London, and Samuel Gompers.

Dr. Goldwater asserted that during his tenure of office as Health Commissioner he had visited hundreds of insanitary shops. He declared that the day laborer should get a periodic vacation.

Mr. Meeker declared that he favored a compulsory health insurance system. "The careful husbandman takes good care of his ox and his ass," he said. "He feeds them well and sees that they are able to work. How much more care should he take of the human beings who are in his employ? It would pay the employer to have healthful conditions maintained in his shop."

Mr. Moskowitz declared that every man and every woman was entitled to a minimum wage. "That is partly regulated through the trade unions," he said, "but the Government should step in, through the Department of Health, and tell the employers that they cannot run their businesses unless they look out for the health of their employes."

Dr. Harris presided at the meeting. He described the work of the Division of Industrial Hygiene.

GIVES AUTOLYSIN FORMULA.

Dr. Beebe Publishes an Article on New Cancer Treatment.

What is called a complete working formula for the making of autolysin, a preparation used in the treatment of cancer, is given by one of its sponsors, Dr. Silas P. Beebe, in the current number of the New York Medical Journal.

There have been lists published giving the ingredients, or, at least, part of them, but for the first time there has appeared the formula, with the guidance of which, the Medical Journal says, it would be possible for physicians to prepare the emulsion for themselves and test it.

Dr. Beebe referred to criticisms which had been made by the medical profession, and disclaimed the idea that he ever recommended the emulsion as a "cure." He declared he merely presented it as a means of treating inoperable cancer.

The formula, which called for twelve ingredients, mostly flowers or herbs, was given as follows:

	Grams.
Menyanthes trifoliata, (leaves)	8.0
Melilotus officinalis, (leaves)	8.0
Mentha crispa, (leaves)	8.0
Brassica alba, (seeds)	20.0
Anemone hepatica	7.5
Viola tricolor, (flowers and leaves)	7.5
Anthemis, (leaves)	7.5
Colocynth, (fruit)	5.0
Quassia, (wood)	7.5
Urtica dioica, (whole plant except root)	6.0
Rheum officinale, (root)	7.5
Hedge hyssop, (whole plant except root)	7.5

These substances are ground to a fine powder in the proportions given and 100 grams of powder are extracted with 400 grams of a 3 per cent. neutral salt solution. The mixture is treated with the solution in this way for fourteen days, and the resulting extract is carefully filtered. An extract is also made with alcohol from which the alcohol is later evaporated and the two extracts are mixed. The compound of the two extracts, a greenish-white emulsion, is then placed in ampoules of glass and sealed.

MISS MEARS'S BODY RETURNED TO SISTER

Friends Indignant That Sculptor Should Have Been Taken to the City Morgue.

HER WORK TO BE PRESERVED

Unfinished Pieces to Be Completed and Others Cast in Bronze—Funeral Tomorrow.

The body of Miss Helen Farnsworth Mears, the sculptor, who died suddenly on Thursday, was restored to her family yesterday afternoon, after having been in the morgue for nearly twenty-four hours. Death was found to have been caused by oedema of the lungs. Indignation was expressed by relatives and friends because Dr. Benjamin Schwartz, Coroner Patrick D. Riordan's physician, sent the body to the city institution.

It was explained yesterday in behalf of Miss Mary Mears, the artist's sister, who was ill, that every opportunity had been given the authorities to convince themselves that the sculptor's death had been due to natural causes, and that there was no reason to suspect that a crime had been committed.

When Miss Helen Mears was stricken her sister summoned a friend, a Christian Science practitioner, and some other women, thinking that she had suffered a stroke of paralysis. When she became convinced that life was extinct, she notified the authorities, giving them details of the sculptor's illness.

"Miss Mary Mears almost fell unconscious," one of the women who was present said yesterday, "when in the midst of her sorrow, a policeman entered the room and asked, 'Where is the body?' Then two men entered and said they had come to take possession of the corpse." It struck us all as so very needless, because there was absolutely no reason to suspect that Miss Helen's death was different from hundreds of other sudden deaths that are occurring continually and in which no order for removal to the morgue is considered necessary.

"Everybody admits, of course, that every precaution possible should be taken by the authorities against the commission of crime, but there was absolutely nothing to indicate that there had been anything of the kind in this case. Miss Mary Mears and her sister lived together, and the two were very fond of each other, besides being fellow workers. Miss Mary was almost as much affected by the removal of her sister's body to the morgue as she was by her death."

The woman quoted above said that when those who took possession of the body were asked why it was necessary, the reply was that it was "the law to take all suspicious cases to the morgue," and that the autopsy would have to be held there.

Coroner Riordan said last night that he did not go to the Mears studio at 46 Washington Square South, but that "Dr. Schwartz had general orders" under which he had authority to send bodies to the morgue when he deemed it necessary.

"We've got to protect the public against crime," said Mr. Riordan. "The morgue is the best place to perform autopsies, because the physicians have all their instruments there."

Dr. Schwartz made a similar statement.

"There was no history in the case to show that Miss Mears had died a natural death," he said. "No physician had been in attendance, and none was called after she was stricken, so I sent the body to the morgue to determine the cause of death."

Dr. Schwartz said the autopsy was performed not by him but by Dr. Edgar T. Ray, another physician in the service of the Coroner's Office.

The funeral of Miss Mears will take place from the studio in Washington Square on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. It will be attended by members of the National Sculpture Society, to which she belonged, and many artists. It was decided yesterday by sculptors to preserve some of the works left by Miss Mears by having them cast in bronze. Her unfinished pieces will be completed by Sara Morris Greene of 7 West Ninth Street, a friend of the dead woman.

Bridgeport Explosion Injures Two.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Feb. 18.—One man is near death and another is seriously injured as the result of an explosion this afternoon in the shipping room of the Union Metallic Cartridge Company. A nail driven into a box caused the explosion. The injured men are: John Blydenburg and Nestor Zaverukh. Blydenburg was hurled many feet and was badly lacerated about the head and body. He is considered to be fatally hurt. Zaverukh suffered a deep laceration of the head, and his body is bruised. Both men are in the Bridgeport Hospital.

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